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THE HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

INDIANA STATE FAIR · SEPT 1-6 1919

ISSUED MONTHLY DURING STATE FAIR SEASON.

FOR BREEDERS, AGRICULTURALISTS AND OTHER PATRONS OF THE FAIR

APRIL

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FEATURING

A NEW BUILDING PERIOD OPENING FOR INDIANA FAIR — The financial way is now open for a fine building for women, an auto show pavilion, sewage system, and the rebuilding of the fair's "plant," and to pay old obligations.

WHAT 100 BUSHELS OF CORN TO THE ACRE MEANS IN BIG MONEY — Indiana growers overlooked opportunity to make $511,000,000 in the last two years by not increasing the yield to 100 bushels an acre.—*By Leonard B. Clore.*

"EAT NO LAMBS" NOW MEANS TO "EAT MORE LAMBS" — The meat slogan of a year ago has been reversed, to prevent a glut of the packing markets in slaughtering time next autumn.

INDIANA'S ANSWER TO HUNGRY WORLD'S APPEAL FOR FOOD — Indiana farmers began the year 1919 with $322,000,000 worth of live stock on their lands and a huge wheat acreage—a very substantial gain over other years.

WAR ANTICS of WOOL ADDLES the MAN WHO HAS to BUY CLOTHES — He has worn out his Sunday suit, tries to find out what has happened to wool and to himself, and why. Answer: Clothes cost more because "everybody's doing it."

BETTER PLANNED HOMES AND BARNS ON INDIANA FARMS — Hoosier lumbermen offer free services of America's best architects and construction engineers—*By H. C. Scearce of Indiana Lumbermen's Association.*

THE FARMER'S WAR PROFITS By WILLIAM M. JONES

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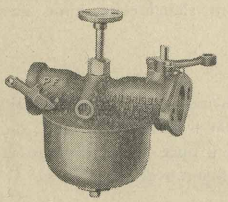

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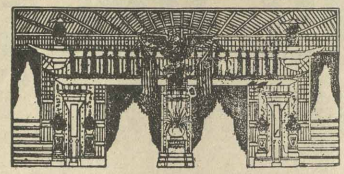

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INDIANA STATE FAIR · SEPT 1-6 1919

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LANNES McPHETRIDGE,
Editor

CHARLES F. KENNEDY,
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EARL W. KURTZE,
Manager of Advertising

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NEW ERA DAWNS FOR INDIANA FAIR

Bond Issues Will Provide for New Buildings

TWO PROSPECTS FOR 1919

Manufacturers' Pavilion and Women's Building Are Planned

The legislature at its recent session opened the way for a new era for the Indiana State Fair by granting to the State Board of Agriculture authority to issue bonds to the amount of $500,000 with the Fair grounds as security, the bonds to be issued as the board desires to make improvements and to pay off old bonds and other indebtedness. The legislative action was based on Senate bill No. 28, introduced by Senator Thomas Grant, of Lowell, a member of the State Board, and it was approved by the committees of both houses and passed on the floor of each practically without opposition. The only amendments were those suggested by members of the board.

It is the intention of the board to issue bonds for about $250,000 this spring with which to pay $80,000 in unpaid purchase money for lands of the State Fair tract and to pay $20,000 in sewer and street assessments incurred in the building of Maple Road along the south side of the grounds.

It is practically assured that a sewer system will be constructed in the grounds this year, which will extend to the main buildings and provide sanitation that has for years been one of the greatest needs of the exposition.

The State Board contemplates the erection of a manufacturers' building on a large scale, which is to be used in the spring and during the Fair for shows by the Indianapolis Automobile Trade Association, and during the other fifty weeks of the year it will be used by motor car dealers for storage, making the structure yield a revenue throughout the year. It is proposed so to construct the building that additions may be made to it in future years.

Another structure in contemplation is a pretentious building in which the work of Indiana women can be shown during the State Fair. The building is to be imposing in design, large in size, and will open the way to general expansion of the women's department of the Fair, and it is to be a structure in which the womanhood of the Hoosier land can take much pride.

Further improvements contemplated is the removal of the sheep pavilion from its present location to the east side of the grounds near the swine pavilion. The board also has in mind the improvement of a number of other buildings which long ago needed attention.

How far the board can go with its building plans is at present probmetical, depending very largely upon the cost of construction. This can be determined only when definite plans for

(*Continued on Page 6*)

The Farmer's War Profits

By William M. Jones, Financial Secretary State Board of Agriculture

The Indiana farmer made money on the war, but he did not make it in the way the public thinks he did. The city and town man, whose knowledge of farm conditions in war time is confined to the foods and meats he consumes on his home table, has had visions of the breeder of cattle and hogs, and the tiller of the soil, rolling in wealth which came from inflated wartime prices. The prosperity of the farmer has been measured by $20 hogs, $2.08 wheat, $1.50 corn, 70 cent butter and egs, and the price of wool as it was seen in the cost of clothing. The Hoosier farmer made money out of the war, varying in amounts according to the intelligence and energy of the invididual. The war also brought some very valuable experience to the farmer.

How has the farmer made money out of wheat? Before the war brought on a crisis in the world's food supply, Indiana growers of the grain were paid a dollar a bushel for it. With the coming of the war the federal government, to stimulate production, guaranteed the wheat grower a fixed price, and this guarantee holds through 1919, although it doubtless means that the government will lose millions of dollars in making its promise good. During the war Indiana farmers have received $2.08 for wheat, a gain of $1.08 over the prewar price. An analysis of the two prices shows wherein the grower has made his profits.

Before the war a farmer paid $2 a day for labor in the harvest field. During the war he paid $5 a day, although this may be a high estimate. Before the war it cost 5 cents to get a bushel of wheat thrashed. During the war it cost 8 cents. Before the war, fertilizer cost $2 an acre. During the war it cost about $4.

The average yield of an Indiana wheat field has been about twenty bushels to the acre and with wheat at $1 a bushel the grower's income was about $20 an acre. The increased price of wheat during the war brought the income per acre up to $41.60. Two men will shock fifteen acres of wheat a day. This labor cost before the war was $4, or about 26 cents an acre. During the war the same amount of work cost $10 a day, or 60 cents an acre. This has made the shocking of an acre of wheat cost the grower 40 cents an acre more than it cost him before the war.

Before the war it cost 60 cents an acre to cut the wheat. During the war this cost rose to $1.25 an acre, and the grower also paid 3 cents a bushel more to get the grain thrashed. The labor at thrashing time was largely 'swapped" work, both before and during the war, but it doubtless cost the grower $1 an acre for thrashing labor, and it also cost about $2 an acre for the labor in fertilizing.

The grower paid $1.50 more for seed wheat during the war than he paid before and the labor cost of seeding was about 50 cents extra. All of these items brought an additional cost of $7.50 an acre in wheat production during the war, against an income of $41.60 an acre, making the grower's profit $14.10 an acre. These figures have a relative ratio in the cost of production and profits on corn.

The public, especially the non-producers of meats in cities and towns, has watched the soaring prices on pork and beef with the mistaken impression that the Indiana breeders, practically all of whom are also growers of wheat and corn, were taking enormous profits all along the line, from the production of the livestock and grains to the sale to the meat packers. But the city and town consumers of meats have been far wrong in this belief. When a breeder was feeding corn grown on his own farm, or which he may have bought from other growers, to hogs and cattle he was feeding a very expensive feed. But the government was urging him to forget the inflated wartime profits and help feed humanity over the world as well as here in America. The Hoosier farmer found when he "finished" his livestock for the markets that the value of corn and other feeds was so high that it pulled down his profits on hogs and cattle until the profits amounted to the normal figures of pre-war times.

Another thing that was a factor against high profits on hogs and cattle was the fact that for two years the Indiana farmer had poor seasons for corn, so to answer the nation's call for more meats he became a buyer of feeds in the open market or from his neighbors, and he did not make the profits from corn that was "sold on the hoof" that the farmer made who grew the corn.

But out of the war has come profits both in the form of money and experience to the Hoosier farmer—experience which will be turned to good account for years hereafter. The war taught some fine lessons to the farmer in the conservation of food stuffs and in labor. In feeds, the farmer learned more than he had ever heard of before of the food values of roughages and how to place meat on hogs and cattle without the use of so much concentrates. The scarcity of labor forced the Hoosier farmer to multiply the efficiency of himself and of his employed men by the use of tractors and by the multiple of teams. The war taught the farmer how to increase production per unit of man power. He plowed and disked a field by one trip of the tractor over the ground. By using four, six or eight horses, the plowing and disking were done at one time. The old method was to use a two-horse team to the plow, and another team to the disk, with a man to drive each team. By the multiple of teams, the farmer reduced labor and saved time.

While the war brought profits to the Indiana farmer, he turns to peace time production with the same spirit of satisfaction that the city man turns again to the readjustment of industry and other business enterprises.

STATE'S CORN YIELD CAN BE INCREASED

100 Bushels an Acre Within the Range of Possibilities

MEANS MILLIONS IN MONEY

Indiana Growers in Two Years Overlooked $511,000,000

By LEONARD B. CLORE

A result so amazing in magnitude that mental measurement can not be made of it would come to Indiana in increased financial wealth if the corn growers of this state would bring their production up to the figures which one boy reached on an acre of ground in Dearborn county. For the past two years 5,000,000 acres of Indiana farm land has been planted in corn and the average yield an acre for the two years has been 35 bushels. One farm boy in Dearborn county produced 108 bushels on an acre.

What would have been the results if every acre planted to corn in Indiana would have yielded the equal to the boy's acre? Instead of producing 175,000,000 bushels, Indiana would have harvested 540,000,000 bushels, or a difference between the boy's yield and the average yield of the state of 365,000,000 bushels.

What would this extra corn production be worth to the state at $1.40 a bushel? It would amount to $511,000,000. These figures, then, indicate what marvelous results could have been reached had the farmers of Indiana followed the example of the Dearborn county boy. The $511,000,000 would have built 25,550 miles of improved highway costing $20,000 a mile. It would have built in each of the 92 counties 20 churches costing $50,000 each, and 15 high school buildings costing $50,000 each, and there would have been enough money left out of the $511,000,000 to have built a barn costing $1,550 on each of the 212,000 farms of the Hoosier land. Or a tractor could have been purchased for each farm in this state at a cost of $1,000 a tractor and there would have been enough money left to buy $1,410 worth of live stock for each farm.

The wealth that would come to our state if the corn growers would apply the care and cultivation that the Dearborn county boy applied to his acre would greatly expand our farming resources and build up our cities and towns. There are endless uses to which the increased wealth might be applied. For one thing, it would give us a State Fair grounds and buildings such as no other state in the Union and no other country in the world now has or could hope to have.

These figures loom big and they seem impossible of attainment. Yet they can be reached. How can it be done?

1. The soil of the corn fields must contain the elements of available plant food for the production of 108 bushels to the acre, which the Dearborn county boy has demonstrated can be grown.

(*Continued on Page 10*)

"EAT NO LAMB" MEANS TO "EAT MORE LAMB"

National Growers Association Reverses Campaign of 1917

PUBLIC QUIT, ALL RIGHT

Now a Glutted Market Is in Prospect for Next Fall

A year ago it was "Eat No Lamb." Now it is "Eat More Lamb." The meat-eating public—much of which does not have an appetite for lamb anyhow—is wondering what it is all about, and why the slogan of a year ago has so suddenly been reversed. A year ago the word was widely spread that eating lambchops and leg-o'-lamb meant the reduction of the output of wool, and with millions of men at war, and all of them needing wool clothing and blankets, there was a marked scarcity which threatened to become a real famine. "Eat No Lamb" was brought home to the women who went to market with a basket on her arm and there found the butcher holding lamb meat up to 60 cents a pound. The "Eat No Lamb" appeal "got the goat" of the man who went to order a suit of clothes, for the tailor said the shortage of wool had caused a $20 suit to jump in price to $40, and it was not as good a piece of woolen cloth as could be had at the lower price before the war.

Now comes the admission that the "Eat No Lamb" campaign was ill advised. And if the public does not cultivate a taste for spring lamb with mint sauce to far greater extent than ever before, there is this year going to be such an over-production of lamb that flockmasters will not be able to take care of them. So the National Wool Growers' Association has begun a campaign of education to revive the old demand for lamb meat, and expand it greatly by educating the unconverted public to eating the product. The field of education is to be in cities and towns in the Mississippi Valley where, strange to say, the eaters of lamb stew and chops are far fewer in number than in cities of the Atlantic coast, much further away from the sheep-producing territory. The National Association will undertake to stimulate the public in the eating of lamb in a number of ways. Boning, cutting and cooking demonstrators will go to the cities and towns, cooperation from county agents and sheep, wool and other farmers organizations, will be brought into the movement, the newspapers will be asked to boost with publicity, retail dealers will be urged to join in the campaign, and where department stores have meat markets they will be asked to make "bargain drives" on lamb products.

It was not very difficult to induce the public to cease the consumption of lamb while the war was on. The need for wool was a forceful argument. The profiteering by many retailers of meats was more effective. When a lamb chop cost 70 cents on a Pullman diner, with hardly enough meat on the bone to make a pre-war sandwich this also became an educational force in the "Eat No Lamb" campaign. Lamb stew in a self-serve cafeteria has through the last winter cost 25 or 30 cents, while the pellets of lamb which floated in the stew were so small as to be practically invisible. This to the consuming public has also indicated that "Eat No Lamb" was still the thing to do. Then, too, as a palatable meat lamb has not met with high favor from much of the public because the war-time profiteers are the kind who, when war or no war is on, will sell aged mutton for young lamb.

While "Eat No Lamb" was the patriotic thing to do, and while the profiteers were holding up prices to the prohibitory mark a year ago, the fact is now brought out that last September every stockyard in the east was glutted with lambs, forcing packers to freeze carcasses by the hundred thousand when the lamb-hungry public might have taken a large portion of the surplus had it been offered at a reasonable price.

The "Eat No Lamb" movement in full swing, with "Raise More Sheep" as its running mate, caused a tremendous increase in the number of sheep on American farms, and breeders and growers of lambs are aroused to a threatening danger of ten cents a pound, which the western grower contends will drive him out of business. So the National Wool Growers' Association is bending its energies to inducing the public to increase the consumption of lamb meat by five-fold and the profiteering retailers are to be educated—if such a thing is possible—that pushing up prices is to their own disadvantage.

A queer phase of the situation is, about 80 per cent of the lamb and mutton supply of the United States which goes on the market in the form of meat is absorbed by consumers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and Chicago, while in cities and towns of Indiana and other lamb-producing regions, the meat is a novelty on a family table.

While the "Eat No Lamb" slogan was being dinned far and wide last fall, the packers and retailers of lamb meat saw their trade going about on crutches for weeks, and the loss of business during the period has not since come back. But "Eat More Lamb" is expected to bring it back. Something has to be done for the indications now are that beginning next September and continuing through December the market of the packers will be glutted with lambs. By increasing the appetite of the public near the base of lamb supply in the middle west, it will help to relieve market conditions next autumn, so "Eat More Lamb" is to be noised with emphasis in the ears of the non-consumers who have been "laying off lamb" for wool conservation reasons or for the reason that lamb with an old mutton flavor is not an appetizing meat. "Eat More Lamb" has been indorsed by the Indiana Sheep Breeders' Association.

A NEW SEWAGE SYSTEM

Conditions at Fair Grounds Make Construction Necessary

Sewage conditions at the Indiana Fair grounds makes the construction of a new system necessary this year, and work will start on it as soon as possible that it may be placed in operation before the next Fair. The sanitation at the buildings have heretofore depended upon dry wells, but with thousands of people on the grounds during the exposition and the large number of soldiers in training there during the lsat year has made it necessary to abandon the dry-well methods, and a new system of sewers adequate to meet the needs of the grounds for all time will be built. The new system will connect with the Indianapolis system at the south gates of the grounds, and with this as the starting point, the main trenches will extend to the north to the central drive and along this roadway to the east the branches of the system reaching all the buildings.

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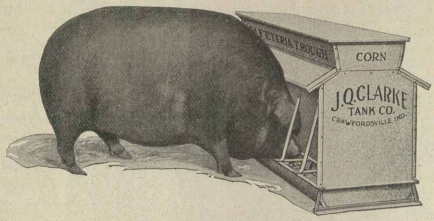

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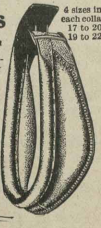

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BETTER BUILDINGS ON FARMS OF INDIANA

Lumbermen Begin State-Wide Movement in the Service of Farmers

WOMEN VISIT THE YARDS

Ideas of America's Best Architects and Engineers Given Rural Builders

By HARRY C. SCEARCE
Ex-President Indiana Retail Lumber Dealers' Association

Indiana is far in arrears in building operations. In every city in the state there is an insistent demand for more homes, the clamor for houses in which to live being especially strong in the industrial centers. While construction work has been lagging in the cities and towns, it has been held in abeyance in proportionate degree on the farms. Farmers of Indiana have been deep in the work of food production and through it have been forceful factors in serving their country and helping the world through its greatest food crisis. But with peace time is coming a building revival. Intelligent farmers have struck a new and faster pace in crop production. They have brought more acres under cultivation and they have increased the yield of every acre. While prices on some crops may decline somewhat, although a stablized price for wheat is assured, the food shortage is not going to be overtaken this year, and may not return to normal for some years. There are two reasons, then, why a building era on the farm is at hand: Farmers are in need of greater barn and granary capacity, and they have the means with which to meet this need.

Motor over any good highway in Indiana and one outstanding fact is in evidence. Farmers as they build new homes, barns and other structures, are giving more attention to the appearance and location of their buildings than they ever did. The women folks in planning new homes are insisting upon the comforts and facilities which mark the modernized home in city and town—good architectural design for the exterior, including a broad veranda and sleeping porch. Attractively finished woodwork, finished floors which permit the use of rugs, abundant closet room, a furnace or heating plant in the basement, a portion of the house which may also contain a laundry, a bath room convenient to the sleeping rooms—all these are items which are entering into the building of homes on Hoosier farms. Women who with forethought are planning for good living conditions are finding that a farm home can easily combine good appearance outside and in and at the same time be convenient to save steps and reduce the heavy, hard work which marked a woman's life on the farm in earlier times.

The men on the farms, too, have come to a realization of the fact that looking ahead and careful planning is doing much to save their time in their work. They are finding that it is as important to shelter their livestock in comfortable and sanitary buildings as it is to breed the stock, and that much of the hard work in the fields to produce a crop goes to waste if bins, granaries, lofts and cribs are not properly built to store the harvested crops. They are finding that money placed in substantial, well planned buildings is not a farm expense, but an investment in a farm which may last through a lifetime. Manufacturers are following the same principle—if they would increase their output and expand their business, they must have ample buildings; if they expect to remain in business and reduce the cost of repairs and other upkeep, their buildings must be substantial and so planned that they will meet both present and future needs.

Nearly 400 lumbermen who compose the Indiana Retail Lumber Dealers' Association have united in a state-wide effort to increase their helpfulness to the farmers of their home communities. They are men who give thought to the subject of building, just as a farmer gives thought to tilling his soil and increasing his flocks and herds. The lumbermen have many sources of information at their command. They know the present facilities and needed development along building lines of their rural communities about as well as do the farmers. The lumbermen have their state and national associations to draw upon, and the manufacturers of cypress, yellow pine, cement, brick and numerous other lines of building material, have very extensive bureaus of information always on the alert to help a lumberman, and the lumberman places all of these resources at the command of a farmer without cost. Scores of Indiana lumber yards now maintain service departments, which abound in helpful plans, which a farmer may draw upon to get two results in his construction work—to provide a structure which will meet his needs and at the same time enhance the appearance and value of his farm.

In this service the lumberman places at the disposal of the farmer the talent of the best architects and construction engineers of America. This gives a farm woman the services of the best architects without the service costing anything, and it gives the farm man the ideas of construction engineers who have made long and exhaustive study of exterior appearances and interior arrangements of barns and other structures, and they are ideas which can readily be adjusted to meet the needs of the individual farmer.

The idea of a farm woman going to a lumber yard to select the building materials for her home is comparatively new. She selects her own hats and clothing, she has a voice in the kind of motor car that is to be purchased for her use. Then why should she not have the "say" in the kind of doors that are to be hung, the kind of brick for mantle and hearth, the kind of wood for floors, the number of clothes closets that are to go into her home? She lives with and uses and sees these things day by day, and if she goes to the lumber yard in her home town and joins in the selection of designs and materials, she is apt to gain what she wants. So the members of the Indiana Retail Lumber Dealers' Association—and there is a member or two in practically every town in the state—are in their service departments especially emphasizing the idea of women going to lumber yards to study architectural plans, exterior arrangements and decorations of farm homes.

The new service the lumbermen are extending to farmers goes still further. Not only does it include architectural and construction suggestions, but also specifications and costs of building a given structure. There is no "hit or miss" when the farmer thinks of building if he will draw upon his friend the lumberman for counsel. The lumberman can figure to a foot the amount of lumber needed in a building, how many brick for the foundation and chimneys, the bags of cement, or the pounds of lime which will be required, and what each will cost. He can accurately estimate the pounds of nails, the bundles of shingles or the rolls of roofing that will be needed. There is no longer any necessity for either rural or town builder to plan and estimate in the dark on what it costs to build. The lumberman in their free service take all of the uncertainty out of it. So this year when farmers are turning their thoughts to peacetime pursuits and to building, if they adopt the rule of "see your lumberman before you build," they will find that the men in the Indiana association have inaugurated a helpful, friendly service the purpose of which is intended to result in better buildings on the farm.

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He is one of the best light weights at stud and a sure sire of remarkably small, good quality pups.

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PUPPIES AND GROWN STOCK FOR SALE

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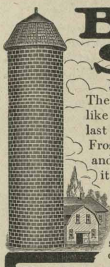

B-V-T Silo

The B. V. T. is built like a skyscraper—to last a thousand years. Frost, heat, moisture and decay can't touch it, because it is of everlasting vitrified fire clay. These blocks are reinforced with heavy steel rods bedded in cement.

You Only Build It Once!

Four layers of tile and three dead air spaces protect silage from freezing. The patented block gives tongue-and-groove air-tight joint construction. **Looks as bright and new ten years after as the day it was built.** No hoops to adjust. Never needs painting or repairs. As clean and solid as a jug.

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The B.V.T. Block Study it carefully. It's the only perfect silo block.

Every B.V.T. Silo owner is a booster. Ask them what they think. Don't get any kind of silo until you at least know all about the B.V.T., the kind you never have to rebuild.

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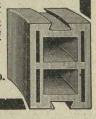
Brazil, Indiana



Make Your Hogs and Bank Account Grow FASTER

All Swine Breeders and Growers Recognize TANKAGE as the One Feed Supreme for the Development of Young Pigs, and in the Fattening of Hogs

"Sure Fatten" Digester Tankage

Guaranteed 60% protein. Easily digested, palatable and nutritious.

Keeps Them Growing

—In the feeding of TANKAGE to your brood sows you get stronger litters.
—In feeding it to your pigs you reduce the chances of set-backs, or loss by disease, owing to its high nutritive value, promoting animal health.
—In feeding it to your fattening hogs, with corn, they get a balanced ration, which is essential to "keep them gaining."
—It develops bone and muscle, and will increase the weight of your hogs and pigs from 1½ to 2 pounds per day.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS AND SWINE MEN THE CORN BELT OVER USE AND RECOMMEND GOOD TANKAGE. WE MAKE GOOD TANKAGE AND SELL DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER.

Get your hogs to market 30 to 60 days sooner by feeding our tankage. Get your brood sows in condition to farrow and raise a large, strong litter by feeding our DIGESTER TANKAGE. Take your fall pigs through the winter in better condition by feeding "SURE FATTEN" TANKAGE. Sold direct to you. Price $100 per ton.

Jacksonville Reduction Co.
JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS

HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

Published monthly during the Spring and Summer in the interests of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, Indiana State and County Fairs, Agricultural, Horticultural and Live-stock Associations and for the information of State Fair exhibitors and concessionaires.

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THE HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

The placing of The Hub of the Universe in the hands of a carefully selected list of readers in 1918 was a venture having in it the element of expediency, but the experience has justified the full expectations of the State Board of Agriculture. This is made clearer by the fact that 85 per cent of the readers of 1918 have signified their desire to continue on the mailing list this year. The increased interest in all subjects pertaining to the Indiana State Fair from the date of the first number of The Hub of the Universe, April, 1918, was continuously augmented until the demand for the monthly journal was increased beyond the capacity of the State Board to deliver it. This fact, together with the broader field of activities contemplated for 1919, has led to doubling the circulation of The Hub of the Universe, so it will go to 10,000 readers this year, instead of 5,000 who received it last year.

The Hub of the Universe brings exhibitors and all other patrons in direct contact with State Fair activities, keeping them informed of developments before the exposition opens. It is a form of publicity which both the Fair and thousands interested in the exposition need and can have only through the publication of such a journal. "The Hub," therefore, goes to its readers in the second year not with a new purpose, but assured of the welcome it will have from its readers, and it goes to them supported by an experience important to subjects and activities at issue, and ladened with plans and purposes of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture which can best be appreciated when realized and placed before the eager and solicitous friends of the State Fair.

County Fairs as a Community Good

Reports to the Indiana State Board of Agriculture make it evident that the list of County Fair Associations is growing over the state and that many of those already in existence are strengthening their organizations preparatory to improving the exhibitions and to make the fairs a stronger force in community upbuilding. The State Board sees these signs of the times with much satisfaction and the management of the Indiana Fair is ready to give counsel wherever it will serve a good purpose to the end of helping new County Associations to come into the field.

The helpful influences of a well directed and properly conducted County or Community Fair can hardly be measured, for such a fair serves so many interests and so completely serves the entire community that it would seem no county would need to be convinced of its duty, which after all is but a privilege, to serve itself.

Some say that County Fairs are losing in interest, but the facts do not bear out this assertion. Where a County or Community Fair fails, it fails because it either has not kept pace with new achievements in live-stock and farming, or because the management has been better qualified to roll a roulette wheel, and has been so selfish that it could not conceive the possibilities of a fair association as a force for good in a community.

Entertainment is an essential and an important factor in a County Fair, but the double-dealing gambler, dressed in his ministerial garb, must travel the road marked out for John Barleycorn—and the road to the end is not too long. The fair that thinks first of the good it can do for its community and works along clean business lines will find a community response which will make it self-sustaining. It was said of the Indiana State Fair that it had mounted to the limit of its possibilities, but in the two years just passed it has not only paid its largely increased expenses, but spent $15,000 for repairs and reduced its floating debt $56,000. The field for the County Fair was never more inviting and the opportunity to accomplish real community good was never so great as the present.

The Huntington County Pure Bred Livestock and Agricultural Association is the latest addition to the list of new fairs. Its board is made up of men actively engaged in advanced breeding and agricultural pursuits, the officers being as follows: O. W. Whitlock, president; Marcello A. Kenner, vice-president; M. R. Purviance, secretary; Fred C. Lane, (county agent) assistant secretary; Emory E. Stults, treasurer; Jesse Hurdle, Hugh Mahoney, L. E. Wren, Everett Priddly and Charles McClurg. The fact that these men are identified with the new association assures its success. There are many other counties in Indiana where the effort of Huntington county could be duplicated.

INDIANA BREEDERS HOLD BIG RALLY

Pure Bred Sires Urged for All Hoosier Herds

PRICE-FIXING IS OPPOSED

Packers Urge Closer Relations With Livestock Producers

A pure bred sire at the head of every herd, closer co-operation between producers and packers, and a protest against the Government fixing prices on pork were the dominating notes sounded in the rally of Indiana livestock breeders, held at Indianapolis on March 20. It was the first time in the history of Hoosier breeding that a meeting of the kind has been held and about 2,500 leaders responded, practically all parts of the State being represented. The chief purpose of the rally was to encourage the breeders to keep up the fast pace of production at which they have moved for the last two years, and numerous speakers urged that if both quantity and quality of meats from Indiana farms is to be expanded more attention must be given to improving the blood of the herds.

There were a number of notable speakers on the program. Warren T. McCray, of Kentland, presided and Governor Goodrich welcomed the stockmen to the State capital. Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois, and a leading breeder of that state, sounded the slogan of "A pure bred sire at the head of every herd." He said that if soil fertility is to be kept up, if America is to feed herself, more and better livestock is of first importance on the farms.

A. J. Glover, editor of Hoard's Dairyman, spoke on "Development in the Future." The dairy cow, he said is a vital force in the nation's welfare because she provides a food that is essential to health and human development. "She is the very foundation of American agriculture and the foster mother of the human race," he said.

W. L. Hauser, president of the Wisconsin Livestock Breeders' Association, discussed the extensive work the association is doing to eliminate scrub sires from the herds and the encouragement that is being given to boys and girls in livestock production. It is upon the young breeders, he said, that Wisconsin is building its future in farming

The breeders heard with much interest the address of Thomas E. Wilson, at the head of a Chicago packing house, and who was born on a farm. He urged that breeders and packers come into closer co-operation which would result, he said, not only to the advantage of these two interests, but would increase the meat resources of the consumers.

Dean J. H. Skinner, of Purdue University, said that while Indiana has made progress in livestock production a still greater increase is possible, while there is vast room for improving the quality of the herds. The increase should come largely in cattle and sheep. Lower costs of production should also come, he said, and he predicted that the day of low prices for meats has gone by.

The breeders adopted resolutions against the proposed fixing of prices on hogs and pork products by the Federal authorities, and urged the elimination of mongrel sires from all herds in the State.

The rally was preceded by a banquet at the Claypool Hotel on the evening of March 19, which was attended by about 500 breeders.

BARBERRY KILLS WHEAT

Has Prevented Growth of Grain for Twenty-Five Years

Black rust has for twenty-five years prevented the farmers in a neighborhood several miles square south of Alquina, near Connersville, from raising wheat, and the source of the rust has been found in a small barberry thicket on one of the farms. The cause of the rust has been a mystery all these years, and it was discovered by C. M. George, county farm agent. The thicket was planted about thirty years ago and no one in the neighborhood knew what kind of shrubbery was growing and did not suspect that it was the producer of the rust. The thicket is on the brow of a hill and it has annually sown the spores of the rust on the winds, which carried the enemy to the wheat through wide acres of fields. Since the discovery of the cause, the barberry bushes have been destroyed.

$100,000 FOR SHORTHORNS

The directors of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association have appropriated $100,000 for prize money at the stock shows this year. The money will be apportioned largely among state fairs and will enrich the prizes which will be offered by the exposition boards. One result expected from the association's foresight is that state fairs will have the greatest shows of shorthorn herds in their history.

NEW ERA DAWNS FOR INDIANA FAIR

(Continued from Page 3)

buildings are ready and contractors submit their bids. Plans for the buildings are being drawn by architects, members of the board have been to see the buildings on the Illinois grounds in search of ideas that might be adopted, and before long a definite building program for this year can be announced.

The building era will doubtless cover a period of years as it is the intention of the board cautiously to work out its plans and as new buildings are erected and old ones improved, or changed in location, to keep in view the future as well as the present needs of the exposition. But in time, with money available for the purpose, the "plant" of the Indiana Fair will be re-created and in buildings and facilities will be brought up to a point where it will measure with the great state fairs of the country.

The automobile agencies and manufacturers of Indianapolis were unable to give a motor car show this spring as there was no building available for the purpose. But with the proposed structure on the Fair grounds, the dealers say that beginning with the State Fair next September Indiana will every year stage a spring and fall show that will rank in size and splendor with any in the United States.

The proposed women's building opens very extensive possibilities for this department of the Indiana Fair. One of the projects proposed in connection with it is a school of domestic science whnch will run longer than the period of the State Fair, and it will be open to girls from all counties of the state. A board of women to manage this school will doubtless be formed and a large corps of instructors will be included. A cafeteria on a large scale is also suggested for the women's building, as well as a large dormitory for housing the girls who attend the school. In the building will be assembled all of the exhibits made by women of the state.

UNUSUAL YEAR IN PROSPECT FOR CATTLE

Blooded Stock Leaving Indiana, But More Comes In

HEREFORDS OUT OF STATE

Shorthorn Breeders Bought Liberally at Congress Sale

Winter and early spring signs indicate an unusual year for the blooded herds of Indiana. Some notable sales have been made which take Hoosier blood out of the state to enrich the herds of other regions of the country. But on the other hand, Indiana breeders are acquiring stock for their own herds which balance up the exportations.

Warren T. McCray, of Kentland, has sent a carload of cows and heifers to J. R. Smith, of Fayette, Tenn.; a yearling of Brummel Fairfax to C. T. Neeley & Son, Jonesboro, Ark.; a grandson of Perfection Fairfax to J. W. Hart, Sandy Hook, Miss.; another to Clyde Hurt, Fenton, Ia.; a pair of heifers to W. V. Linwell, North Fork, N. D. The McCray annual sale, in which 125 Herefords will be offered, is to be held May 21 and 22.

J. Crouch & Son, of Lafayette, have sold Rob Fairfax, a Hereford bull calf, to H. B. Atterbury, of Madison, Mo.

A. F. Steinmetz & Sons, of Ambia, have purchased a heifer from the shorthorn herd of W. C. Rosenberger, of Tiffon, Ohio.

William and T. E. Medsker, of Sullivan, have added six Blackbird heifers to their Aberdeen-Angus herd, purchased from L. R. Kershaw, of Muskogee, Oklahoma.

John H. Grindle, of Fulton county, has sold seven Polled Durham heifers to Marvin Rank, to add to his herd at Roann.

Five Hereford heifers from the herd of D. E. Clingan, of Perrysville, have been added to the herd of the Shadeland Stock Co., of Lafayette.

William Hageman, of Mt. Vernon, purchased Clara 2519 at the American Polled Hereford Breeders' Association sale at DesMoines, in February, paying $529 for her.

Butler & Butler purchased Sweet Marie 3d at Manhattan, Ill., in February, paying $750 for her.

Since the Shorthorn Congress and sale at Chicago, in February, some noted animals have come into Indiana. The cows and heifers acquired by Indiana breeders and amounts paid were: Orange Blossom's Lady, A. F. Steinmetz, Ambia, $475; Ruth Goldendrop 7th, John Logsdon, Indianapolis, $675; Mount Victoria Fairy, E. D. Logsdon, Noblesville, $1,400; Proud Blinkbonny, John Ross, Fort Wayne, $1,100; Wardland Mayflower, A. F. Steinmetz, $900; Violet Beauty, Willard Winn, Lucerne, $500; Violet's Pride, E. D. Logsdon, $850; Nonpareil Princess 10th, W. Johnson, Fort Wayne, $525; Gainford's Princess, Noblesville Milling Co., $1,450; Mysie's Maid, A. E. Harlan, Alexandria, $575. Bulls purchased were: Marshal's Gloster, M. E. Jones, Culver, $2,050; Village Hercules, O. C. Lower, Atlanta, $2,500; Goldrop Villager, John Blue, Blume, Fort Wayne, $500; The Marquis, John Owen, Noblesville, $550; Sultan Prince, A. E. Upp, Valparaiso, $450; Collynie Cullen, Foster & Shubert, Carmel, $450; Parkview Villager, Noblesville Milling Co., $2,100.

HAMPSHIRE RECORDS ON INDIANA FARMS

Fifty-Two Sows Place $53,000 Worth of Pork on the Market

A CARLOAD MADE RECORD

The Hampshire Breed Has Given New Fame to Indiana Farming

By E. C. STONE

Secretary American Hampshire Swine Record Association

During the past year J. M. Ballard, of Marion, Ind., has shown the world that it is possible for a brood sow on an Indiana farm to put on the packers' market $1,000 worth of pork. Fifty-two sows on the Ballard farm in 1918 put on the packers' market practically $53,000 worth of live pork. This shows that Indiana soil is the kind to produce good pork at profitable prices. Mr. Ballard has said that he can take any farm in a good section of Indiana, place on it the number of Hampshire brood sows that the farm will carry, and pay for the farm every year from the produce of the sows.

Mr. Ballard owned fifty-two producing Hampshire sows in September and October of 1917. Those fifty-two sows turned on the packers' market in September, 1918, a total of 264,500 pounds of pork, an averaging producing record for each sow of 2.52 tons. These hogs sold for the top of the market on the day they went to the packer. They showed a yield, including their spring litters, of almost $50,000 in cash for pork sold to the packer, the produce of fifty-two sows. This shows a Hampshire sow, as a pork producer on last year's market, to be worth slightly over $900 for every year she is retained on the farm.

The car load picture of Hampshires appearing in this issue of The Hub of the Universe shows hogs which were bred, developed and fitted on an Indiana farm by Gus Meyer, of Elwood. This car of hogs has a record which has never been equalled by any other car of hogs in the world, and every real, patriotic Hoosier should be proud of Mr. Meyer and his success and not only try to follow to but to succeed as well as he has done. Indiana farming has been made popular throughtout the world on account of Mr. Meyer's achievement with this record car of hogs.

Hampshires have made their history in the hands of poor men and men in very moderate circumstances. It is true that some wealthy men have been promoting and like the Hampshire very much, but the history of the breed has been made very largely in the hands of men who have found it necessary to make their own living.

The greatest winning that has ever been made by any breed of hogs in the world's history in state, national or other shows was won by the Hampshire breed at the Chicago International in the closing days of 1918. The Hampshire is a breed with no "kick back." They farrow large litters, their litters develop rapidly, and in tests have outgrown all other breeds at the age of six, eight and ten months and one year. They kill absolutely clean when they go to the packer. The Hampshire has gained favor to such an extent as a feeder in the past year that more than 100 per cent increase in feeders was made in the year 1918. The American Hampshire Swine Record Association has also enjoyed a 100 per cent increase in its business in the past year.

Benton County Farms

THE PRIDE OF INDIANA

540 or 1200 Acres

Located near Earl Park. All level black soil; first-class fencing; has twenty-one-room house, steam heat, hardwood floors, gas, electric lights, laundry, hard and soft water systems; four tenant houses, all good; barns extra good; railroad switch on farm; passenger stops at house; stock scales. This is one of the best farms in Indiana. Will take one-fourth cash and take back a first mortgage for the balance due in twenty years.

Chas. M. Tumey

The State Savings & Trust Company

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"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Quality *Service*

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ACME WORM BOUNCER

The guaranteed worm expeller, conditioner and tonic, will positively expel the *Free* Intestinal Worms in Hogs, Horses and Sheep, prevent constipation and 90% of *Hog Disease. Fight* worms daily with *Acme Worm Bouncer,* the only remedy fed successfully in Self Feeders furnished *Free.* No drenching; no starving; they eat as the system requires. Forty hogs eat one pound per day. Cost only 6½c per month per hog.

Geo. H. Simpson, Sole Owner and Maker of "The Acme Line," Wheaton, Ill.

This FEEDER FREE

No chore, no mixing—they feed themselves ACME WORM BOUNCER.

I furnish this feeder *Free,* so you may feed *Acme Worm Bouncer* economically, successfully without labor or loss. 150 lbs. feeds 50 hogs four months.

Wm. Lining, Erie, Ill., writes, Oct. 1st: "After feeding ACME WORM BOUNCER a week it expelled worms from my hogs 6 to 8 inches long."

Fred Bawden, Keokuk, Iowa, writes Dec., 1918: "ACME WORM BOUNCER is the only worm remedy I have used successfully in Self-Feeders (and I have used many remedies) that the pigs would eat and neither constipate them nor give them the scours. Duplicate my order."

Acme Calf Meal

Equal to Milk. Protein 27½%

A complete ration without any milk after 10 days of age. Contains 3% more protein than any other. Sold for 7½c per hundred less. 100 lbs. feeds a calf for 8 weeks. 100 lbs. $5.10; 500-lb. lots, $4.75 per hundred.

Acme Pig Meal

Equal to Milk. Portein 28½%

Is a *full* and complete *ration,* nothing else is fed with it. You know how pigs do fed *milk*—that is how pigs do fed **Acme Pig Meal,** equal to milk. Start when the pigs will eat, it so takes the place of milk they will wean themselves at 8 weeks of age, prevents runts, setbacks, and retains the *baby pig fat.* 15 pounds makes 15 gallons *"milk equal,"* enough for one pig 30 days for 70c, or 2½c per day. CHEAPER than a lb. of oats. A balanced and complete ration at ½ the cost of any other.

500-lb. lots..... $4.75 per cwt.
1000-lb. lots..... 4.70 per cwt.
2000-lb. lots..... 4.65 per cwt.
Terms: Thirty Days

I guarantee Acme Worm Bouncer to expel the free intestinal worms in hogs, horses and sheep or no pay.

Made on the Farm—Made by a Farmer

During the years Acme Worm Bouncer has been sold, I do not know of a single user **who lost his hogs with Cholera, who fed Acme Worm Bouncer for thirty days** and continued to feed it.

Fred G. Peitzman, Dallas Center, Iowa, writes Jan. 6th: "I am feeding ACME PIG MEAL to 140 October and November pigs. I like the ACME PIG MEAL and the pigs like it better. Ship me 10,000 lbs. more at once, also 100 lbs. ACME CALF MEAL."

F. F. Silver, Cantril, Iowa, largest Hampshire breeder in the U. S., writes Jan. 5th: "Ship me 4,000 lbs. more ACME PIG MEAL, which is a duplicate of my December order."

Other Feeders of ACME PIG MEAL

W. M. Marsaw, Dysart, Iowa..... 60,000-lb. lots
Harry Hopley, Hampshires, Atlantic, Iowa.. 10,000-lb. lots
Peabody Farms, Hilsdale, Ill..... 30,000-lb. lots
Moosheart Farms, Moosheart, Ill..... 28,000-lb. lots
Paul Roberts, Hampshires, Eastman, Ga.... 6,000-lb. lots
L. H. Willis, Durocs, Evinston, Fla..... 6,000-lb. lots
Moosley Hill Farm, Berkshires, Barrington, Ill. ..... 10,000-lb. lots

You cannot afford to feed **worms** which breed **cholera** when ACME WORM BOUNCER prevents those conditions for 6c per month.

WANTED: Men to sell **THE ACME LINE.** Sales are large—a paying business.

60-Day Guarantee Feed. SEND THIS COUPON

Acme Manufacturing Company, Dept. No. **W-3.**
Makers of Acme Worm Bouncer, Acme Pig Meal, Acme Calf Meal,
Wheaton, Illinois.

Gentlemen: Ship me 150 lbs. of Acme Worm Bouncer with one Self Feeder FREE. Price $14.00. I will pay the freight. If Acme Worm Bouncer fails to do what you claim for it within 60 days from date of shipment, I will send you a certified statement which will cancel your charge for what I have fed. The balance I will return to your order. Otherwise I will pay for it 90 days from date of shipment.

Ship to.....

Town..... State.....

Bank Reference.....

Send for Free Books

TROTTERS AND PACERS IN TRAINING CAMP

Two Hundred Will be at the Indiana Fair Track by April 15

NEW CONSOLATION RACES

Fresh Feature that Will be on the Program for 1919

With the balmy days of an unprecedented March, the colonels, captains and lieutenants (there are no privates in this service) are whipping their duties into shape for an early season of horse racing, for without a reversal of the weather the Fourth of July will on the race tracks be celebrated about May 30 of this Victory year. There are 122 horses in training at the Indiana State Fair track under the tutorage of eighteen of Indiana's best reinsmen, together with three of the largest stables in the middle west, in addition to those having reserved quarters.

April 15 will find more than 200 horses in their preparatory work at the Indiana training track, and this in the face of an undisputed shortage of material to train, speaks volumes for the State Fair grounds as the center of racing activities. There is a reason why the horses are at the Hoosier training camp, a reason which wide-awake horsemen know.

There has never been a time in the history of harness racing when material in the form of trotters and pacers was so scarce or when it was commanding such prices. Race horses that were not long ago heavy on the market are now commanding attention at prices fully in keeping with the high cost of living, and the plums are being plucked and no questions asked. The war caused a heavy drain on the supply of light harness horses and there can be no slump in prices while the demand exceeds the supply.

The Indiana Fair management learned last year that to try to give racing with harness horses and runners and place the racing on a plane that would meet with public approval was an expensive undertaking. Since Indiana is in the center of the zone for breeding light harness horses, it is natural for the management to give the trotters and pacers the preference. The fair's officials have also been long of the opinion that to offer a purse for say $1,000 and then by a process of deduction reduce it to $800 before distributing it meant to charge a horseman an entry fee on a purse 25 per cent in excess of its real value. It was a plan which fooled few and was a rank injustice to the horsemen.

The State Fair's racing program this year will give purses having a definitely stated value and this, with the entry fee being reduced to 3 per cent, will make the program most inviting and more liberal than any previously offered.

The reduced number of horses and the great number of harness meetings this season demands careful consideration of conditions and in the Indiana Fair's program of twenty or more races opportunity will be found for more than one start, taking into account that all races are closed at the end of the third heat, horsemen will make entries with full knowledge that they can start in a second race without over-racing. It is far better and more to the desire of horsemen to start in a three-heat event on Monday and then, after a day's rest, start in a second similar event. This also provides the public with entertainment in a change of fields, and by the "consolation racing" plan spectators are not asked to witness an uneventful final heat with the field reduced possibly to two horses. This is in keeping with the purpose of giving races of any kind—to entertain the patrons of the fair. Every fair sends away a number of horses which have been in the money to a very limited extent, so that the introduction of a consolation race for such trotters and another for pacers will be welcomed by horsemen, and the consolation races will be a highly interesting and novel experience for the spectators.

In the consolation events trotters from the 2:30 to the 2:05 classes will be brought together in the same race, handicapped in the distances they are to race, the handicap being on the basis of a horse's performance during the week. To witness the horses which are always on a nervous strain, take the word from a standstill start, and from stations assigned from the starter's stand to the head of the stretch, will give a new thrill to the on-looking public. Under the plans of the Indiana Fair management no horseman or visitor will be disappointed with the races of 1919.

CHAMPION OF PIG CLUBS

Sullivan County Boy Indiana's Winner For Two Years

The champion of the Indiana pig clubs for the last two years has been the same boy—Walter Whitman, of Sullivan county. In 1917 he fed a Duroc barrow for 153 days and the animal put on 2.5 pounds of weight a day. At the age of eight months the Duroc weighed 456 pounds. In 1918 the young breeder started out for higher honors. He entered the breeding contest, feeding a Duroc-Jersey gilt for five months, the animal making a gain of 2.03 pounds a day. When seven and one-half months old she weighed 363 pounds. Now the boy is after additional records in pig club work, and plans to win the sow and litter honors in 1919, beginning with the best gilts he could find at a breeder's sale, bred to a good boar.

It pays to make your own stock tonic, condition powder, etc.

Tix Ton-Mix with your own salt or cereal the year around keeps animals healthy.

A $5.00 box makes $40.00 to $60.00 worth of medicated salt or $75.00 worth of "stock tonic"—saves you big money. A $2.00 box by parcel post will medicate a bbl. salt or 900 lbs. of cereal for cows, horses, hogs, and sheep.

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Durocs Have Made Indiana Famous

And have made Indianians more money than any other live stock they grow.

Raise Durocs and Raise Registered ones

Write for information about the breed to

ROBERT J. EMANS
Sec'y. American Duroc Association
U. S. Yards, Chicago

International Grand Champion Hogs

Bred, Grown and Fitted by Gus Meyer, Elwood, Indiana

THIS CAR OF HOGS WON GRAND CHAMPION OVER ALL BREEDS at the Chicago International. They were fed from May 1 to September 1 in a clover field with two ears of corn per head a day; from September 1 to December 1 they were fed in a four-acre clover lot with shed room, on a mash of ground rye and standard wheat middlings three times a day and what corn they would clean up. They weighed 391 pounds per head; they sold for $21 per hundred, which was $2.25 per hundred above any other show hogs at the International Live Stock Show in 1918. They dressed absolutely clean, not a single carcass held by the Government for further inspection, making a net of 84.9% of their live weight, or 8% above the average good killing hog and 4% above any other show hogs, excepting Hampshires at the 1918 International. There were two cars of 200-pound Hampshires, which dressed a net of 81.65% in the 1918 International. These hogs were sold by Clay, Robinson & Company.

Free literature, sale catalogs and general information on breed of hogs without a "kick-back."

E. C. STONE, Secretary, 405 Wisconsin Avenue, PEORIA, ILL.

The Addled Wool Consummer

By One Who Needs a New Suit of Clothes

When the consumer of wool undertakes to learn what has happened to him and why, he becomes as confused as the hen which was hatched from an egg that was addled by a thunder storm. About as far as the consumer gets, be he a farm or town man who wears clothes, is that the price of wool-cotton apparel has taken a leap which compares with that of the cow that in the old nursery rhyme jumped over the moon; that with the upward soar of prices has been a downward swing in quality—less wool and more cotton in the cloth, dyed with a dye which rubs off on a collar. It makes the consumer yearn for the good old days before the war when wool clothes were wool clothes at a price within reach.

With 1,098,000 sheep on Indiana farms this spring, which ought to produce 7,686,000 pounds of unscoured wool, the subject is one which holds the alert interest of the Hoosier flockmaster and the ultimate consumer, whether he lives on a farm or lives in a city and wishes that he lived on one. Beginning with Hoosier wool producers and going up or down the line to the tailor who makes the clothes, is a long, mystifying road which I have tried to travel. And I have come to the journey's end only with this definite knowledge—prices have been are now, and promise to continue high; qualities have been, are now, and until the price of wool comes down, will continue to be on the war-time level.

The wool producer begins some years back to clear up his story and to refute the charge that he is the man who is pulling down the huge profits which are suspected on the price tag of a suit of clothes. Back there when the tariff was taken off of wool, the flockmaster could see in the future the day when low-priced wools from Australia and Argentine would ruin the sheep industry. This forecaster and borrower of worry, who follows the fallacy of trying to shift his production methods to political changes, sold his sheep at $3 to $4 a head, for wool on the free tariff list was down to 20 cents and less a pound, and promised to go much lower. This same forecaster, with his sheep gone from his farm, saw the price of the same breed of animals shoot up to $20 to $30 a head with the coming of the war, while the 20 cent wool skyrocketed to 70 cents. Out of this lesson there has come to the farmer the belief that when he embarks in a given line of production, he should stay with it, rather than to follow the will-o'-the-wisps in the disguise of tinkering politicians.

The wartime prices of sheep and wool caused the old sheep breeders and as many new ones to go back into the industry, and this accounts for the 1,098,000 sheep grazing in Hoosier woodlands and open pastures this spring. Wool as it leaves the Indiana farm is unscoured. It is slick with grease—the more grease there is the better some breeders like it—and in the fleece, too, is the dirt which penetrates while the animal is running about the farm, and which sticks like a cootie. The Indiana flockmaster during the war sold his unscoured wool for 55 to 60 cents a pound. There he lost trace of it, until maybe the same wool came back to him in the form of a suit of clothes which cost double what it did before the war.

Now take up the wool story as the maker of men's and women's apparel tell it. After the wool left the farm, it went through the hands of a buyer—maybe at the county seat—who took a profit on it. An increased freight rate was paid to get the wool to the east, where most of the woolen cloth is woven. The wool went through a scouring, or cleaning, process, which yielded a wartime profit to the scourer, so when the wool reached the mills it had increased in cost to the weaver to about $1.80 a pound. After it was scoured it was carded and rolled, each process gathering a wartime profit, so when it went thru the looms the 55-cent wool may have advanced to $5 a pound.

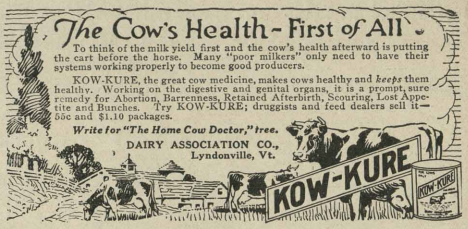
Here the mystery deepens. Some authorities say that a low-priced suit of clothes contains a pound or less of real wool. The quantity may increase to three or four pounds, depending upon the "all-wool" quality of the suit of clothes. But this fact remains: To get a suit which the tailor will guarantee in quality and in dye, the suit which back four years ago sold for $20 now commands a "take-it-or-leave-it" price of $50. All along the way from the farmer to the finished overcoat or suit, a profit has been taken by several somebodies, and they saw to it that the profit was ample, for "everybody was doing it." By the weaver of the cloth, the jobber, the wholesaler and on through the hands of the retailer, the wartime margins have been tacked on.

And the end is not yet. The wool sheared from Indiana sheep this spring will not reach the looms before next July and by the time it is cut into apparel by the tailors next January will have appeared on the calendar, so the tailor says not to look for lower prices on clothing before next spring. Between times many things may happen to wool and finished cloth.

But there is an outstanding question to be settled before this spring's wool gets to the looms in July. What will be the price that the producer of wool gets for this spring's clip? It is a question that is nation-wide. The voices of the flockmasters are combined in demanding as near a wartime price per pound as they can get, for the wool was grown during the winter when wartime prices prevailed on every commodity which the farmer bought.

As long as the war went on and every available pound of wool was woven into khaki cloth and army blankets, the weaver was not the man to worry. He saw a profitable market open before him. But with the end of the war many things have begun to happen to him. British army contracts for wool in America have been cancelled. Wool locked up by the federal government for United States army use is being released for clothing for the addled consumer. The huge stores of wool in Australia and Argentine—out of reach during the war because ships could not be sent after it—is also coming to the looms of America and of the world. So the weavers of woolen cloth are pulling down on the price lever against the stabilizing price the producer wants.

Going deeper into the wool supply the innocent and helpless by-stander who needs a suit of clothes finds figures beyond his mental capacity. One authority says that the stocks of wool now in the world amount to 2,000,000,000 pounds. It's a lot of wool, but on the other hand there are some millions of people whose old clothing is frayed and slick from much wearing, and they want new covering.


The Cow's Health - First of All
To think of the milk yield first and the cow's health afterward is putting the cart before the horse. Many "poor milkers" only need to have their systems working properly to become good producers.
KOW-KURE, the great cow medicine, makes cows healthy and keeps them healthy. Working on the digestive and genital organs, it is a prompt, sure remedy for Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Scouring, Lost Appetite and Bunches. Try KOW-KURE; druggists and feed dealers sell it—50c and $1.10 packages.
Write for "The Home Cow Doctor," free.
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Prize Winning Seed Corn

If you want the best seed corn on the market, be sure to get our handsome illustrated catalogue before ordering. We have the best strains of the following varieties: Reid's Yellow Dent, Johnson County White, Gold Medal Mixed, Pride of the North, Iowa Silver Mine, 90-day Flesh Colored and Little Clarage, all bred for heavy yield, early maturity and show-ring quality. We have the best variety for your farm.

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Vogler's seed corn is grown from the highest bred corn for big yields, maturity, and the finest show type corn. We are the only firm that has won Grand Champion in every class at the Indiana State Show. Our seed corn is selected and nibbed and prepared for shipment by a member of the firm. You get our own personal judgment on every ear of seed corn you buy of us, whether it is in the ear or shelled and graded We are not a large concern and handle thousands of bushels, but we do handle a few hundred bushels of the very best seed corn. Our seed house is second to none for maintaining strong vitality Satisfaction guaranteed and 96 to 100 per cent. germination. Write for illustrated catalogue.

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NEW YORK BAND AT FAIR

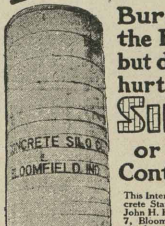
Seventh Regiment Organization Will Play at Indiana Exposition

The chief musical attraction at the Indiana Fair next fall will be the Seventh Regiment band, of New York. This will be the first appearance of this famous organization in Indiana and it will not this year be heard elsewhere in the state. It is one of the larger concert bands of the United States and its programs will be given afternoon and evening, forming one of the features for the rich hippodrome show in the coliseum each night of the Fair.

SUGAR BEETS IN GRANT COUNTY

Grant county will plant more than 1,500 acres in sugar beets this spring, according to C. H. Shafer, sugar beet grower, living near Swayzee. This is practically twice the acreage planted in this crop last year. The soil of this part of the state is particularly adapted to sugar beet raising, Shafer says. Oats used for seed in Grant county will be generally treated against smut, according to Professor A. Jones, who has just completed an investigation in this county.

FIRE



Burned the Barn but didn't hurt the SILO or its Contents

This Inter-locking Concrete Stave Silo of Mr. John H. Hinkle, R.F.D. 7, Bloomfield, Indiana, stood only three feet from a large barn containing 30 tons of hay, which burned to the ground last September. Mr. Hinkle says: "Silo is as good now after the fire, as it was before. Silage in fine condition. Each year my silo pays me double what it cost."

We build your silo. Put it up in two days. Save you all trouble. Our Inter-locking Concrete Stave Silos never need paint, tightening or repairs. Write today for facts and special spring prices.

CONCRETE SILO COMPANY,
BLOOMINGTON, IND.

FARM RICHES SEEN IN HUGE FIGURES

$322,640,000 Worth of Stock on Indiana Farms

ANSWERING THE FOOD CRY

Hoosier Farmers Roll Up Immense Total in Soil Output

The livestock breeders of Indiana have begun the year 1919 with the greatest supply of animals on hand of any year in their history, and the indications are that they will during the twelve months be among the heaviest contributors to the American demand for animals of the kind. According to estimates of George C. Bryant, field agent for Indiana for the bureau of crop estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, the breeders of this state on January 1 had 8,182,000 animals in their herds and flocks, valued at $322,640,000. While the war took many horses out of the state, the breeders began this year with approximately 829,000 on hand, valued at $85,387,000 and they also had 94,000 mules worth $11,750,000. The number of cattle in the state was estimated at 1,493,000 and valued at $101,477,000. The number of sheep was 1,098,000, valued at $15,262,000, while hogs, the outstanding feature of Indiana breeding, numbered 4,668,000 and valued at $108,764,000.

These figures show a material increase in the number of meat animals on Hoosier farms over January 1, 1918. There was a decrease of only 1 per cent in the number of horses and mules, while there was no material change in the number of dairy cattle. With the exception of horses, which showed a decrease in value of 2 per cent, the value of all Hoosier livestock was higher than a year ago, the largest increase being in dairy cattle, which was 21.4 per cent higher. Cattle generally was 16.4 per cent higher, hogs 10.5 per cent higher, sheep 8.6 per cent and mules 5 per cent.

The report shows, too, that Hoosier farmers made a tremendous showing in the output of crops last year. The value of the corn crop was estimated at $465,000,000, and this was in part the answer of the Hoosier farmers to the world's cry for more food. The report further says:

"On a request by the national government to increase the production of crops and live stock the Indiana farmers went to work with courage and patriotism to comply, knowing that labor was scarce and probably would be hard to get at any price. Their efforts were rewarded by harvesting the largest crops of wheat, rye, oats, barley and buckwheat ever produced in the state. The acreage of corn was large, but weather conditions, together with inferior seed, much of which was shipped in from Missouri and some of the eastern states, resulted in a smaller crop than usual, but the price and quality of the corn was good, and from a monetary standpoint it was the best ever produced, notwithstanding the yield was 3.3 bushels below the ten-year average.

"More cattle, sheep and hogs were produced than for many years previous. The hay acreage and yield was about average, but it was harvested under favorable conditions and to a great extent is still on the farms. Clover seed was probably the greatest disappointment of all crops, only 1.3 bushels per acre being harvested.

FRATERNAL CITY A NEW FAIR FEATURE

Large City of Tents Will Be Set Up at the Exposition

"OPEN HOUSE" ALL WEEK

Drill Teams and Speakers on the Special Programs

A new and outstanding feature of the Indiana State Fair for 1919 will be the erection of a "Fraternal City," in which practically every fraternal order operating in the State will through Fair week keep "open house" to visiting members of these organizations. Under plans adopted by many of the leaders of the various fraternal orders of the state, which have been enthusiastically approved by the Fair management, fitting recognition will be given to the fraternal membership in Indiana.

Tuesday of Fair week will be known as "Fraternal Day" when special programs of interest to fraternalists will be provided at the grandstand and also in that part of the grounds known as "Fraternal City." Some of the leading fraternal men of the country will be speakers and it is probably that drill teams, both men and women, will contest for prizes. On that day representatives from the state headquarters of all fraternal societies and delegates from all subordinate lodges will be in attendance. Plans will be made to take care of 50,000 fraternal visitors on that day.

"Fraternal City," a part of the grounds to be set aside for use of fraternal organizations during the week, will be a distinct feature of interest to visitors. Here most of the societies represented in the state will erect tents and maintain an office force on the grounds to make their visit to the Fair pleasant and profitable. Rest rooms fitted with easy chairs and other comforts will be provided for the membership.

"The Good of the Order" feature will be the directing force during the entire week.

STATE'S CORN YIELD CAN BE INCREASED

(*Continued from Page 3*)

2. The corn must have proper cultivation. The Dearborn county boy not only made certain that soil conditions were right, but he gave intelligent and energetic attention to the cultivation of his tract.

3. The proper variety of corn must be selected. The variety must be suited to the soil and climatic conditions.

4. There must be no element of chance in the selection of the individual ears of corn from which the seed is to be taken.

5. Each individual ear must be tested so that only strong individual grains will be planted, the kind that is capable of producing a large crop. It is highly important that the kernels be so graded that a uniform planting may be had.

The accomplishment of the Dearborn county boy makes it evident that the yield of corn in Indiana is far below what it ought to be, far below what the growers can reasonably expect to make the average yield an acre. It would seem that if one Hoosier boy can produce 108 bushels to an acre, the adult farmers, with intelligent application of inflexible rules of corn growing, can come near the 100 bushel mark.

Farm and Garden Seeds

ONION SETS SEED POTATOES

A Large and Very Complete Line of POULTRY SUPPLIES

Everything for the FARMER GARDENER POULTRYMAN

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EVERYTHING IN

JUGS, CROCKS and JARS

Phone, Main 1473 128 S. Alabama Street

$3,500 FOR POLAND CHINA

New Record Price for Spotted Boar Paid by Kempton Buyers

Booster Prince, a registered spotted Poland China boar, two years old, sold for $3,500 at the public sale of Fred L. Obenchain, of Bainbridge, Putnam county, on March 7, the purchasers being Bock & Shirk, of Kempton. It was the highest price ever paid for one of the spotted animals. Booster Prince was bred by Scott & Sterling, of Taylorsville, Ill. There were breeders at the sale from seven states and the bidding for Booster was very spirited.

Seth T. Hadley, of Hadley, Hendricks county, held a sale of Hamshire sows in February at which high prices were paid. Bert Parr, of Sheridan, bought one sow for $1,030; Raymond Jones, of Dublin, paid $1,000 for another, and John R. Lewis, of Rensselaer, bid in another at $835.

Maas-Niemeyer Lumber Co.

WHOLESALE—RETAIL LUMBER

COMPLETE LUMBER STOCK
BEST MILL WORK HEAVY TIMBERS

We are prepared to furnish lumber for your exhibits at the State Fair. All orders will receive prompt attention and quick service.

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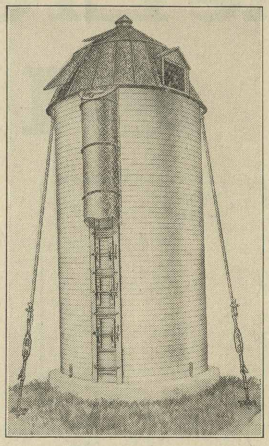
Bourbon Silos are Good Silos



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The Bourbon Triple-Wall Silo

is the best silo construction. It prevents frost and is pleasing in appearance. The three walls conserve the temperature, thereby making perfect fermentation possible.

If you have an old stave silo, you can make it into a Triple-Wall Silo at a small cost by purchasing one of our Cypress Silo Coverings.

Bourbon Stave Silos

are built of Long Leaf Yellow Pine and Clear Oregon Fir, all equipped with the famous Bourbon Door Construction.

We sell the best Steel Silo Roofs, Steel Silo Chutes, Steel Silo Track Ladders, Steel Corn Cribs and Grain Bins.

Write us for literature and full information.

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BOURBON, IND.

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Made by
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Sold by Dealers Throughout the State

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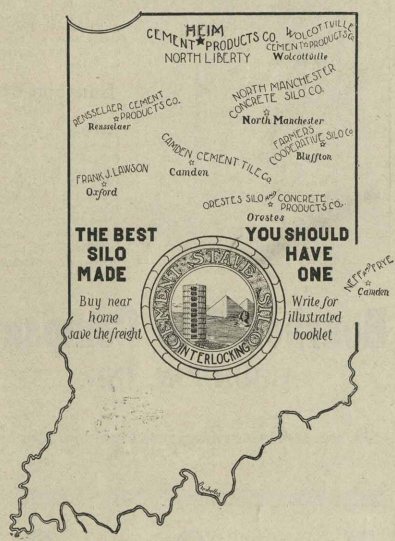
The Erecting of a SILO



is no longer a question of advisability, but it has proved itself a necessary position on the farm.

The Heim Concrete Stave Silo Company

in conjunction with its allied plants and branch factories is working to give you the advantage of purchasing a superior silo near your home. You know the people with whom you deal. YOU SAVE THE FREIGHT.

Farmers, join with us in this great work and you will not only increase your own profits, but, best of all, you will aid our country in this period of reconstruction.

Heim Concrete Silos Save

They Make Six Acres Equal to Ten

It is No Longer a Question of

What Kind of a Silo Shall I Build?

Because These Features

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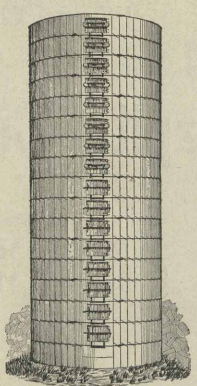
Keeping Qualities of the Silo
We Erect the Silo for You



The fire and windproof, acidproof, waterproof and rotproof features. The real strength and durability of the silo as shown by years of severe test.

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Sound, Substantial System

Make You Feel That You Want None Other Than the

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THE HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

INDIANA STATE FAIR · SEPT 1-6 1919

ISSUED MONTHLY DURING STATE FAIR SEASON.

FOR BREEDERS, AGRICULTURALISTS AND OTHER PATRONS OF THE FAIR

MAY

BANKS AND CALF AND PIG CLUBS IN INDIANA

ANDREW SMITH

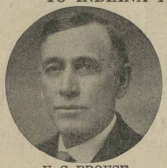
Indiana banks as promoters of pure-bred livestock on Hoosier farms is discussed in this issue by Andrew Smith, secretary of the Indiana Bankers' Association. Scores of banks are active in forming and maintaining calf and pig clubs, made up of farm boys and girls.

A CITY MAN LOOKS IN THE SHOW WINDOW

CHARLES A. BOOKWALTER

Charles A. Bookwalter, the chief spokesman for Indianapolis, goes to the Indiana Fair, looks beneath the surface and sees the marvelous achievements of Hoosier breeders of livestock. He writes in this issue of "The Hub" of what he sees in "the show window" of the Indiana farms,

GOATS ARE COMING TO INDIANA FAIR



U. C. BROUSE

Pure-bred and grade goats are to be a new feature of the Indiana State Fair next September. U. C. Brouse writes in this issue of the classifications the State Fair offers in its premium list.

FEATURING

THE MALIGNED MULE REGAINS ITS PLACE AT THE INDIANA FAIR — Scrub mules are disappearing from Hoosier breeding farms, prices are increasing, and a new classification and larger premiums promise to attract a great show at the coming State Fair.

INDIANA-BRED BULL SELLS FOR $50,000, A NEW WORLD RECORD — Eager buyers of pure-bred live stock have taken off the limit and are paying extraordinary prices at the spring sales of cattle, horses and swine, and some new records are being made.

COMMUNITY BREEDS CAN BE APPLIED TO INDIANA LIVE STOCK — Concentration on one breed in a neighborhood would cause breeders to work and think together in developing their pure-bred herds and flocks and open many new advantages.

CLUB WINNERS IN THE JUVENILE STATE CONTESTS LAST YEAR — Strong competition marked the contests for state honors among the corn growers, the pig feeders and the needle workers. The winners visited Washington and also won Liberty bonds.

LOCUST PEST DUE ON THE FARMS OF INDIANA THIS YEAR — The seventeen-year variety with some of its kin coming through the ground to feast on vegetation in orchards. There'll be millions of them, but there is no cause for alarm.

MONEY VOTED BY LEGISLATURES TO THEIR STATE FAIRS — The Iowa Fair gets $213,000, Kansas gets $96,000, Oklahoma $50,000 for new buildings on their grounds; New York gives $250,000 to pay premiums of county fair associations.

WOMEN AT THE INDIANA FAIR By MRS. C. N. LINDLEY

IND.
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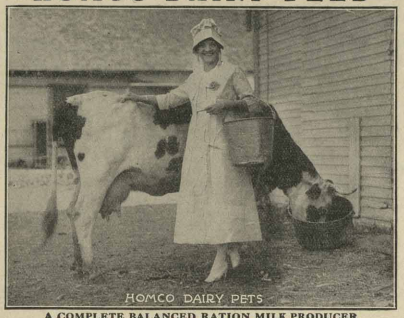
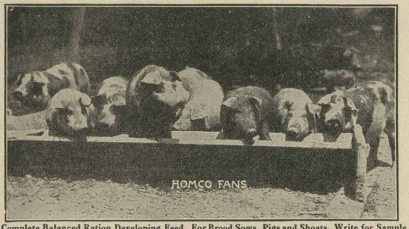
HOMCO DAIRY FEED



A COMPLETE BALANCED RATION MILK PRODUCER

HOMCO PIG and SHOAT FEED



A Complete Balanced Ration Developing Feed. For Brood Sows, Pigs and Shoats. Write for Sample. "Homco" means Quality. Quality means Economy.

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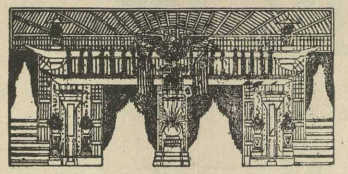
Indiana's Most Beautiful Restaurant



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American and Chinese Dishes

We make a specialty

Dinner Parties

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Combines Quality Uniqueness and Unexcelled Services Music Continuously

39 Monument Place

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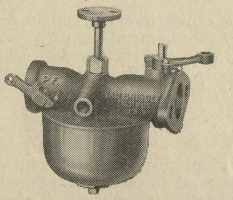

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It works on the new principle—the airplane principle—that saves gasoline. The consumption of gasoline is automatically decreased as the velocity of air through the carburetor increases.

It averts trouble by its simplicity. There are no moving parts except the control valves. Try it and convince yourself—our guarantee protects you.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

We guarantee satisfaction to the users of Van Briggle Carburetors. If, within thirty days, you are not satisfied, we will promptly refund your purchase price upon receipt of the carburetor.

Model PF for Ford Cars and Trucks—Price $10.00
Sold by Garages and Accessory Dealers Everywhere
We Also Manufacture Carburetors for Other Makes of Cars and Trucks

Van Briggle Motor Device Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

What Makes Pigs Grow?

If you ask the professors, they will say, "Vitamins." But you don't know any more now than before. Suffice it to say that vitamins are necessary to the growth of your pigs. If they were not contained in the feed you use, your pigs would never become hogs.

Corn contains vitamins; so does most green feed—in small quantities. But what your pigs need is food brimful of them. They're squealing for

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Near Solid Buttermilk

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MULES REGAIN THEIR PLACE AT STATE FAIR

Enlarged Classification and Larger Prizes Offered for 1919

INDIANA FORGING AHEAD

Mules Are Better Bred and Are Outranking Horses in Values

The much maligned mule is coming into its own in Indiana. It is rapidly advancing out of the scrub class, is not only increasing in numbers but in quality of breeding, in importance is ranking with the well bred farm horse, and is in many instances outranking the horse in money value. The breeding of mules is being established on a much higher plane on Indiana farms, and while in years gone by "a mule was just a mule," the increasing care in breeding is producing great results.

A few years ago the mule had so retrogarded in Indiana that it was dropped from the premium list of the State Fair but it is to be restored at the Fair next September, with a broader classification and with larger premiums than ever. The last showing of mules at the Fair was in 1917, when they were exhibited by dealers and fanciers, few if any breeders being in evidence. But when the mule dropped out of the premium list in 1918, there came a flood of inquiries as to why the Fair management had taken this action. For the coming Fair the following classifications are given in the new premium list: Jacks, three years old and over, and three years old and under; mules, four, three, two and one year old and over; mule colts: pairs, three years old and under; pairs, three years old and over, in harness; champion mule of any age. The show of colts is expected to be unusually large.

Reports to the State Stallion Enrollment board shows that in some parts of Indiana there are as many jacks in service as stallions. The breeding of horses and the increasing prices for mules has had a good deal to do with stimulating interest in mules. Compared with horses, many breeders are finding the argument in favor of the mule. A pair of mules, each weighing 1,200 pounds or more will out-sell a pair of horses of similar weight by $200. The mule is cheaper to raise than a horse. But these factors in favor of the mule have in the past been lost sight of because profits on mules were less than on horses. A reversal of this condition has greatly stimulated breeding. The quality of Indiana mules has been brought forward by the use of a better grade of dams and by a more careful selection of jacks.

With the expansion of the mule raising industry in this State, with a broader classification and increased premiums at the Indiana Fair, it is now "up to" the mule breeders to say if the mule is to hold its new place at the Fair.

A City Man at the State Fair

BY CHARLES A. BOOKWALTER

The city or town man who has red blood in his veins and who would keep informed of what is going on about him in his home state, ought to attend the Indiana State Fair this year, and every year. He should attend not only for the good the Fair would get out of him, but more for the information he would get out of it. A city man lives so close to skyscrapers, big factories and moving swarms of people that in time he loses touch with the fact that there are enterprises developing in the peaceful farm country of Indiana which match in importance and interest anything a city may have to boast of. A city man hears so much about big business enterprises and huge industrial concerns that he comes to think that it is business and industrial life which make up the dominating force in human life in Indiana.

But the city man who year after year goes to the Indiana Fair and looks beneath the surface of things finds that it is not the business and manufacturing of the cities that are alone worth the doing, but that the foundation upon which city enterprises are built is made up of the farms, and that the outstanding feature of our Hoosier farms is live stock.

The State Fair is to me the show window of the Indiana farms. The best stores of Indianapolis spread their latest and finest merchandise in their show windows. The Indiana farms send their latest and finest products to the State Fair. Then farm men and women by the tens of thousands gather at the exposition to see what other farm men and women have done in the creation of marvelous things. This is where farm men and women get their inspiration and their information which enables them to expand their creative ability, and they are enabled to keep pace with what is going on in their home state. An Indianapolis man may boast of a fifteen-story office building, or of a great theatre which shows elaborate moving pictures, but the city man who goes to the Indiana Fair and really looks into the meaning of things he sees there will see achievements in flesh and blood which as accomplishments outrank anything that man can build of steel or stone.

When I see the parades of horses and cattle in the State Fair coliseum, I wonder how such animals can be bred and brought up to such a point of perfection. I wonder how a breeder sets about to produce such flesh and blood, wrap it in a hide, and cover it with a silken coat of hair or wool. A city man may think he has accomplished something when he builds up a great business enterprise, and so he has; but he should pause occasionally—and going to the State Fair will cause him to pause—and think of the time and the diligent study that the livestock man gives to the production of a Shorthorn or an Angus bull that will sell for $20,000, a Poland China boar that will command $3,000, or a cockerel that will sell for $300.

A city man with the necessary lineage may boast of his family name. But did he ever hear of the Fairfax family that lives on a farm in Northern Indiana? Its blue-blooded ancestry goes back 200 years in English breeding. It is a family of Hereford cattle, the best sons and daughters of which attend the Indiana Fair every year to appear in the coliseum. It is a family that has world fame. One of its sons, bred on the Indiana farm in 1913, sold the other day for $50,000, setting a new world mark in Hereford values.

It was an Indiana-bred steer that won the international championship at the world-show of cattle at Chicago a few weeks ago, sold at live weight for $2.50 a pound, and its meat was sent to Paris, France, to be served at a peace conference dinner.

What kind of minds do live stock men have that they can achieve such wonders as these?

And the city women, too, should go to the Indiana Fair and in its show window see what our farms are doing to produce the things they wear and eat. The Marino, the Cheviot, the Shopshire wools from Hoosier flocks, which are woven into a lady's coat or a wrap to wear to the opera or to a sumptuous dinner down at the hotel, is to be seen in all of its beautiful texture on the backs of the sheep in the arenas at the Fair. The handmade lace that is the pride of the woman who wears it does not compare with the dainty feather work on the outspread wing of a pure-bread Wyandotte or red Spanish fowl in the State Fair's poultry house.

The livestock a city man sees at the Fair did not "just happen." There is no luck, no chance, no rubbing of Aladdin's lamp and making a wish, in producing a full-blown Guernsey, a Duroc or a Percheron. Such livestock comes only from long years of thought by the breeders, by experimenting in flesh and blood down through the generations. It comes from analysis of balanced rations, made up of green grass, cured hay, high-bred corn, silage scientifically made—all from the soil of Hoosier farms. What an individual breeder may be doing on his farm can be seen along many rural highways in the state, but to see what they are doing collectively, and see the results in the highest form of perfection, the city man must go to the State Fair. It is only there that he can get the vision of what is going on in a big way in the farming regions of his own state.

BOYS AND GIRLS IN CONTEST

The Boys' and Girls' Clubs of Noble county are in a steer-feeding contest which is to continue through the summer and to end at the Kendallville fair. Twenty Shorthorn steers, obtained in Chicago, have been distributed to the feeders, eighteen of whom are boys and two girls, who are to receive all the profits when the steers are sold.

THE FAIR A PLACE CHIEFLY TO LEARN

Women Who Concentrate Attention on a Few Things Learn the Most

A SCHOOL, NOT A SHOW

Women Who Go Sight-Seeing Do Not Get the Most Out of the Fair

By MRS. CHARLES N. LINDLEY

Women from the farms and towns have been a mainstay of the Indiana State Fair all these years. At every Fair they enter the gates by the thousands, and while they explore every department which has a hint of interest to them, the knowing ones concentrate largely in the departments of arts and culinary exhibits. Too many Hoosier women have been going to the Fair as sight-seers, when they should go to learn. And countless numbers of them do learn, but they learn only by concentrating their attention on those features of the exposition which most directly apply to women's work in the home. Band concerts at the Fair are intended mentally to refreshen farm and town women who do not at home have access to the good music which these organizations and soloists offer at the Hoosier exposition. Women trudge from live stock barns and arenas at the Fair, and they go to the poultry show, but great numbers of them waste much precious time in sight-seeing among those features which have strongest appeal to the men.

To get the most instruction and inspiration out of the Indiana Fair, Hoosier women should bear in mind that it is something that requires study of details. It is hopelessly impossible for any visitor—man or woman—to see all that the Fair contains. The woman who seeks out those things in which she is most interested in her home work gets out of the Fair far more benefit by concentrating her attention on these things than if she flits from one department to another, seeing many things which later give her mental confusion.

The woman who would increase the riches of her home in needle-work from her own hands, can profitably spend two or three days in the art department, not only seeing and studying examples on exhibition there—examples of work done by other Indiana women—but from them acquire a fund of information which she can apply to her own improvement. Women who are exhibiting their handiwork, judges, department heads and assistants, are all sources of information for the women who goes to the Fair to learn as well as to see. One of the great displays of decorated china in the central west is that in the art department of the Indiana Fair every fall, offering many suggestions to women in decorative ideas that are new.

Not all of the best bread, cake and pastry makers in Indiana homes are represented by exhibits in the culi-

(*Continued on Page 11*)

COMMUNITY BREEDING MEANS TWO THINGS

Concentration on One Breed and Using Only Pure-Bred Sires

IT BRINGS GOOD RESULTS

It Causes Breeders to Work Together Along the Same Line

The slogan "A pure-bred sire for every Hoosier herd" bids fair to raise the breeding of livestock to a higher level than ever, and Indiana breeders who are watching the trend of the industry are coming to the belief that the more farmers of a neighborhood concentrate on community breeding, the greater is going to be the development. As evidence for their faith in this belief they cite the concentration given to one breed on the Isle of Jersey, on the Guernsey Island, to sections of England and of Scotland, where breeders bend all of their energies and attention to producing one breed, and making it conspicuous the world over.

Good authorities are saying that there is no advantage gained by keeping three or four breeds of beef cattle in the same neighborhood, or three or four breeds of hogs, or sheep, except for the gratification of personal preferences, while there are many advantages to be derived from keeping one breed in a community. One breed develops a community interest which which does not result from several breeds. Community breeding is a sympathetic tie which binds the breeders together in the accomplishment of any desired end. It causes men of one neighborhood to concentrate their thought in one direction, and in the development of breeds, as in many other things, "two minds are better than one."

One county in Wisconsin has concentrated on the production of high grade and pure-bred Guernseys, and this county of Waukesha is now known as "the Guernsey capital of America." There is a community Holstein association in Minnesota which has 225 herds and 4,000 cattle, pure-bred and grades. More than 150 scub bulls have been shipped out of one community in Ritchie County, West Virginia, in the last three years and the Hereford adopted as the principal breed.

Indiana has over 40 livestock associations, and the number is growing rapidly. The trend along association lines in the future promises to develop community interests and the concentration on those breeds best adopted to the community. It is through the development of this plan that buyers can be attracted from over the country at less effort and expense of advertising, for seekers after pure-bred stock will go to those neighborhoods where the stock is most plentiful and of highest quality. Community breeding simply means that the farmers in a certain community agree to do two things:

First, to breed but one breed of cattle, sheep or hogs.

Second, they agree to use none but pure bred sires, these sires being owned either individually or collectively.

Everyone is absolutely free to do as he pleases just as long as he sticks to one class of stock and uses a pure-bred sire.

NEW OFFICERS FOR 1919

Livestock Associations Hold Their Annual Meetings

A number of Indiana Livestock associations have held their spring meetings, at which officers for the year were elected. They were:

Shorthorn—President, Dr. A. E. Harlan, Alexandria; vice-president, H. C. Rose, Rossville; secretary, F. C. Beall, Lafayette.

Hereford—President, F. P. Fox, Indianapolis; vice-president, R. McCoy, Lafayette; secretary, H. E. Allen, Lafayette.

Angus—President, E. M. Wilson, Anderson; vice-president, B. F. Baker, Greensburg; secretary, C. F. Gobble, Lafayette.

Jersey—President, W. H. Senur, Brookville, vice-president, E. S. Collier, Elizabethtown; secretary, E. C. Smith, Indianapolis.

Guernsey—President, E. T. Jones, Warren; vice-president, W. O. Mills Lafayette; secretary, R. McNagny, Columbia City.

STOCK YARDS RECORD FOR 1918

The annual report of the Belt Railroad and Stockyards Co. of Indianapolis for the last year showed receipts of hogs of 2,749,976, an increase of 16½ per cent. over the previous year, and half the number were taken by Indianapolis packers. Over 45,000 hogs were vaccinated and sent to the country as feeders. Cattle feeding also increased, 55,000 being sent from the yards to various feeding points. Only 12,000 more sheep were received than in the year before. The report shows over 800 trucks are now hauling cattle, hogs and sheep to the Indianapolis yards, and 16 per cent. of last year's hogs came to the yards in trucks.

NOTHING BETTER MADE ANYWHERE THAN OUR CAFETERIA

Will feed down and out any kind of feed better than any other feeder.

Photographed from life, and is six feet four inches long and forty inches high and weighs nine hundred pounds and is not fat. Our feeders are strictly sanitary, and will not waste any feed as the hogs can not get their feet in the trough.

We have thousands of satisfied customers using them, which should commend them to you.

DON'T FORGET OUR WORLD'S BEST NO-FREEZE FOUNTAIN. CAN MOVE YOUR WATER SUPPLY TO ANY PART OF THE FARM AND USE IT THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE DAYS IN THE YEAR.

We manufacture grain bins of all kinds.

If your dealer will not show you our line of goods, write us for our catalogue.

J. Q. CLARKE TANK CO.

501 N. WALNUT STREET CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

When You Think of the

INDIANA STATE FAIR

Your First Thought Is
HOW TO GET THERE

The Union Traction Co. of Indiana

Answers All Your Questions. Hourly Trains From Half the State Right to the Fair Grounds.

Ask Any Agent or Write the Traffic Department, Anderson, Ind.

Main 430
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and

Commercial Fuel Co.

337 West New York Street INDIANAPOLIS

It pays to make your own stock tonic, condition powder, etc.

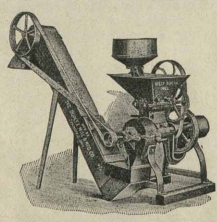
Tix Ton-Mix with your own salt or cereal the year around keeps animals healthy.

A $5.00 box makes $40.00 to $60.00 worth of medicated salt or $75.00 worth of "stock tonic"--saves you big money. A $2.00 box by parcel post will medicate a bbl. salt or 900 lbs. of cereal for cows, horses, hogs, and sheep.

PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS
Grand Ledge, Michigan
Leons Park Farms Experiment Station

The Kelly-Duplex Combination Cutter & Grinding Mill

The best made general purpose mill that the live stock man can buy.



Here's what it grinds, either separately or mixed:

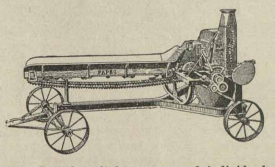
Corn, cob and husks.
All kinds of small grains.
Alfalfa.
Corn fodder.
Sheaf oats
Pea vine hay.
Soy beans with vines.

Any degree of fineness and any degree of richness can be procured and feed combinations properly balanced at one operation.

We carry also plain crushers and grinders. Send for complete mill catalog.

The Papec Cutter—The Cutter without an Equal

It is of steel, semi-steel and malleable construction. Its few working parts produce light draft, easy operation, low upkeep cost and general satisfaction. The absence of cumbersome "features" simplifies the Papec so that very pound of power, every impulse of the machine and every minute of your time is put to cutting and delivering ensilage.



Our smaller sizes are especially adapted to light power and individual ownership.

"Own your own" and cut your corn when it will make the best silage and at least expense. Ask for 1919 cutter catalog

WESTERN IMPLEMENT CO.

22-24 South Senate Avenue
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA *(Mention the "Hub")*

SPEED CARD READY FOR INDIANA FAIR

Twenty Harness Events on List for Five Days

PURSES $700 AND $500

New Conditions Make the Events More Attractive to Horsemen

The speed program of the Indiana State Fair is being distributed among the horsemen, showing in detail the events of the big harness meet which opens on Monday, September 1, and continues through five days, with six automobile races on the afternoon of Saturday, September 6.

The classes for the harness contests and the purses are as follows:

MONDAY, SEPT. 1

2:20 Trott	$700
2:09 Pace	700
2:25 3-year-old Trot	500
2:15 3-year-old Pace	500

TUESDAY, SEPT. 2

2:23 Pace	$700
2:14 Trot	700
2:18 Trot	700
2:16 Pace	700

WEDNESDAY, SEPT 3

2:25 Trot	$700
2:04 Pace	700
2:06 Trot	700
2:12 Trot	700

THURSDAY, SEPT 4

2:13 Pace	$700
2:16 Trot	700
2:19 Pace	700
2:22 Trot	700

FRIDAY, SEPT. 5

2:09 Trot	$700
Free Pace	700
Consolation Trot	500
Consolation Pace	500

Some important changes have been made in the conditions governing the races which are expected to meet with the cordial approval of the horsemen. The rules of the American Trotting Association, of which the Indiana State Board of Agriculture is a member, govern the fair races, except where they conflict with the following conditions:

All races limited to three heats and money paid on the result of a race at conclusion of same.

No fourth heat to determine winner, tie or a dead heat.

Fifty dollars deducted from each purse to be paid to the driver of the horse winning two or more heats in a race. Balance of purse apportioned 33 1-3 per cent to each heat, divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

Entry fee three per cent of purse. No deduction from any part of purse and all payments made by the secretary at his office upon the report by the clerk of the course.

Horsemen are invited to make entries in more than one race, being assured that the race will be concluded at the end of the third heat.

Entres which do not start will receive clearance upon payment of 1½ per cent of purse providing same be paid prior to September 10, 1919.

Entries close August 18. Records made after August 1, 1919, no bar.

Right to declare off or charge the order of program reserved to the manager.

Consolation Handicap

All horses that have started and have not been as good as second twice in any one race will be eligible to start in the Consolation Handicap.

Entries to the Consolation Handicap must be made with the secretary of the fair at his office not later than 7:00 p. m. the night before the race.

No entry fee charged to start in Consolation Handicap.

Horses must take the word from standing start; must be manned by the driver of the race and start from station assigned by the handicapper.

Signal to start will be dropping of the flag by the starter at judges' stand and no recalls.

One hundred and fifty dollar apportioned to each heat and divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. Fifty dollars to be awarded to the driver of horse winning fastest heat in race. Horses winning two heats will be sent to barn.

$13,500 FOR 42 SHORTHORNS

The Interstate Shorthorn Breeders Association held its first annual sale at Vinncennes last week, when 42 animals brought a total of $13,500. One of the bulls, calved in March, 1917, and consigned to the sale by Durham Bros. & Hayes, of Merom, was purchased by J. F. Lehman, of Princeton, for $1,100. This was the highest price ever paid for a bull in the Vincennes neighborhood.

TRIMOUNT BANTAM III

At Stud, Fee $10.00

A. K. C. 239070. Weight 16 lbs. Whelped Sept. 10, 1916.

Bantam is a young and extremely vigorous dog. Dark mahogany brindle, correct white markings, large full eye, perfect head and body, with a one inch tight screw tail.

He is one of the best light weights at stud and a sure sire of remarkably small good quality pups.

Send for pedigree.

PUPPIES AND GROWN STOCK FOR SALE

C. H. Cook
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BROAD RIPPLE KENNELS

Registered Boston Terriers

5610 College Ave. Phone Wash. 298 Indianapolis, Ind.

Matrons Shipped Given Prompt Attention.

HASSLER

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SHOCK ABSORBER

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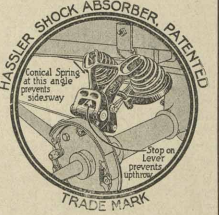
10 DAYS TRIAL

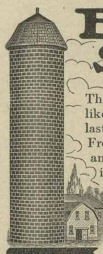
Ask Any "Hassler" User for Recommendation


HASSLER SHOCK ABSORBER, PATENTED
Conical Spring at this angle prevents sideway
Stop on Lever prevents upthrow
TRADE MARK

Hassler Guarantee—Your money back if you are not fully satisfied.

ROBERT H. HASSLER
(Incorporated)
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Price $30.00 Installed

B-V-T Silo



The B. V. T. is built like a skyscraper—to last a thousand years. Frost, heat, moisture and decay can't touch it, because it is of everlasting vitrified fire clay. These blocks are reinforced with heavy steel rods bedded in cement.

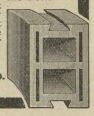
You Only Build It Once!

Four layers of tile and three dead air spaces protect silage from freezing. The patented block gives tongue-and-groove air-tight joint construction. **Looks as bright and new ten years after as the day it was built.** No hoops to adjust. Never needs painting or repairs. As clean and solid as a jug.

Ask Your Neighbor Who Has One

The B.V.T. Block Study it carefully. It's the only perfect silo block.

Every B.V.T. Silo owner is a booster. Ask them what they think. Don't get any kind of silo until you at least know all about the B.V.T., the kind you never have to rebuild.



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Brazil Hollow Brick & Tile Co.
Brazil, Indiana

Don't Take Chances on Losing Your Pigs

Treat your Fall Pigs now---Use the best

Serum and Virus

The Single Bled from the Swine Breeders Pure Serum Company saves your hogs. Experience has proved it to be THE BEST.

We can supply your wants at once.

Prompt attention given to all orders.

Don't wait until you get disease in your herd. Save trouble and loss by treating your pigs now while they are well.

Write

Swine Breeders Pure Serum Co.

THORNTOWN, INDIANA

HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

Published monthly during the Spring and Summer in the interests of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, Indiana State and County Fairs, Agricultural, Horticultural and Live-stock Associations and for the information of State Fair exhibitors and concessionaires.

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FARMERS BECOME BOOKKEEPERS

Among the numerous things the war did for the farmer was to make a bookkeeper of him. Before the great conflict many farmers—thousands of them—knew at the end of a year whether they had any money in bank or not, or whether they had paid off any debts or mortgages, and that was about all they knew of their year's accomplishment. But with the war came Federal income taxes and farmers, as well as all other men, simply had to "get down to brass tacks" and inform the government revenue collectors how much income they had in a year, how much it cost them to carry on business, and on what profits they would have to pay income tax. It is estimated that 10,000 Indiana farmers are keeping books on their business affairs this year on blank forms obtained from their home banks and that practically every Hoosier farmer is recording income and outgo by some method that there may be no guess work when he signs his name under oath on his tax statement to the government. The experience is expected to result in farmers generally, even after war taxes are over with, going on with their bookkeeping so that they will from year to year know if they are making or losing money, and where the profits and losses are on the farm.

LESSONS FROM THE WAR

It is evident that the livestock breeders and agriculturalists of Indiana are taking the invaluable lessons of the war to heart and giving them intelligent application. They showed last year what they can do to help America meet emergencies when half the world has gone over the hunger line into famine and starvation, for the farm output last year in Indiana approached a billion dollars. This is a very valuable contribution to the nation's wealth as well as to the bank accounts of the Hoosier farmers. With continued heavy demand for wheat, corn and livestock, there are indications that the Indiana farm out put for 1919 will keep pace with that of last year. In wheat alone the crop for this year shows an increase of 22 per cent in acreage over that of 1918. That Hoosier farmers will give their thought and energies to making a record this year is evident in the early start hundreds of them have made. Many thousand acres of corn land were plowed in January and February, the open winter making such an early start possible for the first time in a generation. The war brought home to the farmer the fact that he is a mighty factor in the world's affairs and that what he as an individual accomplished in increased food production goes into the nation's total results and makes a tremendous aggregate. In this year of peace the obligations and responsibilities which rest upon the farmer are hardly less than they were a year ago and in Indiana the producers of meats and the growers of crops may be depended upon to help meet the world's food crisis which continues to prevail.

FARM AGENTS AT WORK

Some interesting figures have been given on what the county agents have been doing among Indiana farmers and while seventy-six of them were at work last year, there will be an agent for about every county in the state this year. One of the distinctive efforts of the agents a year ago was in obtaining many thousand bushels of good seed corn for farmers who were without seed, and last fall many more farmers than usual selected seed corn and stored it for this spring's planting. There were 231,337 acres of wheat grown on 45,374 Hoosier farms according to methods which the agents suggested. In the effort to wipe out smut last spring, 233,727 acres of oats were sown on 28,470 farms after the seed had been treated with formaldehyde on advice of the agents, and 2,727 farmers were induced to treat their seed potatoes to prevent scab. In addition to these crops 933 acres of sweet clover, 3,292 acres of alfalfa, 21,851 acres of soy beans, 793 acres of cowpeas, 217 acres of hairy vetch, 4,960 acres of barley, 22,874 acres of rye, and 175,968 acres of clover were grown on Hoosier soil according to methods which the county agents suggested.

RELIC ROOM IS OPENED

Washington County Is Assembling Reminders of the Past

A room in the Washington county court house has been given to the County Historical Society for assembling a permanent exhibition of relics and historial data, and the reminders of pioneer days which were in the possession of the Old Settlers' Association have been placed in the collection at Salem. The exhibition is restricted to momentoes bearing on the development of Washington county and a feature of the collection is made up of household utensils and farm implements, some of them dating back to 1803 and 1805, including small lard lamps with floating wicks. In the collection is a silk dress, bonnet, cape and veil from the trosseau of Elizabeth Bateast DePauw, worn by her 125 years ago and worn in the Salem settlement in 1807. Keepsakes which the soldier boys bring home from the world war will have a place in the relic room.

CLATTER OF LOCUSTS IS DUE THIS YEAR

17-Year and 13-Year Varieties Both Coming on Periodical Visit

INDIANA IN THE BELT

No Cause for Alarm, for a Freeze or Something May Destroy the Pests

The "seventeen-year" locust is due to make an invasion of Indiana orcards and shade trees this year. While its clatter is heard every year and is a familiar sound heard by every Hoosier ear through the summer, the present year is regarded as the time on the locust calendar when it is to come in swarms of millions, rather than in small and scattered forces. While locust history runs back to Bible times, when it was a destroying pest in Egypt, there has always been mystery and some speculation concerning it. There are stories and legends of swarms of locusts so widespread and dense as to obscure the noonday sun, and of regions in which vegetation have been wiped out, but a forecast of the coming of the periodical visit arouses more fear on the part of horticulturalists and farmers than the actual damage done really justifies.

According to a map drawn by the United States Department of Agriculture, the 17-year locust will this year be especially in evidence in Indiana, Southern Michigan, Tennessee, northern Georgia, in Maryland and eastern Pennsylvania. It seems that there are two branches of the locust family, one of which requires seventeen years to hatch and develop into a full-fledged pest, and the other requiring thirteen years. In either case, all these years are required for their slow development. Then countless millions of individual locusts reach maturity at about the same moment, emerged from the ground when they begin a noisy, strenuous fight among themselves for an existence, which ends in exhaustion and death in about five weeks.

While the locust is ever a summer visitor throughout the Hoosier land, the visitation over the northern and southern states is expected to be uncommonly large since it will include both the large brood of the seventeen-year family and the small brood of the thirteen-year family, while, the Department of Agriculture says, there are thirty broods in all. The department has long kept close watch on all the broods of both families, and now knows with accuracy just when and where any brood will appear. It has taken both time and patience on the part of the federal scientists to classify and locate the numerous broods and the periods of their apparance, while to the average Hoosier "a locust is a locust." It has been generally believed that the coming of the swarms is every seventeen years, but every once in a while the locust seems to get off the schedule and there is an outbreak that fails to coincide with any possible seventeen-year period, which caused the investigating scientists to get different results in their observations, the periods of visitation varying from ten to seventeen years. While the locust was confusing the human minds by not keeping to its time card, a Massachusetts investigation discovered in 1845 that there was a branch of the tribe which required only thirteen years for development. This discovery was verified about the same time by another investigator at Baltimore.

The greatest locust outbreak in the United States was in 1868, and with it came definite knowledge of the thirteen-year family and numerous other broods. Later the broods were numbered and classified by the territories in which they appear. The broods due this year, the federal scientists say are Brood 10, belonging to the seventeen-year family and Brood 18, of the thirteen-year family. The former will visit Indiana and other northern states, and Brood 18 will be heard, if not seen, in the south. Brood 10 has the widest distribution of any, begin at the extreme east end of Long Island, sweeping west and south to the Mississippi river at Cairo, Ill., as far north as Wisconsin and to the south to middle Georgia, with some scattered colonies beyond these territorial boundaries. The whole of twenty states will be within the locust range this year, covering all of Indiana. The records of this brood have been kept from 1715 to 1902, the date of its last appearance. The federal forecast is that the pest will appear in dense swarms, here and there, but will not cover the territory uniformly. The overlapping of the two broods this year will occur only in Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, and the swarms will not be so dense along the border line of the two races. The visitation will not be so wide-spread as in 1868, but it will, however, be a large locust year unless the weather and feeding conditions serve to check it. A late spring freeze may destroy immense colonies of locusts before the time comes for depositing the eggs.

The locusts may be expected in Indiana in the last week in May or early in June. By July the eggs will be seen on the branches of trees. Whitewashing young orchard trees at the beginning of the egg-laying period, spraying the trees about the time the eggs are hatching, and hand-picking the insects from the young branches are some things which can be done to reduce the damage which the unhindered locusts can do. Since the insects have a fondness for young orchards, planting should be deferred from spring to fall, when danger from great swarms of locust is past. Young trees already planted should not be pruned this spring.

$2,500 FOR PRINCESS MARY

Shorthorn Association Holds Its Most Successful Sale

The Fort Wayne District Shorthorn Breeders Association held its most successful sale at Huntertown on April 17, when 89 head were sold for $42,245, an average of $474. Buyers from ten states attended. Princess Mary, a cow owned by Fred Spurgeon, of Ligonier, was the headliner of the sale, J. F. Haines, of Avilla, paying $2,500 for her. Four other shorthorn aristocrats sold above the $1,000 mark.

Max Walton Clipper was sold by McMillan & Martin, of Decatur, to Carpenter & Ross, of Mansfield, Ohio, for $2,000. Maid of Avon was purchased by P. S. Myers, of Laporte, from Carl Becker, of Corunna, for $1,625. Lovely Lady brought her owner, E. L. Smith, of Ashley, $1,400 from P. W. Ewing, of Findlay, Ohio. Cypress Avalanche, owned by Charles Hartung, of Huntertown, went to W. E. Hartung, of Auburn, for $1,200.

Twenty-one head sold for prices ranging from $500 to $1,000. Twenty-six members of the association consigned cattle to the sale and the average price was $25 higher than at any other sale. Fifty farmers of Allen and surrounding counties are members of the organization, which has erected a large sale and fair pavilion at Huntertown.

STATE LEGISLATURES GIVE MONEY TO FAIRS

Oklahoma Will Build $50,000 State Building on Fair Grounds

$213,000 GIVEN BY IOWA

Kansas Fair Gets $96,000 While New York Helps County Fairs

The Iowa Legislature has appropriated $213,000 to the State Fair with which to erect new buildings on the grounds. The measure was passed practically without opposition.

The legislature of Kansas has appropriated $96,000 for the State Fair at Hutchinson with which to erect new livestock barns, a state building for mines, clay products and public roads exhibits, and for other improvements, covering this year and next.

The New York legislature has appropriated $250,000 to reimburse county fairs for premiums paid for the promotion of agriculture and domestic arts. The New York State Fair at Syracuse is one of the best equipped expositions in the United States, more than $1,000,000 being spent for buildings a few years age, the money coming through legislative appropriations.

The legislature of Oklahoma has apropriated $50,000 for a state building to be erected on the grounds of the Oklahoma State Free Fair, the structure to be erected this year and to house exhibits from the state departments. The appropriation bill has been signed by the governor.

The lower house of the Illinois legislature has apropriated $462,000 for fairs this year and next, and the bill has gone to the senate. There was no opposition to it in the house. The bill also takes care of a deficiency of $28,700 growing out of the state centennial celebration.

THE FRUIT OUTLOOK

Indications Point to Large Yield in Indiana Orchards

The horticultural authorities are predicting that an unusual year for fruit is in prospect for Indiana orchards and berry gardens, the prediction being based on favorable weather through the spring and growing season. The mild winter has been favorable to raspberries, blackberries and strawberries. The increasing care growers are giving to fruit trees, as well as the right kind of weather, is expected to bring a heavy yield of apples.

With a good outlook for fruit crops, growers will begin to think of the best way to get their apples and berries to the city and town consumers. It is difficult for a city consumer to understand why a grower would sell his apples on the trees to a commission house, when the commission house will refuse to gather the apples for fear of glutting the market, while if the consumer goes to the grower, the grower is forbidden to sell, as the apples belong to the commission house. The result is, the apples are permitted to rot. Undenied stories of this kind are freely circulated among city consumers every year.

Arthur M. Davis, a successful apple grower of Southern Hendricks county, tried the plan last fall of selling his large apple crop direct to the consumer. He not only obtained a good price from eager buyers, who hurried to his orchard from Indianapolis and other towns, but he was able to supply only about 50 per cent of the demand.

Frequently, in recent years, retailers have offered such low prices for apples that the growers would not take the trouble to bring them to market, but when the consumer tried to buy apples he found the price was high. This has been true also of other fruits. The grower takes the time and trouble to produce crops and he is entitled to a fair price. The consumer offers the market for such things, and if the price is made exorbitant he will not buy. Somewhere along the line there must be reform. Unless the middleman can be induced to offer a ready and continuous market and keep the fruit moving at reasonable prices there is no excuse for his existence. A sharp watch should be maintained, early in the season, on buying and selling prices. If it is found that the farmers are being paid low prices and the buyers being charged high ones, some system should be introduced whereby the products of the orchards and fruit patches can be marketed, direct to the consumer.

Farmer Boys' and Girls' Club

It is estimated that 30,000 youthful Hoosiers will be in the farm boys and girls clubs this year, an increase of 5,000 over the number enrolled last year. While war time enthusiasm may account for the enrollment last year, it is believed that the intense interest taken then will be continued this season and that it will spread in the communities where these clubs have been formed. It is also expected that not only will the clubs increase their membership, but new ones will be organized. The club movement is not only supported by the boys and girls, who have found practical and interesting work to do, but the banks of the county seats and other towns are backing the livestock clubs, and fathers of the boys and girls are becoming much interested, especially in establishing pure-bred flocks and herds on their farms.

A "round-up" of the clubs was held at Purdue University last week, which was attended by several hundred boys and girls from over the state, who were not only well entertained but received practical instruction along various lines of work in which they are most interested, among them being the production of baby beef, fattening calves, breeding and feeding hogs, raising sheep and dairy cows, corn growing, poultry, gardening, sewing and baking.

Splendid records were made in the club contests last year, which are reviewed elsewhere in The Hub of the Universe, and the winners of state honors will try for higher marks this year, while there will be scores of new candidates for championships.

CALVES FOR JERSEY CLUB

Eighteen pure-bred calves have been purchased for the Bartholomew Boys' and Girls' Jersey Club, which were obtained by C. M. Job, county agent, Nathan Newsom, Harden Links and Harry Sims, who made an extended trip in Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio to purchase the animals, all of which are of superior quality. The calves have been sold to the club members who pay for them as the stock is marketed, the banks of the county acting as the financial agents.

The Greensburg National Bank, Greensburg, has organized a Pig Club among the enterprising boys of Decatur county and will distribute Poland China hogs.

$10,000 FOR 50 CALVES

Fifty shorthorn heifer calves have been sold by Maurice and Bernard Douglas, of Shelby county, to the farm agent of Marion county, Ohio, and the calves will be used exclusively for the work of the boys' and girls' clubs of that county. This is the largest sale of livestock made in Shelby county in many years.

LEARNING BY EXPERIENCE

Experience not only helped Albert McCutchan, a Montgomery county farm boy to win the state championship in the sow and litter contest last year, but breeding big type Poland Chinas has become the chief line of activity on the McCutchan farm. The young breeder, to learn from the beginning, selected for himself the sow he bought and entered in the state contest. The hog was an immune, was registered, a big type Poland China gilt, and when he obtained her in January, last year, she weighed 279 pounds. Nine pigs were farrowed in April and all of them lived. Nine weeks later the nine averaged 44 pounds each. Four were sold last fall at $50 each, one was fattened, killed and sold for $34, and four sow pigs, regarded as worth $200 each, were kept on the farm. The young owner has taken all the care of the pigs.

MONROE CORN CLUB RECORD

Eleven farm boys in one of the clubs of Monroe county made one of the great records in corn growing last year. The eleven boys produced an average of ninety-one bushels to the acre, one boy exceeding 100 bushels. This was about three times the average yield for the state.

$582.50 FOR 1,245-LB. HOG

"Hoosier Jumbo," regarded as the world's heaviest hog, was slaughtered by an Indianapolis abattoir company last week, the company paying $582.50 for the animal, which weighed 1,245 pounds. It is also said to be the world record paid for a stag. The former record at the Indianapolis stockyards was $171.70 paid on April 19, last year, for a hog weighing 1,000 pounds.

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS ORGANIZE

The Lake County Holstein Breeders' Association is the name of a new organization formed by twenty-five farmers, which will co-operate with similar organizations in a publicity campaign on the food value of milk and to improve the demand for milk and dairy products. The officers are: President, J. W. Sherburne, of Leroy; vice-president, Samuel B. Woods; secretary, Harry Newton; treasurer, Andrew Krieter. All but the president live near Crown Point.

FIRE

Burned the Barn but didn't hurt the SILO or its Contents

This Inter-locking Concrete Stave Silo of Mr. John H. Hinkle, R.F.D. 7, Bloomfield, Indiana, stood only three feet from a large barn containing 30 tons of hay, which burned to the ground last September. Mr. Hinkle says, "Silo is as good now after the fire, as it was before. Silage in fine condition. Each year my silo pays me double what it cost."

We build your silo. Put it up in two days. Save you all trouble. Our Inter-locking Concrete Stave Silos never need paint, tightening or repairs. Write today for facts and special spring prices.

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BLOOMFIELD, INDIANA

Bob White Farm

Breeders of

Big Type Poland-China Hogs

A uniform standard of high quality prevails throughout our herd, which includes some of the select sows of the state. Our well developed breeding policies are constructed on safe and sane principles. Our produce is being sold under business principles of the highest order—all of which are contributing toward our success as breeders.

AT HEAD OF HERD

CLANSMAN'S WONDER

A good young son of The Clansman, dam, Jewel Wonder, by Big Giant, full brother to W's. Giant. Watch for this fellow's youngsters.

WE INVITE INSPECTION OF OUR SPRING PIGS

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B. R. CALLIS, Mgr.

A HIGH DUTY RESTS UPON THE BREEDERS

A Great Opportunity Also Awaits Them, Says Gov. Lowden

MAN'S LAND NOT HIS OWN

Every Livestock Farm Must Have Its Pure-Bred Sires

One of the most inspiring addresses heard by Indiana farmers in many years was that of Governor Frank Lowden, of Illinois, to the livestock breeders at their Indianapolis rally. He spoke from the view-point of an informed farmer, for he is a leading breeder and farmer of his state. He said in part:

"A high duty rests upon the live stock breeder, and a great opportunity awaits him. The domestic animals of the world have been slaughtered as never before. The result is a scarcity of farm live stock the world over. There is, therefore, a greater need of improved methods in the live stock industry, and in farming generally than ever existed before. It always has been poor business to use any sire unless he was a pure bred, or as nearly a purebred as it was possible to obtain. If, before the war, it was poor business to use a scrub sire, what should be said now when the world is clamoring for meat and milk? The live stock industry will not have met its full duty until it has placed on every farm in the land purebred sires of all farm live stock.

"Men everywhere are beginning to realize that we must have a better agriculture if we are to meet the demands for food which are already upon us. We at last are learning that you cannot forever subtract from the soil, adding nothing to it, without having impoverished fields. We used to feel that a man's land was his own, to do with as he would. We begin to see now that there are limitations upon this right. Land does not belong to one generation alone. It belongs to all the generations of men. We have no right so to farm our own land as to pauperize the generations to come. No farmer can feel that his life has been rightly lived unless at its end he can feel that the land he has held is the better for his kindly care.

"Any system of farm tenantry which results in the depreciation of the soil will have to go. In the future no form of farm tenure will be permitted unless that form insures the highest possible production of food. Great nations have sunk to decay because of the neglect of their land. Of all forms of conservation, conservation of the soil is the most important. A permanent agriculture so planned as indefinitely to maintain the fertility of the soil is demanded if the nation is to endure. The surest and easiest way in which we can maintain, and even improve, the productiveness of our lands is by turning more and more to live stock. The breeder of good cattle, therefore, helps to a permanent agriculture, and is among the most useful of men. Go wherever you will, the most prosperous communities, with the best homes and best farm improvements and the largest production of the fields, are found where live stock has received the greatest care.

"We have a heritage rich beyond compare. Unless we shall hand down our farms to our successors unimpaired in their richness, we shall have lived at the expense of our children, and all who come after us. Unless, too, we shall preserve an orderly Government, based upon the principle of equal opportunity to all, our rich fields, our increased flocks, will be of no value."

FEATURES OF PREMIUM LIST

The 1919 premium list of the Indiana State Fair will contain a number of new features. Old classes which have been so popular that they have become standardized will be continued, some have been revised to meet new conditions, and many additional classes have been provided. Among the new classes is one for mules, another for goats, the breeding of hares is encouraged by providing premiums for them, the raisers of geese will have new opportunities for winning Fair prizes, and an number of other additions have been made in the poultry show. The premium list will be ready for distribution late in May or early in June, giving exhibitors ample time to prepare for making entries to the Fair, which close on August 18.

AUTOMATIC HOG FEEDERS

An Ohio hog breeder who uses the Automatic Hog Feeder manufactured by O. H. Clough, Union City, Ind., shows that in 66 days his 32 hogs made an average gain of 2.58 pounds a day and that the net profit for 66 days was $373.72. The showing is due to the fact that the automatic feeder makes a hog work for its living, it must feed slowly, and the waste of feed is entirely eliminated. The machine delivers clean grain only, which contributes to the health of the hogs; it helps get the hogs ready for market in quicker time; the machine is storm, rain, chicken and bird proof, and has many other features to commend it.—Advt.

CORN PLANTING UNDER WAY

It is doubtful if Indiana farmers ever began planting corn as early as this year, the grain going into the ground in Rush and some other counties about April 10, or three weeks earlier than usual. Because of the open winter and the early spring, alert farmers have greatly advanced their work throughout Indiana.

PROSPECTS ARE GOOD ON RACING CIRCUITS

Trotters and Pacers Are "Coming Back" Strong

RICH PURSES ARE OFFERED

Five Interurban Towns Hang Up Total of $30,000

The outlook for a banner harness racing year in Indiana was never better, the contests to open with the county fairs, where most of the track events will be staged, and culminating at the state fair, always the chief turf event of the Hoosier year. That trotters and pacers are "coming back" strong is shown by the purses which are being offered.

One of the chief harness meetings will be those in the Indiana interurban circuit, made up of Frankfort, Crawfordsville, Covington, Lafayette and Logansport, which will hang up $30,000 or more in purses. This circuit will open on August 18, and each town is offering four $1,000 early closing events which closed on May 15. A. A. Laird, of Frankfort, is president of the circuit organization and Ward McClelland, of Crawfordsville, is secretary. There is a good track at each of these towns, shipments from town to town are very short, and there promises to be an abundance of good horses at each of the meets.

The Inter-State Fair at South Bend is offering $11,000 in speed purses, the early events closing in May, with several late closing events in which the purses are $400 and $500, and the conditions are so liberal that the meet ought to be very successful.

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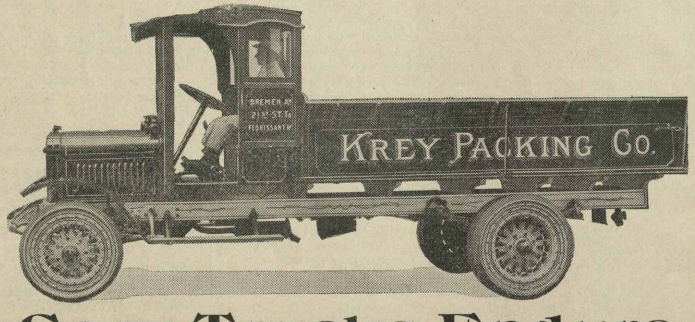

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ANGORA GOATS IN NEW PREMIUM LIST

Hoosier-Bred Animals to Contest for Prizes at Indiana Fair

CLASSES FOR MILKERS

Encouragement to be Given to Raising Pure-Breds

By U. C. BROUSE
Director of Sheep Department, Indiana State Fair

The first exhibits of Angora and pure-bred and grade milking goats ever shown at the Indiana State Fair will be seen in the sheep department at the exposition next September. The raising of goats has made such substantial advancement on farms of Indiana that a place for these animals has been made in the Fair's premium list, and it is hoped that the response of the breeders will be such that goats will become a distinctive feature of the exposition.

That goats are rising in the esteem of Indiana farmers is shown by the increasing number of flocks, and breeders are finding that the animals can turn waste lands to good account. Because of the demand for milkers and mohair, as well as for meat, the prices of goats have risen to new heights. Physicians are especially asking for goat's milk for the rearing of infants, and this, with the prices of mohair, gives encouragement to old breeders to expand their flocks and for new breeders to take up the industry.

The State Fair classification for milk goats requires that the animals be pure-bred and registered, or eligible to registration, the breeds to be the American Sanner, Toggenburg and Nubian. There will be three sections in the premium list for bucks and three for does, a section for championships, and another section for the largest exhibit. There will also be three classes for does.

Contestants in the Angora classes will have to have certificates of registration from the American Angora Breeders' Association. There will be three sections for bucks and as many for does, a class for flocks, and another for doe championship.

The awards on the goats will be made on a basis of 100 points, divided as follows: Finest fleece, 15 points; length of fleece, 10; lustre of fleece, 5; density and weight of fleece, 7½; well covered on belly and neck, 7½; freedom from kemp, 10; fullness of breech, 5; evidence of fleece along back to tail, 5; constitution, 10; confirmation, 15; shape of horns and ears, 5; character of fleece, 5.

AN ENEMY TO FLOCKS

Sheep Breeders Should be on Alert for the Stomach Worm

Experienced breeders of sheep caution the less experienced to be on the alert from May to September for the stomach worm, one of the chief enemies of a flock. It is a thread-like worm, about an inch in length, with a thin red stripe running spirally through its length. The worms mature in the fourth stomach of sheep and cattle and produce small eggs which pass out with the droppings. Under favorable conditions the eggs hatch in from a few hours to several weeks, and the larvae develops to a stage where they can crawl up a blade of grass. It is then that the worms are eaten by unaffected sheep and are able to develop again in the fourth stomach. Thus it is seen that by continuous use of pasture and overstocking, the danger is greatly increased, and that if the sheep can be kept from the same area for about two years and rotated from one temporary pasture to another every two weeks, the trouble may be avoided.

The stomach worms extract blood from the animal as well as nutriments from the fluids in the stomach, and red corpuscles of the blood are destroyed by a poison secreted by the worm and absorbed by the blood. This is why an affected sheep becomes pale, thin, weak, stunted, and may die because of poor condition. The skin becomes white and paper-like and the membranes of the mouth and eyes lose color. In advanced stages, watery swellings develop beneath the jaws.

Frequent changes of pasture, the use of fields which have been under cultivation, avoidance of wet and undrained areas and removing sick animals from the flock, are means of reducing the trouble.

Copper sulphate or bluestone is recommended as a cure by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A quarter of a pound in powdered crystal form should be dissolved in a pint of hot water, using a porcelain or enamel dish. Add enough cold water to make the solution to three gallons, but avoid the use of metal containers. This is sufficient dose for a hundred adult sheep—3½ ounces for an adult and 1¾ ounces for a lamb. It should be

ASK RELIEF AS JURORS

The Marion County Federation of Farmers has asked the judges of all the courts of the county to excuse farmers from jury duty during May, June, September and October because of the pressure of farm work in those months. It is thought that the judges will grant the petition.

NEW RECORD FOR HOGS

For the first time in the history of the livestock market in Indianapolis, covering 44 years, hogs sold above $21 on April 17. Ninety-four head, averaging 264 pounds, sold for $21.05.

Make Your Hogs and Bank Account Grow FASTER

All Swine Breeders and Growers Recognize TANKAGE as the One Feed Supreme for the Development of Young Pigs, and in the Fattening of Hogs

"Sure Fatten" Digester Tankage

Guaranteed 60% protein. Easily digested, palatable and nutritious.

Keeps Them Growing

—In the feeding of TANKAGE to your brood sows you get stronger litters.
—In feeding it to your pigs you reduce the chances of set-backs, or loss by disease, owing to its high nutritive value, promoting animal health.
—In feeding it to your fattening hogs, with corn, they get a balanced ration, which is essential to "keep them gaining."
—It develops bone and muscle, and will increase the weight of your hogs and pigs from 1½ to 2 pounds per day.

EXPERIMENT STATIONS AND SWINE MEN THE CORN BELT OVER USE AND RECOMMEND GOOD TANKAGE. WE MAKE GOOD TANKAGE AND SELL DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER.

Get your hogs to market 30 to 60 days sooner by feeding our tankage. Get your brood sows in condition to farrow and raise a large, strong litter by feeding our DIGESTER TANKAGE. Take your fall pigs through the winter in better condition by feeding "SURE FATTEN" TANKAGE. Sold direct to you. Price $100 per ton.

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Our own bench made harness at a saving to you. Every strip of leather guaranteed.

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BOYS AND GIRLS WIN STATE CHAMPIONSHIPS

Spirited Contests for High Honors and Free Trips

ONE GIRL'S CORN RECORD

She Raised 113 Bushels on One Acre of Ground

That intelligent farming is rapidly getting on a basis in Indiana with the asurance that the on-coming generations will increase the glow of the Hoosier record on the soil is made evident by the work of the boys' and girls' clubs. These clubs are growing in numbers and those already formed are expanding their memberships. The contests staged in these organizations and the final contests for state championship honors in the last year were more spirited than ever. The winners assembled in Indianapolis early in the year, where Governor Goodrich spoke to them, they visited the legislature, and the delegation made a sight-seeing trip to Washington—a part of the reward for their achievements. The state contests and the winners follow:

State Corn Contest

Corn Section No. 1—John H. Birk, age 17, Wakarusa, St. Joseph County. John has been a club member for the past five years. In 1916 he was a county winner and was given a trip to the Purdue short course. He has the best ten ear sample that has ever been exhibited by a boy from section 1 in the history of Indiana corn clubs. John produced 75 bushels of corn (moisture test basis) at a cost of 25.3c per bushel. He did the work and kept a record on five acres, which produced 364.8 bushels, an average of 73 bushels.

Corn Section No. 2—Allen Harper, age 17, of Sharpsville, Tipton County, produced 93.8 bushels of corn (moisture test basis) at a cost of 19c per bushel. Allen selected before frost good seed for a twenty-acre field for next year by what is commonly called the "sack method." Allen's father states that the boy is taking a greatly increased interest in the farm work because of the corn club work.

Corn Section No. 3—G. Ray Griffith, age 14, Franklin, Johnson County, produced 96.7 bushels of corn (moisture test basis) at a cost of 17.6 cents per bushel. Ray has been county winner twice and was barred from county competition for that reason, so he decided to aim still higher and enter the state contest. During the past three years Ray has increased his yield from 85 bushels (estimated) to 96.7 bushels, weighed with a 10 per cent. discount for excess moisture.

Corn Section No. 4—The hottest test known in the history of the Indiana Corn Club was staged in Section No. 4. Harold Schultz, Oxford, Ohio, rural route, Franklin County, age 12, won section and state honors by a very close margin. Harold produced 105.8 bushels of corn (moisture test basis) at a cost of 22c per bushel. His acre had been farmed for 55 years. He selected a splendid exhibit of Reid's Yellow Dent and had noticeably accurate records. Harold used 200 lbs. of 16 per cent. acid phosphate on his acre and gave two shallow cultivations after the corn was too large to plow. Harold says, "Since I have found that I can really do something I will take much more interest in the work for another year."

There were three other contestants in section 4 with yields of 100 more bushels. The work of Dorothy May Baker, of Greene county, deserves special mention. She produced 113.5 bushels on her acre, the highest yield of the year.

Corn Section No. 5—Johnson Emerson, age 17, of Owensville, Gibson county, produced 80 bushels of corn (moisture test basis) at a cost of 23 cents per bushel. Young Emerson is improving his corn by careful field selection before frost. He has been interested in the production of corn for several years.

Sewing Club

Louise Brockman, age 16, of Hope, was the winner in the sewing club contest. She made thirty-nine garments during the year. This list included gingham dresses, boys' shirts, underclothing and aprons. The work was neatly done and showed that she had spent a good deal of time and effort in accomplishing it. She wrote an interesting story about her sewing work and at the conclusion of her story stated that she, in addition to her sewing, had done a good deal of housework and milked fifteen cows each day. A very close second to Louise Brockman in this contest was Irene VanFossen, Orland, Indiana. She tied for second place with Ruth Gordon, of Coalmont. Both of these girls completed about thirty-five garments. A $50 Liberty Bond was given by the Indiana Home Economics Association.

Bread Club

Vernice Grenert, Walkerton, Indiana, fifteen years of age, was the winner in the baking contest. She was the only girl who entered in the state contest. She did thirty-eight different bakings during the year and followed war recipes, using no wheat flour and a large percentage of these breads were quick breads. She received a $50 bond from the Home Economics Association.

Canning Club

Another contest that was exceedingly interesting was that in canning. The $50 bond for this club winner was given by Ball Brothers of Muncie. Myral Suith, of Tipton, age 17, canned 1100 quarts of fruit and vegetables, pickles, jams and jellies. In addition to this, she also dried seventeen pounds of fruit and vegetables. A good deal of this canning was done for people outside of her family and she used their quota of sugar with "gallons of corn syrup." She used a pressure cooker and had modern equipment for the work.

Pig Feeding Contest

Frank Meiks, age 15, of Shelbyville, won in the state pig feeding contest. He won the Shelby county contest the first week in September and fed one month longer in hopes of being state winner. His pig gained at a daily rate of 2.03 lbs. for a period of 119 days. The cost per pound was 8.5c. A $50 Liberty Bond given by Johnson, Tibbs and Drake, of the Indianapolis Union Stock Yards, was awarded to him.

Pig Breeding Contest

Poland Chine Class—Smith Dwight Bender, age 16, Zionsville, Boone county, won in the Poland China class of the pig breeding contest. Smith has been a club member for several years. In 1917 he was second in the state pig feeding contest. His Duroc gilt gained 228 pounds during a feeding period of 128 days. Smith made a profit of $54. A $50 Liberty Bond given by American Poland China Record Association.

Duroc Jersey Class—Walter Whitman, age 17, of Graysville, Sullivan county, was winner in this class. Walter won the state feeding contest last year with his pig Jumbo. This year his gilt gained 314 pounds during a feeding period of 153 days. The profit in this project was $60. A $50 Liberty Bond given him by National Duroc Jersey Record Association.

Hampshire Class—Herbert C. Watson, age 18, of Tipton, won this contest. Herbert was state winner two years ago and made the trip to Washington, D. C. with the other state club winners. His gilt made a gain of 261 pounds during a feeding period of - 4 days. His profit was 52.50. A $50 Liberty Band given him by the American Hampshire Record Association.

"A friend of the State Board" gave Dorothy May Baker, age 15, of Lyons, Greene county, a $50 bond for being second in the state corn contest.

Josephine Ireland, of Idaville, White county, was awarded a $50 bond by the American Hampshire Record Association. Miss Ireland won in the 1917 Hampshire breeding contest, but on account of sickness was unable to accompany the other state winners on their trip to Washington, D. C.

COMMUNITY CORN TESTERS

Gibson County Idea is Growing in Popularity Over the State

Community testers for testing seed corn for an entire county are growing in popularity over Indiana this spring, starting with an experiment a year ago by the Gibson County Better Farming Association at Princeton. Some of the testers will hold 15,000 ears of corn and are regarded as infallible in their results. A farmer takes his seed corn to the county seat —the tester at Princeton is in the basement of the court house—and when the testing process is over the germinating power of each ear is shown and the non-productive corn is eliminated. A competent man is in charge of the tester, and the farmer paying 50 cents a bushel as the testing fee, 40 cents going to the tester and 10 cents to pay for materials and for building the tester and other incidentals. The cost of testing is 7 or 8 cents an acre. The result of this community movement in Gibson county last year was the best stand of corn ever known there.

INDIANA TOBACCO YEAR

Sales at Madison Were 7,476,115 Pounds, an Increase of 1,000,000

The year's sales of Indiana tobacco has closed at Madison, the chief market place of the Hoosier product, and the growers have had an extraordinary period, both in output and in profits. The total sales for the season in the Madison market were 7,476,115 pounds, or 1,000,000 pounds over any previous season, and amounted in money to approximately $2,000,000, an average of $24.85 a hundred. The highest price per pound was 91 and 92 cents, paid to Ernest Brooks, of Jefferson county, who also made the highest crop average, obtaining $71.52 a hundred for his crop of 1,795 pounds of twist-bred fancy quality.

STATE WINNERS IN BOYS' AND GIRLS' CONTESTS

Rear row, left to right—Frank Meiks, Smith D. Bender, Walter Whitman, John H. Birk, Allen Harper, G. Ray Griffith, Herbert C. Watson, Johnson Emerson, Harold Schultz.
Center row—Z. M. Smith, Governor James P. Goodrich, Charles N. Lindley.
Front row—Myral Smith, Louise Brockman, Josephine Ireland, Vernice Grenert, Dorothy Mae Baker.

HOT WEATHER WORK TRYING FOR HORSES

Suggestions for the Relief of Farm and Trucking Teams

BEGIN IN THE SPRING

Colts Can Be Ruined If Worked Without Preparation

Suggestions for the care and comfort of work horses which are being distributed by humane societies to large trucking companies and other city and town users of horses also have an application to owners of farm teams, the suggestions having originated with the Boston Workhorse Relief Association, which says:

"Get your horses into condition for spring work—the young horses especially. Many a colt has been ruined by being put to hard work without preparation. It is the same with green horses.

"In warm weather thorough grooming is almost as important as feeding. Without it, dried sweat, dead skin and dirt clog the pores, make the horse uncomfortable, and affect his health.

"Look out for sore shoulders and backs, especially in plowing. Be sure that your collars fit. A collar too big is as bad as one too small. If the collar rides up, use a martingale, or a girth running from trace to trace, back of the forelegs.

"When the horses are at work on a warm day, lift up the collars now and then to cool their shoulders, and wipe off the sweat and dirt with a bunch of grass.

"Wipe off the harness marks on your horses when you stop work at noon and at night, and clean the inside of the harness, the collars especially. The salt sweat, drying on the skin and on the harness, is what makes the trouble.

"If the skin is wrinkled under the collars or saddle, bathe it with diluted vinegar or witchhazel. If the skin is broken, bathe it with clean, warm water containing a little salt. Fix the collar with padding or otherwise, so that it will not touch the sore spot the next day. A little carelessness at the beginning may cause a lot of trouble to you and suffering to the horse.

"Clean your horses at night, water them, give them a good bed, and water them again after they have eaten their hay, so that they will not be thirsty all night. Let them rest an hour or more before they are grained. The observance of these simple rules will not cost you a cent, and will make a big difference in their condition."

The following suggestions are made for the care of stock:

"Do not fail to provide clean, warm quarters in which your cows, ewes and mares can bring forth their young.

"It is dangerous to expose young stock, especially foals and colts, to spring rainstorms. A days exposure, if not fatal, may stop a month's growth.

"It is bad policy to turn the stock to pasture before the grass has well started—bad for the pasture and bad for the stock.

"When the pasture season begins, turn the stock out at night, instead of in the morning. Then they will feed through the night, and not lie down until the sun has warmed the air and the grounds."

HIGH HOLSTEIN MILK RECORD

A junior two-year-old Holstein cow owned by C. C. Moberly, of Decatur county, nearly equalled the state record for production in a seven-day test, conducted by J. F. Belden, of Purdue university. The cow, Karndyke Hengerveldt, made a record of 489.4 pounds of milk, 16,909 pounds of butter fat and 21,136 pounds of butter. The state record for junior two-year-olds is, 19,596 pounds of butter fat.

AGAINST BOGUS BONDS

A committee has been formed in the Shelby County Farmers' Association to protect the members against the purchase of worthless stocks and bonds, as well all articles for which sharp salesmen make extravagant claims. The Shelbyville Chamber of Commerce has been asked to co-operate with the farmers' committee to the end of clearing the county of "blue sky" propositions.

THE FAIR A PLACE CHIEFLY TO LEARN

(*Continued from Page 3*)

nary department, but the number is increasing every year, so in this department a Hoosier home-maker who would expand her culinary ability can learn much of personal worth to her.

The exhibits of preserved fruits and similar kitchen products are also intended to make a direct educational appeal to women. The fruit butters, jellies and preserves shown at the Fair compete for prize ribbons. They are the products of women who are not only skilled in the making of them, but they are ambitious to compare their skill with that of other women, so the winner of a State Fair blue ribbon proves her superiority as a maker of these products. There may be countless other women who know how to preserve fruits, but maybe they do not know how to put them up as attractively as do the prize winners, so in this alone the woman who goes to the Fair to learn may improve her opportunities.

Men who go to the Fair keep both their eyes and ears open, and they flock to those places where are to be found the things they are most interested in. The cattle man goes to where he finds the breed which he is developing on his farm. The Berkshire breeder not only concentrates his interest and time among the judges, exhibitors and breeders at the swine pavilion, but he gets directly into the Berkshire atmosphere. The poultry raiser does not give much time to sheep, and the sheep breeder does not loiter at the swine pens.

The Indiana Fair management is as ambitious to extend learning to town and farm women as it is to encourage men by giving them knowledge of better livestock and improved methods of successful farming. Care is taken every year so to improve the premium list that the exhibits of interest to women will be of higher quality. Extreme care is taken, too, in the selection of judges, and the best talent available is engaged to make the awards. The expansion of the women's departments of the Fair is very largely in the hands of the women themselves, and this expansion will increase from year to year as women send their products to the exposition for display and as they and other women go to the Fair to learn as well as to see. The women who look upon the Indiana Fair as a school and not as a show get by far the most intellectual benefit out of it.

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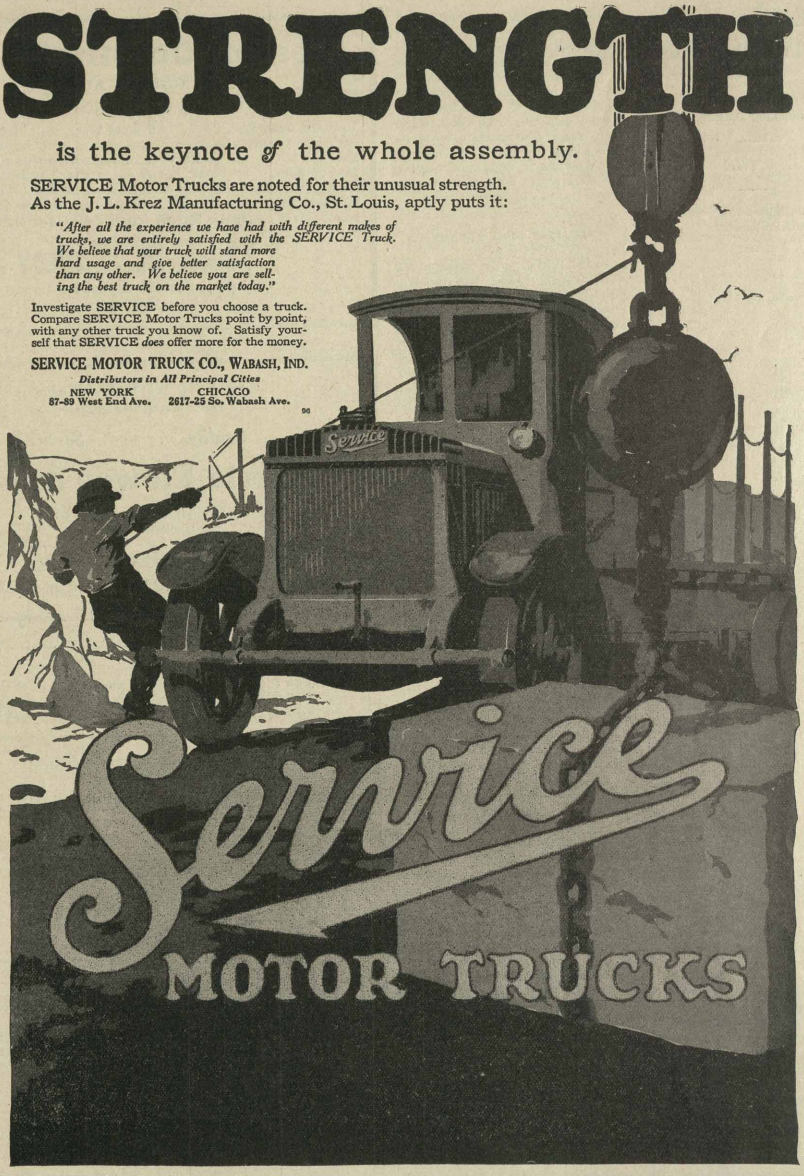

BUILDING GOOD FLUES

Suggestions Given By U. S. Department of Agriculture

A summary of the causes of rural fires made by the United States Department of Agriculture shows that poor chimneys in the homes are responsible in from ten to twenty per cent of the instances, while in winter the percentage has reached as high as fifty. Most of the fires, which in Indiana wiped out many farm homes during the winter, might have been prevented had attention been given to the chimneys.

With the return of peace, a statement by the departments says, home building, which during the war was practically at a standstill, probably will receive a considerable stimulus. With the increased volume of work, building will be speeded up to the limit, and the fact that carelessness is bound to creep in should not be forgotten. This should be especially guarded against in fire hazards. The ordinary brick-and-mortar chimneys as usually constructed is a source of danger. The constant heat from fire in time causes the mortar to become dry, so that it falls out of place, leaving holes in the chimney. Such a condition usually goes unnoticed and is a constant source of danger.

In constructing chimneys in buildings made of combustible material, the chimney should be built straight up from the ground and not placed on a bracket, as is often the case, and should extend two feet or more above the peak when the chimney is in the center of the roof and three feet or more above the surface when on a flat or slanting roof. For proper draft, the minimum-sized opening for the flue should not be less than 64 square inches, while the walls should be at least eight inches thick. At the base of each flue a clean-out door should be provided, if possible. Whatever the material used in construction, it should be of good quality and laid in cement. Flue holes should never be filled with any inflammable material, but should be covered over in a secure manner with a metal flue stop.

The joists used to support the floors through which the chimney passes should not have their ends supported in the brick, as the chimney may settle, leaving at these points cracks through which fire may creep to the joists; furthermore, no other woodwork should come in contact with the chimney.

To obviate the fire hazard in brick chimneys it is suggested that some good flue lining be used in their construction. This lining may be either fire clay or terra-cotta tile, and no difficulty will be experienced in its use.

INDIANA BANKS ARE FACTORS IN LIVE STOCK

Calf and Pig Clubs Are Flourishing In Many Counties

THE PLAN OF OPERATION

Whole Movement Shows Mutual Banking and Farming Interests

By ANDREW SMITH
Secretary Indiana Bankers' Association

The banks of Indiana are forceful factors in the promotion of the pure-bred livestock industry. They are with enthusiasm backing their efforts with money and the kind of business management which marks successful banking, and spreading the development of better cattle and swine in their home counties. Through co-operation with the Agricultural Committee of the Indiana Bankers' Association the individual bank sees its efforts as a part of a great state-wide movement for better livestock, and through the Indiana association's co-operation with the American Bankers' Association, the bank, although it may be operating in a small county seat, sees that it is a factor in advancing the livestock interests of the United States.

The Indiana banks through their calf and pig clubs are finding new mutual interests with the breeders of their counties. The breeders are finding that a bank has much more than a money-lending interest in the promotion of better herds. As a county's livestock interests expand, it means in the end that the field of a bank's operations grow and become established on more substantial foundations.

The Indiana Bankers' Association formed a committee on agriculture several years ago, the committee at present being Walter W. Bonner, chairman, Greenburg; Walter Hayes, Loogootee; James A. Curless, Swayzee; Guy Bracken, Montpelier; F. A. Davis, Tipton; W. F. Matchett, Pierceton; A. G. Matthews, Richmond; W. G. Gude, Lafayette, George Hoover, Eaton; Merle Chenowith, Winchester.

Each spring the banks in the association send their representatives to group meetings, eight of which are held each year, and at these group meetings speakers from Purdue and other authorities on the subject are heard on the relationship of banking to good farming. This has been one of the chief mediums of weaving banking and farming interests of Indiana into closer sympathy and understanding.

Statistics are not available as to the number of Hoosier banks now engaged in the promotion of calf and pig clubs, but there are several score of them. In a general way the banks operate the clubs along similar lines. There is no uniform plan as to breeds. One bank may favor Berkshire hogs, while another favors Poland Chinas. One bank may promote the breeding of Guernseys while another may favor Jerseys. The bank is governed largely by the popularity of a breed in its home county, the adaptability of a particular breed to a county also being considered.

But the common plan is for a bank to purchase pure-bred sires and distribute them among boys and girls, taking the notes of the youthful breeders payable months later so that the animal will have time in which to pay for itself. When the breeder has established the strain of pure blood on the farm, the original animal is often returned to the bank and sold at auction, yet still remaining in the county where its usefulness continues.

One of the most successful of these bank enterprises is the Boone County Guernsey Calf Club, which was started by the Farmers' State Bank of Lebanon. It began with twenty-seven Guernseys which were imported for the club and given to as many boys and girls as held membership, the calves being the permanent property of the members for at least three years. During the three years, three annual contests are to be held, the first one being given a short time ago. The business men of Lebanon gave $200 for prizes in the first contest, the basis of awards being: (a) individuality and condition of the animal, 40 per cent.; (b) method of feeding, rations selected, amounts fed and growth made, 30 per cent; (c) records and written story of the feeding, care, management and cost of raising the calf, 30 per cent.

Six banks in Northern Indiana are promoting Shorthorn calf clubs.

The Putnam County Pig Club is promoted by the First National Bank of Greencastle, which found by investigation that pure-bred stock was not available to a breeder who desired a start in raising better stock. The first six gilts were purchased in Parke county at a price which seemed to be prohibitory to success of the pig club, but since then the bank has been unable to satisfy the demands of the increasing membership of the club. The bank's original investment of $3,000 in pure-bred pigs in Putnam county has grown to $15,000. The breeds are all Durocs, except five Black Polands and two Chester Whites. The farm boys were not required to pay in advance for their pigs, but their promissory notes were taken, as much time as wanted being granted for payment. The bank has, through its club, placed pigs on fifty farms in the county.

The Indiana banks are promoting the clubs largely through county farm agents, who have supervision of the calves and pigs after they are distributed to the young breeders. The whole movement in Indiana makes a convincing showing that banking and livestock breeding go hand-in-hand, that the expansion of one means the expansion of the other. Where the growth of this banking enterprise now shows hundreds of better animals on Indiana farms, as time goes by the pure-bred cattle and hogs will be numbered by the thousands, and the future will yield its dividends both to bank and farm, and also increase the livestock resources of the Hoosier state.

INDIANA WHEAT OUTLOOK

Government Estimate is 60,000,000 Bushels for the Year

Wheat conditions were never more promising in Indiana than this spring, and should the weather be favorable the crop for 1919 will reach 60,000,000, according to a forecast made by Geo. C. Bryant, field agent of the U. S. bureau of crop estimates. He also predicts a yield of oats of 7,000,000. Little if any injury from winter killing is visible and practically no insect damage has been reported. While heavy rains flooded much of the bottom lands in central and southern Indiana, practically no damage to wheat resulted, the waters receding while the weather was cool and local showers washed off the plants, leaving them bright and vigorous.

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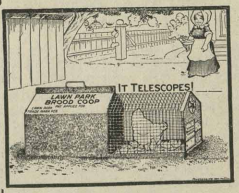

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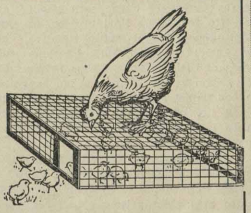

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VALUES AT SPRING SALES

What Breeders Are Paying for Cattle, Hogs and Horses

The blue sky seems to be about the only limit to prices at which blooded livestock is selling this spring, many conservative breeders being surprised at values placed upon the animals by some of the buyers, while the breeders who make the fortunate sales urge that any animal is worth what it will sell for.

Herefords are commanding extraordinary prices at all the sales held this year. One of the more notable purchases was that made by Warren T. McCray, of Kentland, who paid $4,100 for Clement Fairfax, a tried son of Perfection Fairfax, sold at the Hereford round-up at Kansas City. Mr. McCray also paid $450 for Lady Fairfax 2nd, calved in March, 1916. C. W. Hickman, of Lafayette, bought Bravo Paragon, calved Sept. 7, 1917, for $1,000. Justice P., calved Jan. 11, 1917, was sold for $490 to Dr. G. H. Clayton, of Monon, Ind.

Donnelly Bros., of Anderson, bought Cumberland, calved Sept. 18, 1917, at the Blair sale of shorthorns at Dayton, Iowa, the price being $875.

Fairholme Farms, near Milligan, Ind., sold a Hereford bull to W. G. Wyatt, of Raconville, Saskatchewan.

Fred O. Hagemann, of Mt. Vernon, has sold nine polled Hereford heifers to F. A. Stinson, of Huntingburg.

Donnelly Bros., of Anderson, bought Cherry Volumnia, 11th, at the shorthorn sale at Uppermill Farm, Wapello, Iowa, for $1,200 and they also purchased Beauty 64th, at the Maasdam farm sale at Fairfield, Ia., the price being $500.

The dispersion sale of the Renner polled Herefords at Hartford City, on March 28, was one of the notable sales of the year in Indiana, buyers attending from numerous states. Earl Tuhey, of Muncie, purchased the following: Consort 2nd, at $675; Cherry Bell, $900; Ruby Consort, $950. Jacob St. John, of Pine Village, purchased Mary Bell for $775. F. O. Hageman, of Mt. Vernon, purchased Ito Frances for $775; Miss Deer for $700; Fanny Bullion, $925; Ruth Ito $725; Elsie Bullion, $725; Lady Bell, $700; Eva Bell, $700; Bullion's Pearl, $850. Wm. Hageman, of Mt. Vernon, bought Anna Bullion for $600; Miss Pansy, $700; Lady Belle, $825; Miss Bullion, $700; Miss B. Fairfax, $600, Lilly Fairfax, $575; Bullion 24th, $1,500. Nottingham Bros., of Eaton, bought Polled Phillipi for $825; May Bullion, $1,025. W. R. Secrest, of Fairmount, bought Bell Ito for $800. Fred Stinson, of Huntingburg, bought Phillipi Giantess for $500; Cora Bell, $575. Jenkins Gros., of Orleans, bought Miss Prime Fairfax for $1,950. Warren T. McCray bought Bethel Fairfax for $950. Wilkey & Co., of Sullivan, bought Standard's Lady 13th for $1,050 and Bullion 4th for $9,500.

At J. E. Green's sale of Polled Herefords, held at Muncie on March 29, 47 head were sold for $36,795, an average of $783. The price record for a Polled Hereford cow was broken at this sale, when Josephine was purchased by Fred Stinson for $3,350. W. O. Modlin & Son, of Matthews, bought Naomi 14047 for $1,025. W. A. Wilkey bought Anglia Deer at $2,075. W. R. Secrest paid $800 for Silvina, Earl Tuhey bough Jewel Garfield at $825; Capitola, $575; Alma, $575; Bessie 12833, $600; Silver Deer, $850; Hoosier Maid 13848, $550; Stately's Last, $600. F. R. Mullendore & Son, of Franklin, bought Miss Giant 467, for $1,000. Nottingham Bros. obtained Victoria 2004 at $900. F. O. Hageman bought Jewel Deer 15298 at $800; Emma Jewell, $600. Montgomery, Yeager & Montgomery, of Owensville, bought Emperor 8878 at $3,075. King Jewel 55th went to J. O. Ingle & Son, of Winchester, for $550; Leroy 15602 to Carey Harper, of Lizton, at $525, and Wilton 15601 to W. H. Hartman, of Kokomo, at $500.

Silver Brook Farm, of Muncie, paid $1,500 for the second lot of Poland Chinas at a sale at Grandview, Mo., and J. W. Williams & Son, of Bryant, bought the fourth lot at $1,300. At the sale of Poland Chinas held at Silver Brook Farm, the first lot was sold for $3,500 to Glover & Moore.

Jules, the Percheron stallion which won the futurity and reserve championship at the Indiana Fair last fall, has been sold by Elmer C. Kelly, of Fowler, for $700 to John B. Foresting, of Columbia, S. D.

BULL SELLS FOR $50,000

Indiana-Bred Animal Makes a New World Record in South Dakota

Richard Fairfax, calved on Nov. 1, 1913, in the Hereford herd of Warren T. McCray at Kentland, was sold a short time ago for $50,000, establishing a new record in the beef cattle world. The bull belonged to Ferguson Bros. of Canby, Minn., and was sold to L. A. Pinard, of Wessington Springs, S. D., at private sale. Richard Fairfax is by Perfection Fairfax and out of Real Lady by Beau Real. He becomes the head of a herd of 200 on the Pinard farm. Before this sale, the record price was $47,250, made by the English Hereford bull Ringer.

POULTRY CLUBS FORMING

Shelby County Fanciers Organizing by Townships

The formation of township poultry clubs is being promoted by Russell G. East, farm agent for Shelby county, and while the idea is being carried out in fourteen townships, it promises to be so popular that it will spread from Shelby to other counties. The members will hold shows and the township winners will then compete at the county fair in August, the county fair association having voted $100 as awards to the winners in the county show. It is expected that the winners at the county fair will expand their ambition and contest for prize ribbons at the Indiana Fair in September, when the merits of the Shelby birds will be matched against the best in the state. It is estimated that there are 150,000 hens in the poultry yards of Shelby county and that the spring hatch will amount to about 750,000 chicks. The county agent urges that the raisers put in modern poultry equipment that the losses of chicks may be greatly reduced. The indications are that Shelby will produce around 400,000 birds this year.

TWO FAIRS A YEAR

The organization of a fair association is under way in Tipton county which proposes to hold two expositions a year. One is to be held in November, when farm products are to be shown, and the other will be a winter show of poultry. John Nash, of Tipton, is one of the promoters of the enterprise.

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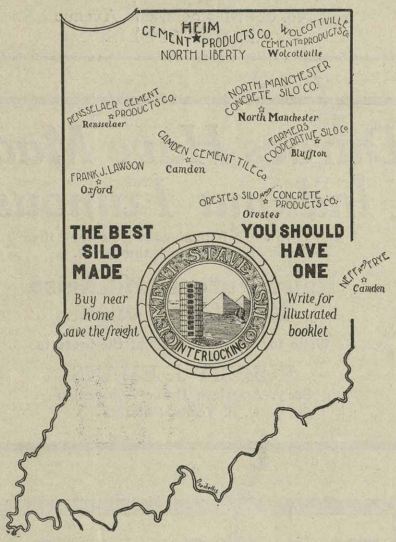
How Can All These Farmers Make It Pay?"



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Then "They" will say: "Besides, these farmers are farmers." And we respond: "Yes, thank Heaven" only to find that "They" think the farmers of 25 years ago are the farmers of today.

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We solicit the opportunity to explain the merits of our silo to you.

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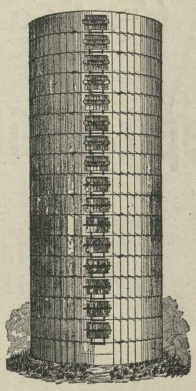

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THE HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

INDIANA STATE FAIR · SEPT 1-6 1919

ISSUED MONTHLY DURING STATE FAIR SEASON.

FOR BREEDERS, AGRICULTURALISTS AND OTHER PATRONS OF THE FAIR

JUNE

NEW BUILDINGS NUMBER

TAKING CARE OF STATE FAIR CROWDS

L. WALTER BREAKS

Three department directors are required to take care of the crowds at the Indiana Fair, and they are organizing their work along broader lines for the coming exposition. L. Walter Breaks has charge of the turnstiles at all gates, including those for visitors who come by street car or automobile, and about twenty-five gatemen are used at the five gates.

LEONARD B. CLORE

Leonard B. Clore is director of both the coliseum and grandstand, and in charge of a large force of gatemen and ushers.

CHARLES L. SMITH

A new official for this year is director of parking police and pickets, or men who watch the fence around the entire grounds to keep out trespassers. The director is Charles Smith, also a member of the State Board of Agriculture, who will have charge of twenty parking police and ten guards along the fences. He was named for the position because of his State Fair experience.

SAM J. MILLER

New buildings this year opens new arrangements for feeding swarms of visitors at noon, making the concession department one of the most important of the fair. The department director is Sam J. Miller.

WORK IS UNDER WAY ON NEW BUILDING FOR WOMEN AT FAIR

An imposing structure of extraordinary architectural beauty and arrangement, and befitting the spirit and dignity of Indiana womanhood, is to be the state's center of fine arts and craftsmanship.

NEW HOME GOING UP FOR MOTORCAR SHOWS AT INDIANA FAIR

An immense structure of brick, concrete and steel, covering two acres and costing $120,000, is to be ready for dedication at the fair next fall. It will be the largest motor show building in America.

ERA OF CONSTRUCTIVE DEVELOPMENT BEGINS AT FAIR GROUNDS

The sheep pavilion is to be improved, the poultry show goes to Horticultural Hall, swine and cattle barns to be made more comfortable, and complete sewage provided for all buildings.

A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS TO BE HELD IN NEW WOMEN'S BUILDING

A home economics school, conducted by State Fair Board of Women Managers, will be open for ten days, including fair week, one girl from each county to be admitted for instruction.

SOME NEW IDEAS IN NEEDLE WORK FOR WOMEN AT THE FAIR

Mrs. Anna Patterson, a leading authority on needle work and a judge at the state fair, writes of the enlarged opportunities to win prize ribbons at the Indiana Exposition next September.

CITY LIFE LOOSING ITS LURE FOR BOYS ON INDIANA FARMS

Charles N. Lindley, president of State Board of Agriculture, writes of the high honors to be won by Hoosier farm boys who give thought and effort to pure-bred live stock on the home farm.

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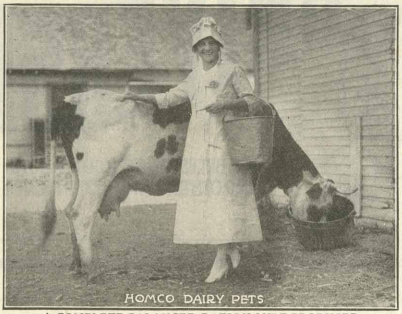

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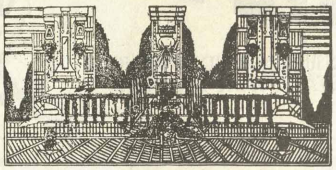

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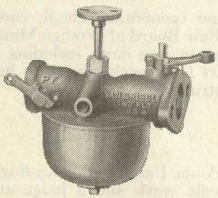

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THE HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

INDIANA STATE FAIR SEPT 1-6 1919

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State of Indiana

LANNES McPHETRIDGE,
Editor

CHARLES F. KENNEDY,
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Manager of Advertising

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NEW WOMEN'S BUILDING IS NOW UNDER WAY

Beautiful Structure to Be Ready for the Coming Fair

TO HOUSE ART DISPLAYS

New School for Girls and Big Cafeteria Among the Features

Women's year at the Indiana State Fair! It has been a long, long time on the way, but this year of 1919 is to see it realized. A new building—known as the Women's Art Building—is now under construction and it will measure with the spirit, the dignity and the enterprise of Indiana womanhood. While it will not be the largest building that is on the re-construction program of the Indiana Fair, it will be the most pretentious in architectural beauty and equipment, for it is to be the showplace for the artistic workmanship of Hoosier women and beneath its spacious roof is to be shown the best of their handicraft.

The contract for the building was awarded on May 4 to A. W. Stoolman & Co., of Champaign, Ill., and in less than 24 hours the construction was under way under the superintendency of A. G. Helmick. The architect is Charles W. Nicol, of Lafayette. The building complete is to cost about $121,000, including $7,000 for plumbing, and is to be ready in time for the coming fair.

The exterior walls of the women's building are to be of brick and concrete, with a roof that is practically all glass. It is to have two stories and a basement and will be fire-proof. It will be one of the largest and most complete buildings used for showing the arts and crafts on an American fair ground, its general dimension being 260 by 148 feet. It is located at the head of the two main drives of the grounds, across the way to the south from the old fine arts hall. It will have a broad entrance to the main floor, and across the front will be a loggia overlooking three floor spaces for the displays of fine arts, two of them 80 feet square and one 80 by 53 feet. On this floor will be shown the needlework, decorated china, and many other kinds of craftsmanship under clear glass skylights. At the west end of the main floor will be an art gallery 40 by 86 feet in dimensions in which will be shown oil paintings, water colors, statuary and other works of art. The flowers which make up the fair's flower show will be used for embellishment throughout the main floor. The culinary displays formerly shown in horticultural hall will be exhibited in the new structure.

The second floor is to be given over largely to a new school of domestic science and home economics which is to be established for girls from the 92 counties of the state, the school to be under the direction of a board of women of which Mrs. Charles N. Lindley, of Salem, is chairman. The school will open before the fair and

(Continued on Page 10)

The Farm Boy's New Goal

By CHARLES N. LINDLEY
President Indiana State Board of Agriculture

The farm boy, and especially the Hoosier farm boy, has a new goal before him—a goal which urges him on to great endeavors, to leadership, to riches. It is a goal which holds him to the farm, and it is one that in Indiana is going far toward overcoming the lure which in years gone by has coaxed thousands of farm youths away from home.

There are many thousand Indiana farm boys—maybe 20,000 of them—who are no longer ambitious to leave the old homestead and cast their fortunes in the strenuously competitive life of town and city. These boys have ceased to become fascinated with the fact and fiction which other boys of other years have read—fact and fiction which told of boys who had left the farm home and its goodly influences, and toilsomely mounted the ladder of city life, had become presidents of railroad companies, of great manufacturing concerns, had developed into attorneys for big corporations, or merchant princes in wholesale and in retail business lines. There are in Indiana fewer farm boys who are ambitious to become congressmen, governor of their state, or president of their nation, than there used to be. And there is a good and lasting reason for it.

Indiana farm boys are very rapidly finding out that great honors as well as good living and money are to be won by remaining at home and developing opportunities which open before them on their home fields and pastures. They have been reading and following a new kind of literature—a kind that is based on fact. They know that there is a great future open to them in the breeding of livestock, if they will embark in it with intelligence and courage, and give to it as much diligence as they would have to apply to any calling in the event they should leave the old home and enter the uncertainties and the sharp competition of city life. These farm boys are finding that they can by their own efforts raise a pig or a calf that will win the championship in their own county club. They are learning that with their stock they can win a state championship at the Indiana Fair, and they can go on higher and win nation-wide honors at the International Live Stock Show. When a Hoosier farm boy wins county honors in live stock or as a corn grower, he immediately becomes a leader in the community life of his home county. When he wins a state championship, his leadership greatly broadens. When he "pulls down" the royal ribbon at the International, his name and his fame spreads over the United States.

The old fact and fiction of the farm boy who without friends, influence or means, left the lonesome, toilsome life of the farm, went to a city and there won distinction by sheer force of intelligence and diligence, never recorded the stories of the thousands of farm boys who made failures in the city, where one won success. It is a literature which does not tell of the farm boys who get down to the poverty line when they get to a city, and become day laborers in much harder work and with much harder living than they ever experienced back at the old farm home.

There is little or no likelihood of an Indiana farm boy who takes up pure-bred live stock ever being lured to a city to become a factory laborer, a truck driver, or a street car motorman. There are boundless opportunities open to him right on his home acres, where he can have the experiences of father to draw upon and where mother can give him the comforts and home life that he would never find should he desert the farm for the city.

Live stock breeding in Indiana is just beginning to come into its own. Instead of farm boys going to the cities, the city boys are becoming fired with enthusiasm to get into the building of pure-bred herds and flocks on the farm. The number of city boys attending Purdue University testifies to this fact. The ever-growing number of farm boys going into the county clubs, the increasing number of banks which are backing these county clubs, the number of fathers of farm boys who are taking keenest interest in pure-bred stock, all point to the new goal—the new opportunities for honors and riches that country boys can win right on their home lands. For the next twenty years at least, there is going to be wonderful development of the live stock interests of Indiana. All the signs point to it. It is not an industry that is lively to be overdone, for the demands for meats and for leather is increasing as the population of the cities grow.

The boy or the man who today is giving his best thought and energy to live stock improvement is only only benefiting the live stock interests in general but adding additional years of enjoyment to his own life. The Indiana State Fair offers wonderful opportunities for studying live stock betterment. It is at this exposition that the best animals are placed on show. It takes a better animal to win a State Fair blue ribbon today than it did ten years ago, and it will take a still better animal to win a blue ribbon ten years from today. It is in this way that the standard of perfection is raised. It is this friendly competition, and sometimes defeat, that developes the determination to produce the very best animal that enters the show ring. Thus it is that the State Fair serves an important mission to bring about live stock improvement.

Countless Indiana farm boys and girls who attend the State Fair go home with higher ideals of farm life. They have become enthused with the thought that there is more satisfaction, more pleasure and more profit in raising the better type of animals, and their enthusiasm has in untold instances caused better breeds to be placed on our farms.

STATE FAIR BUILDING FOR ITS MOTOR SHOWS

$120,000 Structure Is Now Being Erected on the Indiana Grounds

IT COVERS TWO ACRES

Indianapolis Auto Trade Association Will Use It for Two Shows a Year

The largest and most pretentious building for staging automobile shows in America is now being built on the Indiana Fair grounds and is to be dedicated at the exposition which opents on Sept. 1. While it is known as the Manufacturers' building, it is to be given over to the use of the Indianapolis Automobile Trade Association, which will give a great show of motor cars and airplanes in the fall and spring, and during the intervals will use the huge floor space for storage of surplus casr.

The site of the new building is just within the main gates opening to the Fair grounds at Maple Road, the structure having frontage of 232 feet and depth of 372 feet. It will cost about $120,000. It was designed by J. Edwin Kopf & Wooling, Indianapolis architects, and the contractor is Thomas Moynahan, also of Indianapolis. The exterior of the structure will be of brick and cement, with a roof of red tile. Especial attention is being given to the use of sunlight for interior lighting.

The exhibition floor space will cover about two acres, practically in one great room 150 by 220 feet, and surrounding this floor space will be a broad promenade for the use of the public in seeing the displays. At the four corners of the building will be massive pylons or square towers in which will be located offices, booths, public parlors, while in the balconies will be the band and orchestra galleries.

Looking to the future of airplanes, the plans provide for a generous display space with a skylight 40 feet above the floor.

The material for the construction of the building will all be fireproof, the exterior walls of brick, the promenade roof and supports of reinforced concrete, and the main central part of the building being surmounted with arched trusses of steel. The floors will be of concrete and tile. Automobile and like types of buildings throughout the country and in Europe have been studied and the architects announce that the very latest ideas will be incorporated in this structure.

The firm of J. Edwin Kopf & Wooling has had considerable experience in the designing and construction of building of the type projected, one of the most notable buildings produced by it being the Steinhart building at Eleventh and Meridian streets. At the beginning of the war the firm closed its business and both partners entered the service of the army. Mr. Kopf was in the construction division of the air force in England and Mr.

(Continued on Page 11)

BUSY BUILDING YEAR AT THE INDIANA FAIR

Two New Structures Are Getting Under Way Rapidly

CHANGES IN MANY OTHERS

Improvements in State Fair Facilities Are Being Vastly Improved

The present spring and coming summer make up the busiest building year in the history of the Indiana State Fair, with the possible exception of 1893 when the location was changed from near the heart of Indianapolis to the present Fair grounds. In addition to the new Women's building and the Manufacturers' building, each of which is a mammoth structure that is to be completed for the coming fair, much other construction and remodeling work is under way.

Chief among the building activities is one that is going underground, out of sight of the public. It is a sewer system which will for all time solve the drainage problem of the fair, as the system includs main lines along the drives with large laterals to the buildings. The sewer is being built under the direction of George Schmidt, civil engineer, and will cost about $9,000. The contractor is John H. King, of Indianapolis.

The sheep pavilion is to be improved. Several machinery pavilions occupying the site of the Women's and Manufacturers' buildings have been moved to the west or wrecked. The hosticultural products are to be shown in the Women's building, while the poultry show will utilize the old horticultural hall. The Poultry building will be remodeled for a large exhibit which the United States government will make at the fair.

The building operations at the Indiana Fair grounds are about the largest scale of any public work under way in the state, several hundred men being employed, while the total cost will be near $275,000. When it is all completed, the fair facilities will in several departments be new or much improved, giving much better accommodations for both public and exhibitors than at any time since the Hoosier exposition was founded in 1851.

The work that is now under way is the result of prolonged efforts on the part of the whole membership of the State Board of Agriculture and especially of the Buildings and Grounds committees, and these committees will be occupied through the summer supervising the work with the architects and contractors.

What is being done toward rebuilding the fair facilities this year is but a forerunner of what the ambitious members of the board have in mind. A new catle barn for 1,200 animals, better housing for the speed department, a central heating plant which will make all of the brick buildings available for use in any season of the year, are some of the projects contemplated for coming years, all in the direction of giving Indiana the largest and best equipped State Fair "plant" in the United States.

The State Board of Finance, including the governor, auditor and treasurer of state, has approved the financial plans of the State Board of Agriculture, which was authorized by the last legislature to issue bonds to the amount of $500,000. To provide for the construction work this year and to take care of outstanding bonds and all other obligations, perhaps $400,000 worth of bonds will be issued this year, the remaining $100,000 being held in reserve for later needs.

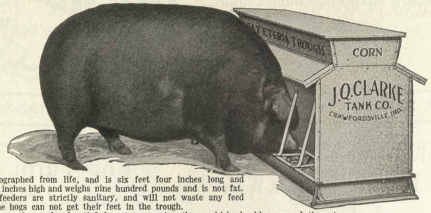
ALL HERDS ON FEDERAL LIST

The Porter County Shorthorn Breeders' Association by unanimous vote has placed their herds under Federal supervision for the purpose of establishing tuberculosis-free accredited herds. This is thought to be the first association which has had all the herds of its members placed on the Federal list. After testing all the cattle, the reactors will be taken out. The association will hold its first sale next fall during the County Fair. Boys' and girls' clubs will be supplied with good Shorthorn feeding calves next autumn and an effort is making to develop a liking for better stock among the on-coming farmers. Each member will exhibit his herd sire and some of his cows at the County Fair.

EVANSVILLE CENTENNIAL FAIR

Extensive preparations are under way at Evansville for the celebration of the city's 100th anniversary, the occasion to be marked by an elaborate exposition Oct. 14 to 21. Bosse Field has been laid out for display and entertainment features. A huge grandstand half-way around the field will be utilized by audiences at the entertainments, while another large portion will be given to livestock shows. There will be extensive displays of farm products, manufactured articles, and a show of war relics.

NOTHING BETTER MADE ANYWHERE THAN OUR CAFETERIA
Will feed down and out any kind of feed better than any other feeder.



Photographed from life, and is six feet four inches long and forty inches high and weighs nine hundred pounds and is not fat. Our feeders are strictly sanitary, and will not waste any feed as the hogs can not get their feet in the trough.
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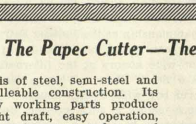

It pays to make your own stock tonic, condition powder, etc.
Tix Ton-Mix with your own salt or cereal the year around keeps animals healthy.
A $5.00 box makes $40.00 to $60.00 worth of medicated salt or $75.00 worth of "stock tonic"—saves you big money. A $2.00 box by parcel post will medicate a bbl. salt or 900 lbs. of cereal for cows, horses, hogs, and sheep.
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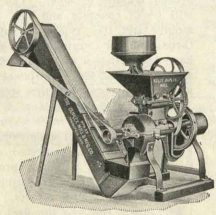

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Alfalfa.
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Any degree of fineness and any degree of richness can be procured and feed combinations properly balanced at one operation.

We carry also plain crushers and grinders. Send for complete mill catalog.

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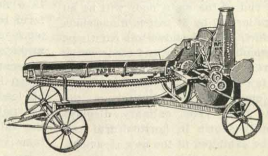

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NEEDLEWORK DISPLAYS IN NEW BUILDING

Enlarged Opportunities for Women to Exhibit Their Needlework

HONOR IN PRIZE RIBBONS

State Fair Premium List Provides for New Work Women Are Doing

By MRS. ANNA G. PATTERSON
Judge of Needlework at Indiana State Fair

Now that a large and beautiful building is assured for the display of women's fine arts and handiwork at the Indiana State Fair—a building designed for this special use and a structure which the women of Indiana can call their own—the needle-workers of the state ought to avail themselves of the new and enlarged opportunities to show what they are doing along this line of artistic endeavor.

The new fine arts building is going to be in appearance, in size, and in facilities, far in advance of any other structure of the kind on an American fair ground. The needle-workers of Indiana are so numerous and the articles they produce each year are in such quantity and quality, that the new building ought to contain at each fair a great exposition of women's handicraft. Needle-workers are always proud of their talent and of the things they make, and they can win no greater compliment than a prize ribbon at the Indiana Fair, for to win a ribbon really means that the winner has superior talent with her fingers and her needle. More than this, a great show of needle-work at the fair will give other and less accomplished women schooling by observation to improve their own skill with a needle.

There are scores of women in Indiana who rank high as needle-workers. They proved it in the great show of their products at the San Francisco exposition. But not enough of them are sending their work to the Indiana Fair. The classifications in needle-work are arranged especially for Indiana women, in which they can show the kind of work they are doing and are most skilled and interested in. The premiums offered are liberal, a blue ribbon is an honor worth winning, a fine new building is going to house the displays of women's work, so altogether the women of our state ought to measure up their new opportunity, take over the new building and make of it the state center for their handiwork.

While there was a generous display of needle-work at the fair last September, little of it was new. This was doubtless due to the fact that Hoosier women were centering their interests in war work. But the passing of the war means that women are rapidly getting back to artistic needle-work and some very beautiful things are being made.

Women who contemplate sending their work to the Indiana Fair ought first to obtain the premium list which will soon be ready for distribution, for it will show all of the classifications on which prizes are offered. The premium list calls for numerous articles which may be embroidered, in French, English eyelet, cut work, French knots, cross stitch, etc. These include things to be made for personal adornment or for the home, such as quilts, applicaded, knitted, crocheted, or embroidered, the embroidered at this time being the most popular.

Then there are table covers, scarfs and pillows, which are now very beautiful, worked in a variety of designs and high colors. Luncheon sets may be either embroidered or have small a filet madallion inserted in the corners, with napkins to match. Table linen is now beautifully monagramed, each needle-worker bringing out her own idea of style of monagram.

The newest bedspreads are embroidered in French knots with graceful French baskets. Then gowns, combination skirts, and the like, are beautifully done in white or colors, with French knots prefered.

Infant's and children's wear never seemed quite as attractive as now. These come in a large variety of designs, worked in both white and colors. All small articles for infants are attractive, such as bootees, caps, bibs, carriage robes, and straps.

Women are again doing quite a little crochet work, mostly to trim sheets, pillow cases and towels, and inserted in luncheon sets.

In silk and wool, the sweater prevails. The plain or knitted sweater is always in good taste and is used quite a little.

The popular fads of the hour are beaded bags and chains, and handkerchiefs with cross stitch designs or little French baskets in the corners. Another popular fad is the making of chair seats on felt or velour. These are done in cross stitch or with colored yarns, with French baskets the most popular.

The Indiana needle-worker may send her embroideries and crochet work to the State Fair with full assurance that it will be seen by tens of thousands of other Hoosier women. Most if not nearly all of these thousands come from the smaller towns and farms. They visit the fair chiefly for the purpose of obtaining ideas which they can apply to their own home work, and the needle-workers can satisfy this hunger for up-to-date information and ideas by sending their products to the fair. The new building for the shows of art work is going to attract women from all over the state in greatly increasing numbers. The way is open to the needle women of the state to show the many kinds of work they are producing, with assurance that great audiences will every day come to see what they have done.

FARMERS TO BUILD ELEVATORS

The Marion Co-operative Exchange, organized and financed by the farmers of Grant county, has made contracts for two large grain elevators to be erected in Marion, each to cost $16,000. The elevators are to be completed in time to take care of this year's crop. The elevators are to be of vitrified brick, with cement roofs and floors, and will be fire-proof. The capacity of each will be 16,000 bushels.

TREATMENT FOR SMUT

Treatment for oats smut is having a good test in Greene county this year and farmers will have an opportunity of seeing first hand if the treatments pay. Fifteen hundred acres of oats in the county have been sown with seed treated for smut. If the treatment increases the yield only two bushels an acre and if oats sell for only 50 cents a bushel this would mean that the treatments were worth $1,500 to the county. There are fifteen oats smut treatment demonstrations in the county which will be checked up this summer to show the increase in yield.

TRIMOUNT BANTAM III

At Stud, Fee $10.00

A. K. C. 239070. Weight 16 lbs. Whelped Sept. 10, 1916.

Bantam is a young and extremely vigorous dog. Dark mahogany brindle, correct white markings, large full eye, perfect head and body, with a one inch tight screw tail.

He is one of the best light weights at stud and a sire of remarkably small good quality pups.

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Advertising in the "Hub" Pays

HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

Published monthly during the Spring and Summer in the interests of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, Indiana State and County Fairs, Agricultural, Horticultural and Livestock Associations and for the information of State Fair exhibitors and concessionaires.

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HIGH PRICES AND LESS MILK

The high prices charged consumers of milk by the large city distributing companies, which set the pace for the dairymen who deliver in the same territory, has not only greatly reduced the consumption of milk but brings home the question to the farm dairymen. With the coming of spring pasturage, city consumers were hoping that the price would come nearer within reach, when they could increase the quantities used on the home tables. When milk was ten cents a quart, it was not uncommon for a city family to spend from $1.50 to $2 a week for the product. Some of them continue to spend this amount of money, but they get a much reduced quantity of milk. But many, many, more families have abandoned the use of milk to drink, turning to coffee, tea, or water, as a less expensive substitute, and now only buy of the distributors enough milk for cooking purposes.

The dairymen of Indiana are forming a movement to educate the public on the food value of milk. It will doubtless be found that the public is already educated and is anxious to consume increased quantities, the price being the chief barrier in the way. If the dairymen can find a way to get milk to city and town homes at something like pre-war prices, the question of increased use will doubtless promptly solve itself.

City distributors of milk are themselves largely responsible for the marked reduction in the use of milk, although some of the prevailing conditions may be beyond the control of the distributors. Drivers of delivery wagons are being paid higher wages than ever before. Where a distributing company uses many horses to its wagons, the question of feed has become another important item. The breakage and loss of milk bottles is another expense which ultimately is paid by the consumer. An investigation made by the United States Department of Agriculture shows that in 16 cities 8,000,000 sound milk bottles are annually gathered from city dumps, while the business of the junk dealers has grown amazingly. In 86 cities investigated, only 33 have milk bottle exchanges which return the glass containers to the distributing companies which own them.

GARDENING AND GOLFING

Both farm and big town readers of an Indianapolis newspaper have relished the spirited correspondence which has been passing between a Boone county farm woman who, when necessary, dons overalls and works in the fields, and an Indianapolis man, evidently one who loves the big outdoors, yet who by force of circumstances earns his living in an office and lives in a four or five-room apartment. The correspondence has been in the form of brief, pointed letters in the newspaper, the farm woman starting it by taking city men in general to task for wasting time playing golf, which she thinks should be given to hoeing a garden. The city man has nobly risen to the defense of the golfers. So far as the letters have disposed of the subject, the farm woman continues to wear overalls and the city man continues to play golf. The Boone county woman, who believes in and works at food production may need some light on a city man's opportunity for gardening, especially if he lives in the narrow confines of an apartment house. The only soil available to him is a grass plot, not always as large as the floor of a farm house porch, with a colored janitor guarding it with a stern "keep-off-the-grass" expression on his face. If she would go through the outlying residence district of the city she would find hundreds of back-yard gardens under cultivation by men who through the day contend with the trials and stress of town business life, and who gladly seize the extra hours offered by the turned-up clocks that they may dig in the soil. Many of these gardens are at the pretentious homes around the State Fair grounds, and some of them draw upon the manure heaps of the fair's racing stables for fertilizer.

CLEAN UP THE DAIRY

State Board of Health Will Issue Monthly List of Insanitary Places

The Indiana State Board of Health announces that it will hereafter make up for the public a list of dairies over the state which are not up to the sanitary standards, and buyers of milk from these unclean dairies will lay themselves liable to prosecution, as will also the offending dairymen. This decision is the result of reports of inspectors of the state board, who have found insanitary conditions in some dairies from which much of the Indianapolis supply of milk comes.

Hereafter when insanitary dairies and milk stations are reported by state inspectors, the local inspectors and milk dealers' associations will be notified. "If we are ever to have sanitary conveniences and appliances about the milk-producing plants, now is the time," said H. E. Barnard, state food and drug commissioner. "The producers are getting more for their output than ever before and should be financially able to meet all requirements.

A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS NEW FAIR FEATURE

Instruction in Home Economics in New Women's Building

MANAGED BY 3 WOMEN

Mrs. Charles N. Lindley Is Organizing the Forces for the New School

A new educational institution to be known as the Indiana State Fair Home Economics School is to be opened in the new women's building which is now under construction, and very extensive plans are developing for the school, which is to begin late in August and continue through the week of the exposition. While the school will be fostered by the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, it will be under the immediate management of a board of three women, of which Mrs. Charles N. Lindley, of Salem, is chairman. She is to name the other two members of the board of managers, and early in June they will appoint the large corps of instructors and complete plans for selecting a girl from each of the 92 counties of the state who is to be admitted to the school.

The entire upper floor of the new women's building has been planned especially for the school. It will contain a dormatory with over 100 beds, where the girls and the instructors, who will also be chaperones will live during the school period. The upper floor will contain a library, study rooms, and an auditorium seating 600, where lectures and moving pictures will be given. On the basement floor will be a model home, including kitchen, dining, living and bath rooms, so that the girls can receive practical instruction in all phases of homemaking.

One of the educational features will be lectures and demonstrations in cooking; another will be on the subject of baking; there will be a supervisor of kitchen work, and another of the dining room. Another important educational feature will be that of health, which will teach the girls how to promote good health in the home.

The board of managers is making up a corps of instructors which will include a number of the foremost specialists in home economics from the largest educational institutions of the Central West. In the development of the educational plans and in the selection of girls who are to be admitted, the board is having cordial co-operation of G. I. Christie and others of Purdue University.

The tentative plan is to admit girls of sixteen or eighteen to thirty years of age, and county agents and the Better Farming Associations will be authorized to name the girl who is to represent a county. Where a county fails to name a girl, some other county will be permitted to send two. The cost of attending the school will be $10 and railroad fare, the $10 paying all expenses for living and instruction during the ten days or more that a girl will be in the school.

Women from the farms and towns who attend the fair are for an hour or two each day of the exposition to be admitted to the school as visitors, when lectures and moving pictures may be given for them. Another educational feature will be for women who make exhibits in the new building. One lecture will be for the exhibitors of breads, another will be for women who show preserved fruits, there will be a lecture on decorated china, another on needle-work, and the speakers will be the best authorities of these subjects that can be obtained.

As an additional incentive for the girls in the school to give close application to their studies, a free scholarship at Purdue University will be awarded to the girl making the best record.

C. E. BUNN LEAVES ARENA

Noted Pony Breeder Will Give His Time to Hampshire Hogs

Charles E. Bunn, one of the most successful breeders and prize winners in Shetland, Welsh and hackney pony classes, will be seen no more in the arenas of America, where his high class stock has been showing since 1895. In a letter to The Hub of the Universe, written at his farm at Peoria, Ill., he says that about all of his ponies have been sold, and hereafter will give his time to a large herd of Hampshire hogs which he has established on his farm. The Hampshires promise more money," he said, "but perhaps less fun than the ponies."

Beginning with 1896, when Mr. Bunn first became a factor in the blue ribbon classes at State Fairs and horse shows, he has since been a successful contender for arena honors all over the United States, from New York to San Francisco. During this long period he has exhibited at eight to twelve shows a year. He long ago lost count of his awards, but they number well over 5,000 first prizes. During these years he has seldom failed to show his ponies and hackneys at the Indiana Fair, where he has always been one of the heavy ribbon winners.

"It is impossible for me to review my efforts as an exhibitor," he said in his letter. "In fact, what I have accomplished in the show ring would fill a book, and I have forgotten much of it."

AUCTION SALE OF RABBITS

To Be Held on Two Days at the State Fair

As an added feature of the State Fair's Pet Stock exhibition, arrangements have been made for holding a public auction sale in an auditorium adjoining the exhibition hall on Thursday and Friday, September 5 and 6, for the sale of rabbits and cavies. The sale will be open to all breeders having entries in the exhibit, but the right is reserved to refuse any entry not conforming with the rules of the sale. No additional entry fee will be charged for the sale, but a sale list will be published and a fee of 25 cents charged for the listing of each animal. It is not compulsory, however, to print the names in the sales list, it being prepared to create interest in the auction by giving the public notice of animals to be offered. Ample time will be given to the offering of each animal, so the offerings will be made in the order entries are received. Entries will be received so far as the capacity of the sales will permit up to the date of sale, but entries should be made at the earliest date possible. Entries for the auction sale must be made on the special entry blank. For entry blank and information in regard to the sale, address the Secretary of the Pet Stock Auction Sales Company, care Hotel Williams, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Farm Boys' and Girls' Club News

STATE EGG SHOW WINNERS

The egg show held at Purdue University was of state-wide proportions, especially as the boys and girls participated in it. There were nearly 500 dozen eggs exhibited, and the event ended with a barbacue at which 2,000 eggs were served in the feast. The winners of prizes were:

—BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLASS—

Northern Part of State—Lydia Hawblitzel, Lakeville, first sweepstakes and grand sweepstakes; Harry Ward, Winamac, second; Floyd Swynberg, Wheeler, third; Lillian Peckerel, Plymouth, fourth; Helen Weiseman, Lakeville, fifth; Allen Lufert, Mishawaka, sixth, and Mabel Welch, Winamac, seventh.

North Central Indiana—Ella Mae Hobbs, Tipton, first and sweepstakes; Presley Williamson, Miles, second; Josephine Ireland, Idaville, third; Presley Williamson, Miles, fourth; Lois Hobbs, Tipton, fifth; Dwight Gish, Lincoln, sixth; Edmond Haugh, Hebron, seventh.

Central Indiana—Luther Hughey, Veedersburg, first and sweepstakes; Elizabeth Richland, Malott, second; Dorothy Carmore, Malott, third; Helen Jones, Hagerstown, fourth; John M. Holder, Hope, fifth; Margaret Brown, Veedersburg, sixth; William Black, Newton, seventh.

South Central Indiana—Laura Kresleig, Hope, first and sweepstages; Calvin Deer, Franklin, second; Corine Roger, Columbus, third; Mary Lou Patterson, Columbus, fourth; Chester Moore, Brazil, fifth, and Harney Junior, Brazil, sixth.

Extreme Part of Southern Indiana—Laura McVutchan, Inglefield, first and sweepstakes; Mary Jermer, Newberg, second; Edith Hemminckel, Evansville, third; Fern Grable, Corydon, fourth.

—HIGH SCHOOL CLASS—

White Eggs—H. G. Beck, Lafayette, first; Mary Patton, Monticello, second; Earl Pell, Brazil, third; Lorentine Gilbert, Metz, fourth; Earl Pell, Brazil, fifth.

Brown Eggs—H. Reavis, Springport, first; Earl Pell, Brazil, second; Robert Schall, Brazil, third, Pauline Henderson, Sharpsville, fourth; Geo. Biederwolf, Monticello, fifth; grand sweepstakes to H. G. Beck.

There also was a Purdue students' class, in which J. C. Timmons won the freshman class trophy, and R. G. Fordice the sophomore trophy.

WINNERS VISIT AT PURDUE

As a reward for work well done, the Bartholomew County Fair Association sent the winners of the township corn, calf, pig, canning, sewing and baking clubs to Purdue for the spring short course. There were 36 members of the party, under the leadership of C. M. Jobes, county agent, made up as follows: Dean Walker, Lyman Bonnell, Amos Golden, Dorance Carson, Thomas Brockman, Alfred Swenk, Floyd Carter, Woodruff Arbuckle, Joe Sims, Carl Sunderkrup, John Holder, Edgar Mayfield, Harold Arnhold, James Catlin, Samuel Snipley, Hillary Harrod, Arthur Prichard and Blanche Robertson, Girls' Club secretary, Mary Elizabeth Reap, Glena McHenry, Louise Brockman, Laura Kissling, Ada Newby, Mildred Smith, Helen Wright, Frances Trent, Cora Rager, Mary Lou Patterson, Hazel Gosch, Ethel Essex, Bonnie McClung, Mary Margaret Miller, Irene Polhemus, Alyce Gluck, Vern Renner, Virginia Blessing and Helen Bonnel.

DUROC FEEDING CONTEST

A committe representing the Indiana Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association is conducting a pig club contest for this year, which is to close with an exhibit of pigs at the Indiana State Fair next September. The contest is based on a 90-day fitted period, being limited to boys and girs from 10 to 18 years of age, while only purebred registered gilts, farrowed after March 1, can be shown in the contest. Each contestant, who has the privilege of feeding three pigs and selecting one for the exhibition, weighed in their candidates and the contest began on May 27, to close on August 25, when the pigs are again to be weighed and made ready for shipment to the fair, where the prizes will be awarded on Tuesday, September 2. The winning pigs are to remain at the fair through the week.

While the contest is on, the boys and girls are to keep records of the feeding and these record books are to be in the hands of the committee by noon on August 29. A large number of entry blanks have been distributed by the committee and the outlook is for a very successful contest with many candidates for the State Fair honors.

Two classes of prizes are offered. Ten prizes, ranging from $30 to $10, will be awarded on the pigs. Five prizes, ranging from $20 to $10, will be awarded on the records kept by the boys and girls. The pigs can not be exhibited in any other swine class at the fair. The committee conducting the contest is made up of G. G. Carter, of Fairmount; Virgil Mood, Route 7, Fort Wayne; Charles Trowbridge, Mays; V. V. Sexon, Switz City; Albert Morris, Indianapolis.

CLUB FIGURES FOR 1918

Figures given by the Boys' and Girls' Club division of Purdue University for 1918 show there were 649 clubs in Indiana, with total enrollment of 27,152 members, of whom 17,293 made final reports. The total value of products produced by those reporting was $363,835.65, an average of $21.03 a member. A significant fact is that only about 35 per cent of the enrollment was new members, making it evident that the interest of the boys and girls is continuous and that they not only like the work but expect to continue it from year to year.

Purdue has a force of men and women who are giving their time to club organization work. In some counties the club are under the general supervision of county farm and home demonstration agents, but in many townships local supervisors have been employed to work with the clubs under the direction of the county agent.

NEW JOHNSON COUNTY CLUB

The Johnson County Shorthorn Calf Club is the name of a new organization, which begins with 28 members, and each has received a Shorthorn calf to raise, the stock coming from Missouri and Johnson county breeders. The club is under the supervision of M. E. Scandrett, county agent, and is financed by a Franklin bank.

CHAMPION CORN JUDGES

The Indiana Corn Growers' Association has awarded the state championship to the Noble county high school boys' corn judging team in the contest held at Purdue, the prize being a $50 loving cup. The Bartholomew county team won second and the Henry county team third.

HUNTINGTON BOYS' PIG CLUB

Breeders of pure-bred swine in Salamonie and Jefferson townships, Huntington county, have planned to supply pigs and give prizes for a boys' pig club contest, under the direction of the farmers' institutes of the two townships. The boys are to givve promisory notes, due in eighteen months, or pay cash for the pigs. When the pigs are ready to bred one set of prizes will be awarded, and the contest will continue until the first litters have been weaned, when prizes will be given for the best litters.

NEW BLOOD FOR ALLEN CLUB

The Allen County Calf Club, with headquarters in Ft. Wayne, has made a number of purchases of Shorthorns with which to enrich its growing herds. Greengill Lady B, calved in March last year, was obtained from the Madison County (Ohio) Shorthorn Breeders' Association for $300; Cloverleaf Gloster, 4th, calved in September, 1917, was purchased of A. F. Steinmetz, of Ambia, for $625; Orange 2d was also obtained from the Ambia breeder for $600; two animals were purchased of the Hamilton County Shorthorn Breeders' Association—Buchan Myster, calved May 15, 1917, for $675, and Winsome Lass, calved April 2, 1917, for $475. The four animals are registered.

TWINS ARE RAISING TWINS

Twin calves are being fed by twin girls. Nettie and Zettie Peak, is a combination that is expected to win a prize at the Henry County Fair this year. One of the girls is feeding twin Angus calves and the other has charge of twin Shorthorn calves. In all there are six sets of twin calves on the farm of O. O. Carpenter, whose tenant is Oliver Peak, father of the girls.

RIVER WAS NO OBSTACLE

All last summer Virginia Turner, a little Indiana girl, rowed across the Ohio river alone to take a lesson in sewing from the county leader of the Boys' and Girl's Club work. Early in the spring she joined one of the sewing clubs and then her family moved across the Ohio river to spend the summer in tents on the shore.

Lack of sewing conveniences in the tents and distance from the club, however, did not cause Virginia to drop her club work. Each week, when the weather permitted, she made the trip alone across the Ohio in a little boat. When the river was too rough she walked half a mile to the ferry and then crossed.

In her report, which details all the pretty things she learned to make, she writes: "Despite blistered arms and shoulders from the stiff row, I enjoyed every lesson and am looking forward to joining the club next year.

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HIGH PRICES PREVAIL AT AUCTION SALES

Heavy Demand Continues from Breeders for Pure-bred Stock

HEREFORDS IN SPOTLIGHT

Three Great Shorthorn Events on Indiana Farms

Indiana was the storm center in the third week in May for breeders of Herefords, who swarmed into the state from over the United States and foreign lands to attend the auctions of W. T. McCray, John W. VenAtta and Frank P. Fox. There were hundreds of these buyers, who made sensational bids for choice individual bulls and cows, and at the McCray sale, on May 21 and 22, 120 animals sold for $436,250, an average of $7,955 for bulls and $2,777 for cows. It was the greatest sale in the history of the Hereford breed and established new records for averages. The McCray list was topped by Baron Fairfax, a bull bought by Larry Pinard, of Washington Springs, S. D., for $24,000. Huge Fairfax was bid in by William Galloway, of Waterloo, Ia., for $23,000. George Gross, of Valdron, Ia., bought Luther Fairfax for $19,000. At the head of the cow list was Donald Lass, sold to Wallace Good, of Kansas City, for $7,000.

Ten of the McCray animals were bid in by Indiana breeders, their names, the animals and prices being as follows: A. J. Smith, Decatur, Richard Fairfax, Jr., $7,000; Henry Campbell, Indianapolis, Director Fairfax, $2,000; Harry Lawson, Otterbein, Silas Fairfax, $2,300; J. W. VanAtta, Lafayette, Rebecca Farmer, $2,300; W. A. Wilkey, Sullivan, Nancy Fairfax, $2,800; Mullendore & Son, Franklin, Flora Fairfax, $3,300; Smith Bros., Ligonier, Folly's Queen, $1,200.

The crowds of breeders at the McCray sale was so large that the homes of Kentland people were opened to the visitors for the two days. A social feature was a banquet for about 500, at which speeches were made by William Galloway, J. H. Skinner, G. I. Christie, George Ade and others.

At the VanAtta sale 54 head sold for $51,894, an average of $961, or $40 above the average at the VanAtta sale a year ago. Prairie Queen, a three year old cow, led the list at $2,525, the buyer being J. V. Hill, of Roundhead, O.

The breeders at the McCray and VanAtta sale attended the Fox auction at Oaklandon, near Indianapolis, on May 23, when strong prices ruled.

The three big sales were marked by wide distribution, especially of the McCray offerings. The bulls and cows go to breeding farms in Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Texas, Massachusetts, Missouri, Pensylvania, and other states, while a number go to British Columbia, and Saskstchawan.

Seven cows and heifers and one bull have come into Indiana ownership by the Shorthorn association sale held at Columbus Grove, Ohio, Maurice Winn, of Lucerne, obtained Augusta 93d for $1,700, and Willard Winn obtained Mayflower Poppy for $1,300. J. C. Andrew, of West Pourt, bought Brookside Lancaster for $650. Strowan Missie was sold to E. F. Smith & Son, of Ashley, for $850. VanAuken & Young of Kokomo, bought Miss Goldendrop for $525. Roan Gem was purchased by McMillen & Martin, of Decatur, for $900. Maple Farm's Missie went to O. C. Lower, of Atlanta, for $1,050. Henry Mason, of Garrett, bought Bard's Equal, a roan bull, for $550.

One of the larger Shorthorn sales of the year in Indiana was that of A. F. Steinmetz, of Ambia, when 44 head were sold in two hours for a total of $35,650, an average of $810. The list was led by Miss Waverly, calved Sept. 4, 1916, which went to John Sheets, of Grass Creek, Ind., for $2,200. There were eighteen other Indiana purchasers, among them being C. B. Jenkins, of Noblesville, who paid $2,000 for Secret Lass, calved March 1, 1917; Nick Metzinger, of Ambia, paid $1,025 for Wimple's Girl, calved Dec. 14, 1916, and Frank Freeland, of Ambi, gave $1,100 for Boyndie Dairymaid, imported, calved March 10, 1916.

The first sale held by the Hamilton County Shorthorn Breeders' Association was marked by large attendance and good prices. Fifty-three head brought $26,405, an average of $500. Twenty-nine of the animals were purchased by Indiana breeders. Imported Princess Broadhooks, from the herd of John Owens, brought the top price of $1,700, paid by C. B. Jenkins. The second on the list was Lady Goldrop, bought by B. R. Overdorf, of Tipton, for $1,375.

J. L. Priddy & Son, of Warren, winners of many Indiana Fair cattle ribbons, have sold two Hereford bulls to Corbin Bros., of Nebo, Ky.

A carload of choice Aberdeen-Angus females have been sold by Wm. A. Phares, of Tipton, to J. D. Forrest, of Worthington, Va.

Imperiol Goods, a Polled Durham bull which last year won the senior calf prize at the Indiana State Fair, has been purchased by Adam Long, of Hartford City, of Marvin J. Ranck, the price being $1,000. Scottish Leader, junior bull calf, was also sold by Mr. Ranck to George Fouts, of Chili, Ind., for $1,000, and from the Ranck herd four young cows have been sold to William West, of Denver, and a bull to Oliver Whetzell, of Laporte.

Donnelly Bros., of Anderson, bought Lady Lavender 20th at the Andrews Shorthorn sale at Melbourne, Ia., paying $800 for her.

S. A. Salsbury, of Kokomo, for years a breeder of grade Herefords, has embarked in pure-breds and has purchased a foundation herd of J. Crouch & Son, of Lafayette.

Giltner Bros., of Eminence, Ky., whose famous Herefords have been seen at the Indiana Fair many times, have shipped a second lot of ten bulls and five yearling heifers to the Hawaiian islands, the purchaser being T. H. Davis & Co., for their Kukaiau ranch at Hilo.

Four Aberdeen-Angus animals from the Armstrong and Tolan herds, sold at auction at Springfield, Ill., have been added to Indiana farms. Wm. Cash, of Williamsburg, obtained Blackcap Beauty 36th for $1,100; Blackbird Lantz was bid in by John Larkin, of Loogootee, at $475; H. A. Thompson, of Seymour, bought Barona 3d for $950; Simmons & Son, of Lebanon, gave $300 for Purda 3d.

Mrs. Jennie M. Conrad, of Conrad, one of the most successful breeders of Spotted Poland Chinas, has sold a boar and two gilts to N. R. Powell, of Kennedy, Texas; Marconia, a 900-pound sow, to C. F. Crain, of Illipolis, Ill., and a boar and two yearling gilts to Mrs. Harwood, of Massachusetts.

Montford Emblem, the Shopshire ram champion at the Indiana Fair last year and at the International, has been sold by the Pines Farm at West Point, Ind., to F. L. Ames, of North Easton, Mass., for $1,000. Mr. Ames also purchased ten ewe lambs at $150 each, and will use them as foundation stock.

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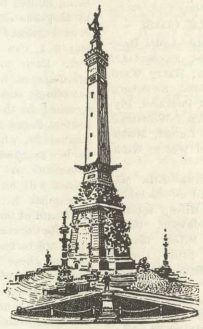

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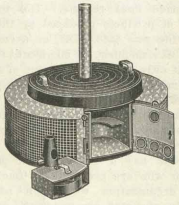

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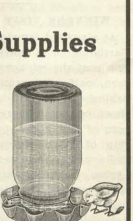

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"TAKE ALL" DISEASE IN INDIANA WHEAT

New Disease Has Been Found in Four Counties of the State

WHAT FARMERS CAN DO

Purdue Issues Instructions on How to Combat the Disease

The botany department of the Purdue experiment stattion is keeping close watch on the "take all' wheat disease which has recently appeared in Indiana fields and has issued a summary on the extent of the disease and instructions to farmers as to what they can do about it. The disease so far as found in Hoosier fields appears in more or less circular patches verying in size from 5 to 50 feet in diameter. These are conspicuous because of the marked stunting of the plants which are often only a few inches high when healthy plants are knee high. In heavily infected fields most of the plants are stunted or dead, with only an occasional normal plant, giving the field a very ragged appearance. The diseased plants are characterized by a dark brown discoloration and soft rotting of the leaf sheaths. As the disease progresses this rotting penetrates to the stem and finally causes the latter to rot off at the crown. Such plants tend to send out more shoots. This results in a thick rosette of short shoots. The diseased plants usually also have a darker green color than the healthy ones. Many plants in diseased areas are killed and the remaining diseased plants seldom head.

In Indiana "take all" has been located in LaPorte, Porter, Jasper and Tippecanoe counties. In Tippecanoe and Jasper the trouble has so far been found in but a few fields. LaPort and Porter report it rather mildly distributed.

The following recommendations are made:

1. Fields heavily or generally infected should be plowed up at once and planted to corn or soy-beans.

2. Where the disease is restricted to a few small spots in the field these should be cut over a week or ten days before harvest with a scythe and after the cut wheat is dry burn over the area, if this can be done without danger to the stnading grain. Otherwise the infected areas and the wheat for a rod or more surrounding should be left uncut at harvest and burned over as soon as possible afterward. Do not allow stock in the field until this is dnoe.

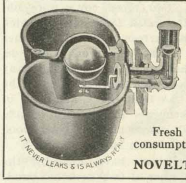
3. Since the straw from infected fields is a good carrier of the disease, such straw should not be spread or allowed to reach the manure heap.

4. The grain from infected fields should not be used for seed nor so disposed of that it may become mixed with other wheat for seed purposes.

5. All fields having the disease should be put into grass, alfalfa or other legumes as soon as possible and left for about four years.

6. Do not plant wheat, rye, barley or oats upon infected soil. Corn, alfalfa, clover, soybeans and pasture grass can probably be grown.

7. It will aid greatly in combatting the disease if farmers will report any suspected occurrence in their locality. Purdue will endeavor to send men to localities where the disease is reported and any co-operation which farmers may be able to furnish them will greatly aid in this work.



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INDIANA FARM WOMAN OPERATES 5,000 ACRES

Mrs. Jennie M. Conrad's Spotted Poland Chinas Have National Fame

HOLDING TO ONE PURPOSE

Specilization in One Breed of Stock Has Won Brilliant Success

The fame of Oak Dene farms, an estate of 5,000 acres at Conrad, Newton county, is spreading over the United States through the distribution of "old-fashioned" Spotted Poland China swine. The estate, which is divided into many small farms of 160 to 320 acres, is owned and operated by Mrs. Jennie M. Conrad. It is not only the largest estate managed by an Indiana farm woman, but it is a glowing example of what belief in pure-bred stock can accomplish if intelligence and persistency of purpose are applied to attaining one end—leadership in specialized breeding.

The story of the development of this estate is one of the most interesting in the history of Indiana rural activity. From a region of swamps, Oak Dene has become the home of perhaps the largest herd of spotted Poland China pure-breds in the United States. Five of the largest big-boned sires in service, with many young boars with futures as promising as the sires, with massive, mature sows, scores of beautifully marked fancy young sows, and with hundreds of big-boned youngsters, the Oak Dene herds form a great exhibition of swine, such as can be seen on no other farm in Indiana, if in the United States.

The Oak Dene estate has followed up the foresight of Slorson Platt, grandfather of the present owner. He was a Yankee, an ardent believer in land as a means to the development of human character, as a dependable source of maintenance, and after he had made practical application of this belief in agricultural endeavor, he left a fortune to his only child—Jane Ann Platt, who became the mother of Mrs. Conrad. With an inherited foresight, the daughter received a thorough business and classical education in order that she might manage a great farm enterprise when she ultimately inherited the estate which Mrs. Conrad's parents had acquired on the Kankakee river. The daughter was so educated that she could compete with others in the line of farming and live stock production, and it was this early education which has enabled her to attend to the endless details of her farms, the management of which makes her about the busiest Hoosier woman.

Prior to 1873, what later became known as Oak Dene farms, was a part of Beaver lake, in Newton county, 58 miles south of Chicago. The tract then was mostly covered with water, in some places ten feet or more in depth, and all of swampy character. During 1873 a great drainage project was completed, known as the "big ditch." A restaining dam was opened upon completion of the ditch and when the waters of Beaver lake were released, they rushed through the new ditch into the Kankakee river, draining a large and fertile territory that could be turned to farming.

Beaver lake had been widely known as the home of myriads of wild water fowl. The islands of the lake had been the hiding place of horse thieves and fugitives from justice. But this retreat of the lawless was wiped off the map by the opening of the big ditch.

With the going of the waters, came the improvement of the estate. The general drainage was perfect, the soil fertile, and now the farms of Mrs. Conrad spread over what was once the bed of Beaver lake. She took charge of the holdings about thirty years ago and began farming operations which now measure with the size of the 5,000-acre tract. She has erected numerous sets of farm buildings, dug miles of lateral farm drains, and constructed hundreds of miles of fencing.

An event which later has meant much to the extension of Oak Dene farms was the coming of a railroad, and to it Mrs. Conrad gave a strip of right-of-way 100 feet wide and four miles long. The building of the railroad necessitated the building of a small town—named for Mrs. Conrad – a church, post office, school house, stock yards and model cottages for employes—so all who have to do with the operations of Oak Dene farms live in a community of their own making. With the railroad, too, came several sidings and other transportation and shipping facilities needed for a large farming enterprise.

Soon after Mrs. Conrad became the operator of Oak Dene, she began to stock the farms with an improved class of live stock, with a view to feeding all the farm products, selling feeds and grains "on the hoof" and return the fertilizer to the soil. From the beginning this has been her policy —to keep up the fertility of the soil.

Not far from Oak Dene there lived a farmer who had brought from his former home in Ohio some old-fashioned Spotted Poland China hogs, they having originated in Miami county. Two breed sows were obtained for Oak Dene, one of which farrowed fourteen pigs and the other sixteen in the leaves on a hillside. From these pigs, which came many years ago, began the foundation of the present Oak Dene herds, and some of the descendents of the two prolific sows still contribute this good blood to the foundation stock.

As the years have gone by, the master-farmer of Oak Dene has gradually expanded specialization in the Spotted Poland China breed, adding from time to time the best and biggest boned boars and sows wherever found, until now Mrs. Conrad owns the largest herd of any breeder in the Spotted Poland China Association.

When sufficient labor is available, about 4,750 of the 5,000-acre estate is under cultivation, with wheat, rye, corn, oats, clover, alfalfa and timothy as the chief crops, the remainder of the land being in blue grass pastures and some hog-tight oak woodlands where the swine feed on the acorn crop. In the autumn it is customary to turn the hogs into the blue grass and acorns for two months. The extensive hog pastures, nearly all of which have running water, and with a properly balanced ration in the self-feeders, and with scrupulously clean, sanitary housing, disease has never been known in the Oak Dene herds.

The extensive estate is divided into individual farms, each with its own equipment of buildings, horses, implements and live stock. The farm work is done by efficient married men who draw salaries. The products of the soil are mainly fed on the farms where they are grown, while the surplus goes to the headquarters farm where the pure-bred hogs are kept.

The estate maintains a herd of 150 or more cows to raise calves and to supply milk to growing pigs. There is also a stock of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Enough colts are raised each year to replace horses work worn out by farm work and there are also several good mule teams.

Mrs. Conrad raises hundreds of recorded hogs each year and has not been able to keep up with the nation-wide demand for her pure-breds. This year the number is being largely increased. Her faith in the Spotted Poland China is strong. "When properly developed," Mrs. Conrad says, "it is a faultless animal. It is the kind every farmer needs and should have. Without extra effort these hogs can be made to weight 200 pounds in six months, 400 pounds in a year, and at maturity 600 to 800-pound sows are not uncommon. Boars weighing 700 to 1,000 pounds are in the Oak Dene herd. The Spotted Poland China usually farrows two litters each year. Because of the quick returns from its breeding, it is essentially 'the farmers' hog,' in contrast to the 'gentleman's hog.' There seems to be a freedom from disease in the breed, even when vaccination is not practiced. The future of the Spotted Poland China, in the hands of honest breeders, has no limit. If its integrity is jealously preserved and those who invest do so wisely, taking care to procure the best strains with honest records, the highway to great prosperity is plain and smooth."

NEW WOMEN'S BUILDING IS NOW UNDER WAY

(Continued from Page 3)

will continue through the exposition. The second floor will contain a dormatory for 120 girls, with class, study, library and lecture rooms. There will also be an auditorium on this floor with seating capacity of 600, and lectures on home economics of interest to women who attend the fair will be given. Moving pictures will be another auditorium feature. A spacious promenade will also be included in the floor plans.

The basement will be one of the most interesting features of the new building. It will contain a well-equipped public cafeteria 80 feet square, with a large modern kitchen. Two loggia and a retiring room adjoin the cafeteria. There is also a private dining room for the members of the State Board of Agriculture and other officials of the fair. A sewing room and a cooking laboratory for use of the girls' school and for demonstrations during the fair will be on this floor, as well as a home economics clinic. A feature will be made of a model home, consisting of six open rooms—dining, living, dining, bed, bath rooms, pantry and kitchen—especially intended as a source of information for Indiana women who are planning homes on the farm or in town. The model home will emphasize decorations, step-saving conveniences and other modern ideas desired by home-makers.

Electric illumination is to be especially emphasized in the new building, and the structure will be ablaze with light each evening.

Charles W. Nicol, the architect, has designed many other prominent buildings in Indiana, among them five for the Purdue School of Agriculture, seven of the larger business blocks and the pretentious Elks club house at Lafayette, the county infirmary building at Frankfort, twenty large school houses over the state, and the Wabash County Hospital building. He has drawn the plans for 300 buildings since he became an architect at Lafayette six years ago.

HENDRICKS COUNTY A CENTER FOR BIG TYPES

Breeders of Poland Chinas Form a Community Association

STARTS WITH 18 MEMBERS

The Association Members Will Also Supply Spring Sows for Clubs

Hendricks county breeders of Poland China hogs of the big type are probably the first in Indiana to take up the idea of community breeding, the purpose being to make that county the center for high grade animals of this kind—a center to which other breeders of the big type may go with the assurance that in that county they will find foundation stock for new herds, or fresh blood for herds already under way. The Hendricks county association started with eighteen of the leading big type breeders, one of the first steps taken being to obtain some idea of the spring pig output with a view to determining the amount of stock which may be worked out by the coming autumn. It is the intention to hold one or more association sales in the fall if enough stock of sufficient merit is available. A committee made up of John Bunten, George West and Albert Harlan was appointed to visit all the herds in the association to determine the number and quality of animals that would be available for fall sale.

The association has adopted the policy of admitting only individuals animals of the best quality and breeding to an association sale, for starting with a high quality and maintaining it will soon give Hendricks a wide spread reputation as a producer of the big type.

The association has pledged a dozen spring sows for pig club work, these sows to go mostly to Eel river and Marion townships, where the boys are being formed into clubs.

The Hendricks County Big Type Breeders' Association, as the organization is known, gives promise of taking a foremost place in the community breeding movement, and that all of these breeders in the county will become active in the association is assured. With concentration on the one breed of hogs, and with concerted efforts along the line of keeping up quality in the herds, will achieve the result of turning the attention of big type breeders to that county for pure-breds.

The officers of the association are: President, M. O. Gentry; secretary, Albert Harlan; treasurer, John T. Richardson.

1,100-POUND POLAND CHINA

A. J. Moser holds the record for shipping the largest hog ever sent from Crown Point to the Chicago market, the animal being a Poland China which weighed 1,100 pounds. Moser sent it to Chicago by truck and received $161.60 net for it. He raised the hog on the farm of Herman Sasse north of Crown Point.

PROSPECTS FOR PEACHES

Charles E. Dean, one of Jefferson county's largest fruit growers, says that he will have 1,000 or more bushels of peaches in his orchard and that there will be some apples, particularly the late blooming varieties.

HORSE SHORTAGE IN NEAR FUTURE

Law of Supply and Demand Is Now in Evidence

BREEDING FALLING OFF

Importation of Heavy Horses Is No Longer Necessary

By A. B. CARTER
Director of Horse Department, Indiana State Fair

That the future of the horse business will be controlled by the old law of supply and demand is very evident, an indication of it being seen in the present supply of good heavy draft horses, which shows a shortage that is to prevail in the near future. Breeding in the last four years has fallen off until the colts raised on the farms, especially in the last two years, is about one-fifth what it used to be. The breeders who have continued are now producing pure-breds almost exclusively.

The day of the small or undersized horses is past and there is little or no market for this class. Breeders are finding that with high priced land and high priced feed it only pays to raise the best horses. Another and more important reason is, a high grade of stock on the farm holds the interest of the boys and girls.

The State Board of Agriculture is especially endeavoring to encourage the small breeder to raise more and better stock by organizing futurities for the State Fair in the various classes of young colts, as well as in pigs and calves. There is no surer way to interest the boy or girl and keep them on the home farm than to permit them to show a young animal which they have raised and conditioned.

Dealers are now for the first time taking three-year-old draft horses for the eastern market. What will happen in a year or two when the period of limited breeding has its effect? Foresighted farmers, especially where they farm comparatively small tracts, are raising their own horses, with some to sell.

It looks as if the roadster has had his day, at least for the present. But the saddle-horse has come back, and the demand for them is greater than the supply. The race horse will always be with us. That there is a certain amount of sporting blood in about every one is proved at the State Fair every year by the crowds which gather for the races or flock to the speed barns.

The importer of draft horses and the "professionals" who have bought up all available horses of the higher type will not be in evidence at the Indiana fair next fall. But the fair will be attended by the producer of good horses, who raises and fits his animals and who is working in his home neighborhood to have his boys and neighbors to produce good stock and to show it at the fair. Indiana has as good foundation stock in horses as any state, among them being a number of winners at the international shows. It is doubtful if Indiana will import many more heavy horses, not only because the horses can not now be obtained in Europe, but for the better reason that Hoosier breeders can raise their own. The prospects for a great show of horses at the Indiana Fair are fine, and it will be made up very largely of animals produced in our own state.

AUTO RACES ON SEPT. 6

Negotiations Under Way for Famous Dirt Track Drivers

The fires of sport, which have been slumbering during the period of the war, have been quickened to flames by the return of soldiers to civilian life. The boys who are coming back from "Flanders fields" are determined to get back to pre-war life as quickly as possible, and athletic and sporting events are now about on the same scale as they were prior to the dark days of 1914.

Attendance at the spring automobile races and baseball games, indicates that the army that remained at home, buying bonds, and doing their bit in many other ways, is just as anxious as the soldiers to forget the war. At the San Monica road race in California in March, and at track events in Birmingham, Atlanta , Shreveport, Nashville and Ascot speedway, Los Angeles, thousands went to see the gas monarchs contest for the prize money, and the spectators were treated to greater speed and competition than in the last several years.

Promoters throughout the country are arranging more auto race meets for the 1919 campaign than was held in 1916, which was the biggest year in either dirt track or speedway history.

Secretary Charles F. Kennedy, of the Indiana State Fair, is negotiating with several of the most famous drivers on the circular tracks, and is planning an auto race meet for Saturday, September 6, the final day of the 1919 exposition. He has offered guarantees to four or five big stars and is expecting definite word within a few days, when he will be able to proceed with his plans.

KENTUCKY'S BEST BRINGS $900

Kentucky's Best, one of the headliners of the Longview saddle stud, was bought at the recent auction of Longview animals for $900, the purchaser being B. Gibbons, of Berlin, N. H. Kentucky's Best was a ribbon winner on several occasions at the Indiana Fair's night horse shows.

STATE FAIR BUILDING FOR ITS MOTOR SHOWS

(Continued from Page 3)

Woolling was in the aviation service in this country.

The members of the Indianapolis Automobile Trade Association, made up of Indiana manufacturers and agents of motor cars made elsewhere, are very enthusiastic over the new building, for it permanently solves for them their greatest problem—by providing a place to stage a fall and spring show each year. The Indiana Fair was the first in the United States to include a motor car show as a feature of the exposition, beginning this enterprise several years ago. The shows at the Hoosier Fair have been a great success from the beginning, being popular with manufacturers, their Indianapolis agents, as well as with the public. Since the idea originated at the Indiana Fair, it has spread to practically every State Fair in the Union.

The Manufacturers' building has been so planned that it can be diverted to many other uses. It can readily be converted into a great auditorium seating many thousand people. It can also be utilized as an exposition building and convention hall for many kinds of trade associations.

Benton County Farms

THE PRIDE OF INDIANA

540 or 1200 Acres

Located near Earl Park. All level black soil; first-class fencing; has twenty-one-room house, steam heat, hardwood floors, gas, electric lights, laundry, hard and soft water systems; four tenant houses, all good; barns extra good; railroad switch on farm; passenger stops at house; stock scales. This is one of the best farms in Indiana. Will take one-fourth cash and take back a first mortgage for the balance due in twenty years.

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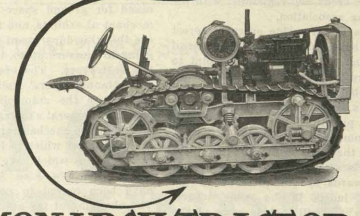

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Dealers: A few localities still open. Write for terms.

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BIG SHOW OF PIGS AT THE STATE FAIR

Boys and Girls of Indiana in Great Breed Contests

PRIZES ON FOUR BREEDS

Pig Candidates Are Now Being Fitted for the Events

A great show of pigs raised by members of boys and girls clubs in Indiana is to be staged at the State Fair in September under the direction of four state breeding associations—the Berkshire, Chester White, Poland China and Duroc Jersey—all of which are offering generous special prizes, with similar conditions prevailing in the contests.

Boys and girls in the clubs have already received their entry blanks and contest conditions, weighing in their pig candidates in May. Each contestant has selected three pigs, and with a 90-day feeding period, will place the pigs in prime condition when the fair opens. Of the three pigs which each contestant is feeding, one pig is to be selected as the seeker of State Fair honors. Each pig that has been fed is to be weighed on a given date in August.

The Poland China Breeders' Association is offering a total of $315 in prizes. Fifteen awards are to be made on the Berkshire pigs, and five prizes are to be given the boys or girls who keep the best records of the fitting period. The Berkshire association offers $177 in prizes, and the awards in the Chester White and Duroc Jersey contests will be on similar scale. All of the pigs must be pure-breds and registered with the breeding association.

There is very wide spread interest among boys and girls in these shows of pigs, and all the indications point to an extra high grade of candidates for the ribbon honors. Not only are the contests expected to bring large numbers of pigs to the fair, but with them will come the boy and girls who raised them, as well as other boys and girls who will come as spectators. The awards are to be made by the regular judges in the swine department, which will include some of the most noted authority on breeds in the country.

STORAGE OF WHEAT

Big Crop May Cause Congestion of Railroad Transportation

With a wheat crop of over a billion bushels in prospect in the United States this season—the greatest crop the country has ever produced—the need for efforts by farmers and elevator companies to market and store the grain with the least possible loss and congestion of traffic is impressed by the Bureau of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The department says that every possible measure should be taken to insure the safe storage and handling of this enormous crop.

Last year, with a crop of about 900,000,000 bushels, the rushing of the grain to market immediately after harvest caused a congestion all the way from the terminal markets to the farm. The wheat "backed up" after the terminal elevators were full and congested the railroads and all country elevators. The result was that embargoes were placed on further shipments until the terminals could be cleared. Fortunately, the winter was an open one or the loss due to lack of proper storage would have been heavy.

In some parts of the country last summer, especially in Indiana, stacking was a feature of crop handling where it never had been before. Stacking as a partial solution to the grain-congestion problem which every farmer can apply. Furthermore he is likely to be a gainer by the practice, for wheat that sweats in the stacks, except during an unusually dry harvest season, will be of better quality than if thrashed from the shock.

If stacked at once after harvest, weather permitting, the farmer may then thrash and market the wheat at his convenience. There is the further advantage that the wheat will not deteriorate should rains come, as it would in the shock. As a marketing proposition, stacking as soon as the wheat has become thoroughly dry after harvest is good business, particularly with a billion-bushel crop and congested storage facilities in sight.

SIGNS FORETELL A GREAT STATE FAIR

Alert Exhibitors and Concessionaires Are Engaging Space Early

COUNTY FAIR PROSPECTS

Live Stock Shows Will Be Features of the Street Fairs

All of the early signs foretell an extraordinary State Fair for Indiana the first week of September. One of these signs is evident in the early demand for ground space for showing mechanical exhibits, and the prospects are that this department of the fair is going to measure up to, if not exceed, the best years. The erection of the new Manufacturers' building, which will house the automobile show, is causing a general shifting of arrangements in the mechanical department, the director of which is Harry Moberly. Pavilions which have occupied the site of the new Fine Arts building have been moved to new locations. The changing of the automobile show location from adjoining the brick horse barn to the new building will release a large tract of ground which will be given to the exhibition of tractors and other heavy farm machinery. Manufacturers and state agents for all kinds of farm machinery and rural home utility outfits who have been making displays at the Hoosier Fair for years are re-engaging their ground locations, and new exhibitors will show their products.

Another sign of an unusual year for the Indiana Fair is the demand from concessionaires for privileges, especially those which serve meals and refreshments. The indications are that all of the ground and pavilion space available for these enterprises will be taken early.

Still another sign which foretells a great Hoosier Fair is the preparations under way for county fairs in Indiana. In a number of counties where old associations had practically disbanded, and in others where fair grounds have been sold, the exposition spirit is reviving. In a number of county seats where there is no fair grounds, arrangements are under way for street fairs in which shows of horses and cattle will be the features.

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YOUNG CALVES GOOD AS HERD FOUNDATION

Smaller Investment Is Required to Make a New Start

DEALING WITH DAIRYMEN

Grading Up Common Cows Requires Several Years of Patience

Young calves from good dairy cows are a satisfactory foundation for starting a dairy herd, in the opinion of Department of Agriculture specialists, who say that ordinarily the method advocated is to grade up common cows with a pure-bred bull, requiring a number of years of patient selection and breeding, a period sometimes discouraging to an energetic dairyman. Frequently this causes farmers who want results too quickly to change breeds.

It is expensive to buy mature dairy cows that are free from disease, that have good breeding and show desirable productive ability. Often, especially in new dairy sections, a farmer buys mature stock without being properly prepared to care for it, and many discouragements follow. To a great extent most of this difficulty can be avoided by buying good grade heifer calves from herds of well-established milk production. In some dairy regions it is a common practice to sell the heifer calves for veal. These calves, while only grades, are usually from good producing ancestors and carry a productive ability much greater than common cows.

The buying of such calves to start dairy herds has been tried in several states with excellent results. Of course, the cost of small calves is much less than mature animals, and the danger of disease is also greatly lessened. In general, shipping is simpler. Calves may be shipped by express at from two to four weeks of age, depending upon the distance, with good results if they are properly cared for upon arrival.

In buying it is important to deal only with dairymen. Do not buy from men who purchase calves at stockyards to ship back to the farmers, because it is not always possible to determine the breeding of the calves, and calves that are physically unfit may be shipped.

In some cases shipments are made c. o. d., which enables the buyer to see the calves before paying for them. A man who sells calves in this way makes a special effort to please his customers. It seems desirable, especially in sparsely settled sections, that more attention be given to perfecting a satisfactory system of distributing dairy calves to farmers.

Advantages in buying small calves as a foundation for a dairy herd are summarized as follows: Small investment; better breeding; greater freedom from disease; in case of accident, loss is smaller; raising calves stimulates interest, and in consequence causes better care of live stock; a satisfactory herd can be established more rapidly than by grading up common cows.

The Indiana State Fair premium list will soon be ready. It tells live stock breeders, poultrymen and farm women what to display in all departments, and by writing for it early exhibitors have more time to make preparations for seeking prize ribbons.

FARMERS GET MORE; HAVE TO PAY MORE

Their Wartime Prosperity Is Set Back to Where It Was in 1914

EVERYTHING HAS GONE UP

Without High Prices for His Products, Where'd the Farmer Been?

While farmers are getting higher prices for the products they sell than they received in 1914 or at the beginning of the war, they are also paying higher prices for the things they buy, and it is of special concern to them to know just how they have fared in the general price movement of things sold in relation to that of things bought.

In 1915 garmers received 3 per cent less than in 1914 for crops and live stock in their composite price, but they paid 9 per cent more in the composite price of the many articles that they bought. Relative loss in the second year of the war also was suffered by farmers. What they sold in crops and live stock advanced in joint price, it is true, but only by 12 per cent, while what they bought advanced 21 per cent.

In the next year, 1917, the relative character of these price movements was reversed, and the farmer faced prosperity instead of disaster, since the price that he received for crops and live stock gained 74 per cent upon 1914, while he paid 49 per cent more in the composite price of his purchases. War time is a period of rapid changes in prices and of sudden and often of painful maladjustments. Although the farmer lost ground in 1915 and 1916 in comparison with 1914, and regained the lost ground in 1917 and gained much more, he lost his relative lead in 1918 and found himself where he started in 1914 in the comparison of price of crops and live stock with that of things bought. The advance of price received in 1918 above 1914 was 97 per cent, and that of price paid was 96 per cent, or substantially the same.

Commercial fertilizer in 1918 cost the farmer 70 per cent more per ton than he paid in 1914, bonemeal was 73 per cent higher, and lime 77 per cent higher, and the dung fork was 74 per cent more costly and the manure spreader 67 per cent. Gasoline cost the farmer 67 per cent more in 1918 than it did four years before; 1-inch lumber was 74 per cent higher; shingles, 49 per cent; paint, 104 per cent; linseed oil, 165 per cent; coal 43 per cent; hemp rope, 148 per cent.

While the farmer bit off a chew of tobacco in 1918 from a plug that cost him 71 per cent more than 1914 he wore a flannel shirt that cost 130 per cent more in 1918 than in 1914; a felt hat, 70 per cent more; shoes, 76 per cent per cent more; and a suit of clothing, 96 per cent more.

Binder twine cost the farmer 150 per cent more in 1918 than in 1914; barbed wire, 99 per cent; barrels for apples, 104 per cent; half-bushel baskets, 45 per cent; buggies, 57 per cent; double wagons, 71 per cent; harness, 66 per cent; horse blankets, 96 per cent; Paris green, 123 per cent; grain sacks, 182 per cent; nails, 87 per cent; wire fence, 92 per cent. These are averages for the United States.

HORSES AND TRAINERS AT INDIANA TRACK

Trotters and Pacers Busy on the Hoosier Race Course

THE SEASON'S BEST MILES

Single G One of Many Noted Horses Attending Spring School

While Hoosier farmers have been concerned over the retarded corn planting, others who have been hindered by raw days and continued rains are the horsemen at the Indiana Fair Grounds, who have been anxious to advance the spring training of trotters and pacers. One of the largest colonies of speed horses ever at the Indiana track are in the barns this spring, and among them are some of the most noted animals of the country. They have kept the mile track busy on days when weather conditions permitted, while the cinder path has been used for jogging in all kinds of weather.

The most conspicuous horse in training at the Hoosier track is Single G (1:59¼), king of the pacers, who has been breezing miles around 2:15 under the reins of Ed Allen, his trainer. Single G is carrying plenty of flesh and is wearing a coat of hair which has been polished until it glows like a piano. Single G will make his first starts over half-mile tracks in Ohio, and will go into fast company in the Grand Circuit as soon as those races open.

Lon McDonald is schooling a number of extra good performers, among them being Peter Florentime, owned by Charles Elliot of Indianapolis. Another in the McDonald string is Elliott, (2:08¼), with which McDonald won the Kentucky Futurity and other races on the Grand Circuit last year.

The chief contention among the trainers at the Indiana course is over the season's track record during the training period. This record has been smashed several times by as many different horses. Dick McMahon, with the fast pacing mare, Belle Alcantara, pulled the season's record down to 2:11¼, and with Red Bon, McMahon has pulled the trotting record down to 2:13½.

Henry Thomas, head trainer for Laurel Hall farm, has worked Wellington Direct a pacing mile in 2:15. Peter Pfaff has gone over the course in 2:23, his best eighth being in 15½ seconds. Thomas has also worked Hilda Fletcher, stake trotter, in 2:18.

As the warm days of spring advance the speed is expected to increase and the Indiana track will be one of the busiest training schools in the United States.

BACK IN OLD QUARTERS

State Board of Agriculture Returns to Its Old Room in State House

The Indiana State Board of Agriculture has moved its offices back to the location on the first floor of the state house. This is the third time the offices have been changed in the same building within a year, and it is thought that the board is now permanently located. The pressure for office space for wartime activities, and the remodeling of the basement, caused the removals. The board has taken the larger of the two rooms it occupied for many years for its general offices, giving an abundance of floor space in making preparations for the State Fair, as well as for the annual meeting in January.

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SELECTING EWES FOR THE INDIANA FLOCK

Summer Is the Time to Replace the Old Matrons

POINTS OF GOOD EWES

How to Tell the Age by Looking at the Teeth

The time is approaching for the selection of ewes for the Hoosier flock of sheep, either to increase the size of the flock or to replace old or otherwise unprofitable ewes. The summer is regarded by Anthony R. Gould, one of the best sheep authorities, as the ideal time to make this selection. Ewes that do not produce regularly should be dropped and also those which breed out of season. If the flock is established the needed increase can be taken from the ewe lambs, and in selecting these advantage should be taken of the early maturing lambs of the right type, thus making it possible to produce earlier maturing stock each year. It is also possible to select the offspring of heavy milking dams, as this is a desirable quality and can best be determined by the mother's performance.

No matter where the ewe stock comes from, the selection should be uniform, as this means that the future lamb crop will not be culled so heavily when sent to market. The ewes should be well grown and thrifty, not necessarily fat, but showing that they received good feed and are free from disease. Active movements and alertness to strange sounds indicate a good ewe with a good constitution. About the head of a good mother is a matronly appearance, indicating that she will not only care for her young, but is fearless enough to protect it. Pink skins, wide chests and full bosoms, high heads, short legs placed well apart, and a suggestion of style, vitality and compactness in form are all desirable points.

Since the farm flock yields both mutton and wool to the Indiana breeder, a ewe of good mutton form is much to be desired as very excellent lambs can be obtained when crossed with pure-bred mutton rams. At the same time a dense and compact coat of wool is necessary, as such fleece will usually pay for the keep of the ewe. Moreover, a well fleeced ewe can stand greater changes of climate and endure more hardships.

Care should be taken not to obtain ewes over four years old. Yearlings and two-year-olds are most desirable as they have their lives of productiveness before them. Age can be told by the teeth. Lambs have thin teeth. The middle pair are replaced when about twelve months old by wide, longer, heavier teeth. The next pair of milk teeth disappear a year later and the third pair when three years of age. The fourth and last pair of mature teeth comes the fourth year, and after that age can only be roughly estimated.

A pure-bred ram should be consistently used in the flock. This means rapid improvement, since the ewes are grades. It is not necessary to have a ram that is a top-notcher in the fancy points, but it is imperative that he show the outstanding characteristics of his breed. The pure-bred ram carries a concentration of characters which makes it possible for him to impress his form and appearance more strongly upon the lamb than the grade ewe. So he must be of mutton type that he may produce lambs of greater market value. It is equally important that he have a good fleece, be active and vigorous, with a bright, wide-open eye, a broad, heavy nose and expanded nostril, stylish carriage and prominent front.

NEW PREMIUM LIST OUT EARLY IN JUNE

Indiana Fair Book Will Abound in Fresh Features

NEW CLASSES ARE OPENED

The Book Is of Value to All Men and Women of the Farm

The premium list of the Indiana State Fair for 1919 will be ready for distribution early in June, and scores of inquiries are now being received for it every day. It will be the most pretentious book of its kind the Indiana fair management has ever issued and it will abound in new features. Among its numerous attractions will be pictures of championship winners in live stock classes at the Hoosier fair last year, the pictures showing the state's leaders in the various breeds.

Another feature will be the widely-expanded classifications in all departments, opening many new opportunities for winning prizes. The futuries, the additions made in the poultry lists, new classes for rabbits, a new division for goats, the return of mules to the premium list, are among many fresh items the book will show. Special attention has been given to classes for animals to be shown by boys' and girls' clubs.

The premium list, in addition to showing what the state fair offers in the way of awards to exhibitors in the departments, is a book which has value to the up-to-date farmer and farm woman, for it indicates the advanced lines of activities along the lines of live stock and field and orchard products for which there is most demand.

The premium list is the result of much forethought and careful investigation of the live stock, farming and other resources of Indiana. The leaders in Hoosier farm life, the officials of farming organizations, and others have been consulted in making up the classifications.

The book will, as far as they have been appointed, make known the names of judges who will tie the prize ribbons on the winning exhibits. While many of the judges are from Indiana and are high authorities in their lines, about as many more are from agricultural colleges and breeding associations over the country.

The indications are that competition for prizes is going to be keen in all departments of the exposition, especially in live stock and poultry, and the winners of the ribbon and silver trophies will have reason for placing high value on the awards which come to them. The premium list is mailed free.

$150,000 CATTLE BARN

The legislature of Iowa has appropriated $150,000 with which to erect a cattle barn on the State Fair Grounds at Des Moines. It will in dimensions be 318 by 446 feet and will accommodate over 1,600 animals. It will also contain offices, rest rooms, sleeping quarters for herdsmen, an auction sale ring and pavilion, all under one roof.

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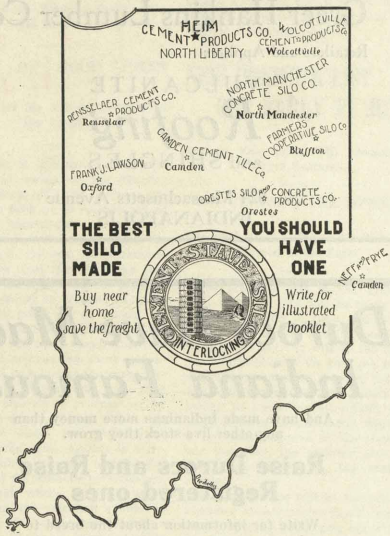

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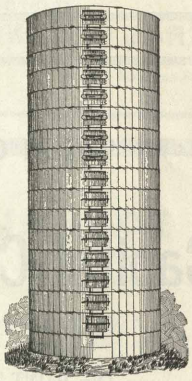

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JULY

LIVE STOCK SHOWS AT INDIANA FAIR

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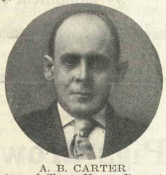
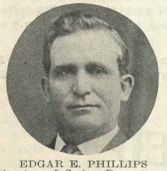
THOMAS GRANT
Director of Cattle Department

manded. Many of the animals which have sold at the highest figures were championship winners at the Indiana State Fair, this honor in itself being taken as a guarantee of their superb quality.



A. B. CARTER
Director of Show Horse Department

The shew herds at the Indiana Fair next September will be finer and more numerous than ever. A blue ribbon, and better yet a royal purple award, is a distinction which every breeder



EDGAR E. PHILLIPS
Director of Swine Department

seeks. It immediately gives him state wide fame as a producer of superior animals and opens wider and better markets to him. Still another inducement to breeders to show their stock is

E. W. PICKHART
Director of Poultry Department

the generous money prizes to be awarded in all departments and in all classes, and the futuries will bring young breeders in large numbers to the exposition for the first time.

HOME ECONOMICS SCHOOL NUMBER

92 INDIANA GIRLS TO BE ADMITTED TO THE STATE FAIR SCHOOL

The method of selecting a girl from each county adopted by the State Fair's Board of Woman's Managers. Cost to each pupil for ten days in the school will be only $10 and railroad fare.

NATIONAL LEADER ON TEACHING STAFF OF NEW GIRLS' SCHOOL

Mrs. Nellie Jones, a national leader in domestic science for girls, will be on the teaching staff of the School of Home Economics, which opens on August 28 and continues through the State Fair.

LECTURES ON HEALTH FOR GIRLS ATTENDING ECONOMICS SCHOOL

Mrs. Edna H. Edmondson of Indiana University, one of the foremost speakers on health in the home, will give ten lectures on thirteen topics to Hoosier girls who attend the State Fair's new school.

DEDICATION PLANS FOR STATE FAIR'S WOMAN'S BUILDING

George Ade, John T. McCutcheon and others to be on the program for the dedicatory ceremonies which will mark the opening of the handsome new building on the first day of the Hoosier exposition, September 1.

BIG MOTOR SHOW IS IN PROSPECT FOR NEXT INDIANA STATE FAIR

Work on the Manufacturers' Building, which will house the automobile and airplane displays, is making rapid progress and will be ceremoniously dedicated on the first day of the State Fair.

FARMING IN FRANCE SEEN BY MAJ. SOWDER, U. S. MEDICAL CORPS

An Indianapolis physician and Hoosier farmer writes of the century-old method of French agriculturists in tilling the soil and their close economy in the saving and application of fertilizer.

THE FARM GIRL'S NEW DAY By Mrs. Charles. W. Sewell

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v.2
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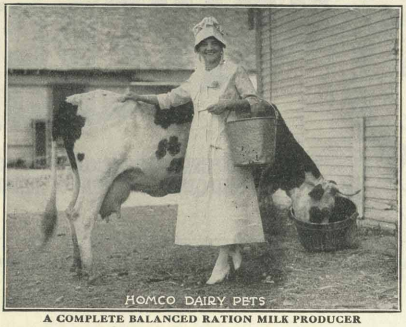

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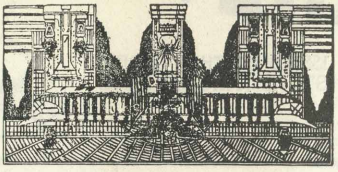

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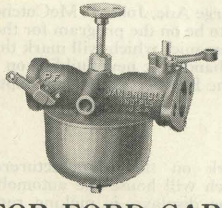

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It works on the new principle—the airplane principle—that saves gasoline. The consumption of gasoline is automatically decreased as the velocity of air through the carburetor increases.

It averts trouble by its simplicity. There are no moving parts except the control valves. Try it and convince yourself—our guarantee protects you.

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We guarantee satisfaction to the users of Van Briggle Carburetors. If, within thirty days, you are not satisfied, we will promptly refund your purchase price upon receipt of the carburetor.

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Van Briggle Motor Device Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

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Corn contains vitamins; so does most green feed—in small quantities. But what your pigs need is food brimful of them. They're squealing for

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INDIANA STATE FAIR SEPT 1-6 1919

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State of Indiana

LANNES McPHETRIDGE,
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Manager of Advertising

Vol. 2, No. 4 INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1919 Sixteen Pages

DETAILS OF PLANS FOR GIRLS' SCHOOL

How Pupils of State Fair's Institution Are to be Chosen

IN SESSION FOR TEN DAYS

Total Cost for Each Girl Is $10 and Railroad Fare

Mrs. Charles N. Lindley, chairman of the Woman's Board of Managers in charge of the State Fair's new Home Economics School for Girls, has issued the following statement of the school plans:

In the new Woman's Building now being erected on the State Fair grounds provision has been made for the holding of a Home Economics School for girls who will come from the various counties in Indiana. This school will cover a period of ten days, August 28 to September 6, and will consist of practical instruction in home economics, by the leading home economics experts of this country.

The school proposed is not entirely a new idea, but is carrying out a plan that has proved successful and of great value in connection with other state fairs. For more than twenty years a home economics school has been carried on at the Illinois State Fair. Such a school offers opportunities for girls in the various parts of the state to spend ten days at Indianapolis, see the city, have the advantages of the State Fair, make accquaintances with the many girls who will attend and obtain a high class, valuable course in home economics.

The new Woman's building is being planned with special reference to this school. The second floor will be given over entirely to the girls who attend. In addition to the auditorium, class rooms, kitchen, dining room, etc., there are large and well equipped dormitories which will accomodate all of the girls, together with the instructors and the persons in charge of the school. The girls will be properly supervised and chaperoned at all times.

Every county in Indiana will be represented in this school. The state board plans to have the county appoint one girl or woman representative between the ages of 16 and 25 years who will be given a place in all classes and activities of the school. The county representative will be appointed by a committee of women, selected by the president of the county farm bureau, better farming association, home economics classes, or the agricultural and home economics association, stipulated and recognized by the State Board of Agriculture. The recommendation must be sent to the State Board of Agriculture not later than August 1, as the recommendation must have the approval of the State Board before any girl can attend the school or represent her county.

The plan of selection of the county representative for the Home Economics School at the State Fair is left to

(Continued on Page 8)

The Farm Girl's New Day

By MRS. C. W. SEWELL
Member of State Fair's Woman's Board of Managers

From now until August 23 the attention of many wide-awake, alert Indiana farm girls will be directed toward the new Home Economics School which will be inaugurated at the Indiana Fair by the State Board of Agriculture. Although new to Indiana, the fact that a school of kindred type has been successfully conducted at the Illinois State Fair for a score of years bears out the old saying that there "is nothing new under the sun." But Indiana girls are peculiarly enterprising and aggressive and will no doubt develop many individual and interesting features in the Hoosier school..

A new day has come to the Indiana farm girl. Not many years ago she with her parents and brothers were caricatured and ridiculed. But today, with the teaching of domestic science in the centralized rural high school, the girls' club and the home demonstration agent, things have changed. The country girl who capably helps her mother serve real cream with the family's breakfast ceral or coffee, instead of condensed milk; who spreads her biscuits with golden butter instead of oleo; who eats an egg she knows is yester-laid, instead of cold storage of ancient vintage; who rides gaily by in a high-powered automobile, and who for ten days will be the guest of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, is the subject of a new feeling—and that is envy.

The new school for girls intends to broaden the education of Hoosier young women and spread their acquaintanceship over the entire state. Every girl who attends the school will make 91 new friends from as many different counties. These 92 girls will get new visions and new knowledge of home making. They will learn that it is within their power to have as delightful and as well ordered a home in a small town or on a farm as may be had in a city. This in itself is going to be productive of greater contentment.

The new school will have a corps of instructors made up of leading specialists from the best universities of the central west. They are women who understand farm and small town girls, who have broad sympathy with these girls, who know of a girl's ambitions and why a girl on the farm can be lured away to city life. These instructors, with a spendidly equipped building at their disposal, are going to teach all phases of home-making, not only cooking and the usual domestic subjects which home-makers have to meet in daily life, but how to plan for home building, home decoration—in fact, how to get the last degree of comfort and contentment out of a home.

But the school will go much further in its instruction than what these experts teach. The school term opens on August 28 and within a short time will get into well ordered motion. On Sept. 1 the Indiana State Fair opens, and this is going greatly to widen the instruction of the girls. The new Woman's building will be aglow with the best handicraft of the Hoosier state. It will abound in displays of needle-work, culinary products which are seeking prize ribbons, decorated china, and other forms of art work which appeal strongly to the feminine mind. These displays will in themselves be a school of instruction—instruction which comes through observation.

The girls from the 92 counties are to make their home at the Woman's building throughout the school period of ten days. They are to have all the comforts of good living—comforts which will come largely through their own making under the guidance of the corps of instructors. Mothers may with full assurance send their girls to the school, for they will at all times be safe-guarded by the board of managers and the instructors. It is not to be a time of sight-seeing and frivoltry in Indianapolis, but a school period in which much serious educational work will be done. Yet it is not to be a school of tedious study. It is going to abound in the kind of learning in which every girl is keenly interested. It is going to open to 92 Hoosier girls educational opportunities they have never had before, and a mother should be as eager to have her daughter attend as the daughter will be to revel in the opportunities the school holds open to her.

As these girls return to their own homes and communities, they will carry back with them new ideals, practical knowledge and many other things, that can neither be measured nor weighed.

As Whittier so beautiful said:

If more and more, we found the troth
of fact and fancy plighted,
And cultures' charm and labor's
strength,
In rural homes united,
The homely hearth, the simple life,
With beauty's sphere, surrounded,
And blessing toil where toil abounds,
With graces more abounding.

Farm mothers should have in mind that the schooling means much to a girls' future.

Indirectly, the school is going to be far-reaching in its work and influences, which will be immediately felt in those home from which the girls come. The daughters will return home with fresh inspiration, higher ideals for practical, comfortable living on the farm, and they will have much new encouragement for mother, father, brothers and sisters, who have been unable to attend the school.

The school is in no sense a profit-seeking enterprise for the State Fair. It is a new movement on the part of the State Board of Agriculture in the expansion of the policy it has followed since 1852—to help in all practical ways to spread enlightenment among the people of the state that the farming resources of Indiana may be increased.

WOMAN'S BUILDING TO BE DEDICATED

John Isenbarger Is Making Plans for Elaborate Ceremonies

OPENS ON SEPTEMBER 1

George Ade and John T. McCutcheon Among Those on the Program

Elaborate plans for dedicating the new woman's building at the Indiana State Fair are being made by John Isenbarger, superintendent of the fine arts department of the exposition, and he will on the day the handsome structure opens on September 1 give a program which wil be in keeping with the new structure and which will attract many thousand Hoosier women to the building that is now being erected for their use. This building will house the fine arts, needle work, and craftsmanship which women will display at the fair and in it the new School of Home Economics will be held for ten days. The culinary and flower shows will also be given in it. It is to be the finest building of its kind on an American fair ground and the dedicatory ceremonies are to harmonize with the importance of the structure.

George Ade, the Hoosier humorist, and John T. McCutcheon, cartoonist, have promised Mr. Isenbarger that they will attend the ceremonies and participate in the program, and during July Mr. Isenbarger will engage others for the occasion.

Mr. Isenbarger is also making up the staff of women who will be in charge of affairs in the women's building, the board of managers for the School of Home Economics already having been chosen by the State Board of Agriculture. Mrs. Meda Sexton, of North Manchester, is to be first assistant to the director of the fine arts department, a position she held at the fair last year. The judge of needlework is to be Mrs. Anna Patterson of Indianapolis, doubtless Indiana's best authority on this kind of women's work. Miss Rhoda Sellick, of the art department of the Indianapolis public schools, will be one of the judges in decorated china, pictures, and similar lines. Another judge in this division of the fine arts department is yet to be selected.

With a large and beautiful building available, Mr. Isenbarger expects the women's department of the Hoosier Fair to show a very large increase in exhibits at the coming exposition. The structure has been specially planned to meet the requirements for showing women's handiwork and it is believed that Hoosier women will show their appreciation of it by displaying their handiwork and that the number of visitors to see these displays will greatly increase over the crowds of other years.

HEALTH LECTURES TO SCHOOL GIRLS

Mrs. Edna Edmonson on Home Economics School Staff

13 TOPICS ON PROGRAM

Noted Indiana University Woman's Instruction for Farm Girls

Mrs. Edna Hatfield Edmonson, Field Secretary of the Indiana Child Welfare Committee, and of the public welfare service of Indiana University, is to be the lecturer on health in the Home Economics School at the Indiana State Fair. She is one of the foremost speakers on health subjects to women in the country and during the ten days she will be in the new school at the State Fair she will speak on thirteen subjects.

In outlining her lectures for the Indiana girls who will attend the school, Mrs. Edmonson said: "As I see the problem of health it has really three fields: first is the art of curing disease. This field belongs to the physician. The second field is the art of keeping well, or avoiding disease, and the third is obtaining a greater efficiency from a healthy body. These last two fields, which really may be considered as one, are fields of activity for layman —for every individual. The physician may help—should help—but after all the responsibility lies with the individual. It is, therefore ,of the greatest importance that the public in general should thoroughly understand the rules for keeping well, and the rules for living more efficient lives.

"I have divided the subjects for my lectures into thirteen topics, relating to three phases: First, the problem of care of the person; second, the care of the home; third, the care of the neighborhood. I will make the course as practical as possible, considering these health problems, which are to be met every day by the women in the home. The first problem she faces is the care of her own body and the care of the bodies of the members of her family, I will give a special lecture on the care of children.

"The second health problem a woman meets is the care of her home to insure the health of the members of her family. The responsibility for this rests almost completely on the woman in the home.

"The third health problem to be met by the woman in the home, is the sanitary condition of her neighborhood. In the old days this problem was not nearly so acute. With the crowding together of people, with the going out of various activities of the home, such as canning and bread-making, the control of the health of the family has largely gone out of the home. The woman in the home must, therefore, go outside the walls of her house to continue to guard the health of her family. She must see the proper health laws are secured and that they are enforced; she must see the places where the members of her family work and play are safe from the point of view of health; she must interest herself in all public questions relating to the health of her family, directly and indirectly.

"These lectures will be non-technical. They are intended to be of practical value to the girls who attend the School of Home Economics. I will try in every case to explain the how and why of health rules."

Mrs. Edmonson is not a physician, although her husband is. She will not lecture on diseases and will not go into the pathology of the various topics. She will in every case refer the girls in the school to their family physician for advice. The course of instruction as she will give it is intended for healthy people. She will give as much time as necessary for individual talks with the girls in the school.

65 COUNTIES IN CONTEST

Sixty-five counties are organized in Indiana for the five-acre corn growing contest, the largest event of the kind in any state. It is under the direction of the Indiana Corn Growers' Association, which finds interest keener than ever.

The contest this year is arranged also as a demonstration to show each community what the proper methods of planting, cultivation, fertilization and other similar factors will do toward a larger yield of corn. The only requirements for enrance in the contest are that the contestant join the Corn Growers' Association and agree to keep a record on cost of production of one of his fields from which the five acre plot is later selected.

The corn growers will give a bronze medal to each person producing a seventy-five to eighty-five bushels of corn an acre, a silver medal to eight-five to 100-bushel growers, and a gold medal to those growing 100 bushels or more. Each county also offers a minimum of $25 or equivalent in prizes to be divided in the county, 70 per cent being given to yield and 30 per cent to cost of production.

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DON'T FORGET OUR WORLD S BEST NO-FREEZE FOUNTAIN. CAN MOVE YOUR WATER SUPPLY TO ANY PART OF THE FARM AND USE IT THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE DAYS IN THE YEAR.
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Your First Thought Is
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Ask Any Agent or Write the Traffic Department, Anderson, Ind.

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Tix Ton-Mix with your own salt or cereal the year around keeps animals healthy.
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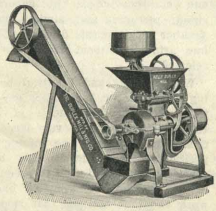

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All kinds of small grains.
Alfalfa.
Corn fodder.
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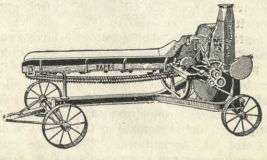
Any degree of fineness and any degree of richness can be procured and feed combinations properly balanced at one operation.

We carry also plain crushers and grinders. Send for complete mill catalog.

The Papec Cutter—The Cutter without an Equal

It is of steel, semi-steel and malleable construction. Its few working parts produce light draft, easy operation, low upkeep cost and general satisfaction. The absence of cumbersome "features" simplifies the Papec so that very pound of power, every impulse of the machine and every minute of your time is put to cutting and delivering ensilage.



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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA *(Mention the "Hub")*

MRS. NELLIE JONES TO TEACH AT THE FAIR

National Leader to Be in Home Economics School

KNOWN IN EVERY STATE

She Has a Warm Spot for Farm Women and Girls

Mrs. Nellie Kedzie Jones, a leader in domestic science affairs and with a national reputation, is to be the teacher of domestic science in the Home Economics School, at the coming Indiana State Fair. She has been heard on the platform in nearly every state, as well as in Canada. Thousands of women have been her pupils, in class rooms and laboratories. The young women who have felt the power of her stimulating personality have received an impulse for life. Many who have never seen or heard of her have come under the spell of her devotion to home-making through her writings. She was for many years director of the girls' school at the Illinois State Fair, and she founded the girls' school at the Wisconsin Fair, which she will again direct this year.

Mrs. Jones will provide a feast of good things for the girls who attend the school at the Indiana State Fair. From her the girls will catch a big vision and an impulse which will help them in their home-making for the rest of their lives. They will catch her devotion to the highest ideals, and they will be thrilled with the faith that a home can be brought to high points of perfection.

She has given years to the study and teaching of domestic science, and she is in much demand as a speaker to state farmer's institutes, federation of women's clubs, teachers' associations, church conventions, college commencements, and important civic meetings. Women of all sorts and conditions who she has never heard of write to her for help and sympathy. She was born and reared on a farm and she has an especially warm spot in her heart for farmers' wives and daughters.

POLLED HEREFORDS GAIN

Hornless White-Faces Are No Longer an Experiment

B. O. Gammon, secretary of the American Polled Hereford Breeder's Association, says that in less than 17 years the breeding of these cattle has attained prominence in American livestock husbandry far beyond the expectations of those who pioneered the way. "It is but a few seasons," said Mr. Gammon, "since the Hereford fraternity expressed surprise when a polled strain of white-faces was mentioned. They were a novelty, looked upon generally as an experimental fad, interesting perhaps, but hardly practical. The men who adopted them were pitied, scorned or laughed at. They were a side-issue of little consequence in the pure-bred Hereford trade.

"Today at the close of the public sale season on 1918 and 1919, the breeders of polled Herefords looked back at a twelve month of history in which they take just pride. These hornless Herefords have come into their own. They are no longer a doubtful experiment. Men establishing herds of the breed are now recognized as choosing wisely. They have attained rank among the recognized beef cattle breeds of America. It is conceeded that they are destined to a place of prominence in the beef cattle industry of the world. No longer is it a question as to the advisability of starting with polled Herefords; rather it is a question of being able to locate the foundation stock.

"The foresight, the courage and the persistence of the pioneers who undertook the promotion of what they deemed an improved type of the modern-day Hereford are coming into their own reward. Today these men are receiving the congratulations of many who were scorners less than a decade ago. Those who doubted in 1910 are boosting now, and incidentally helping sale averages by paying good prices for foundation stock with which to make a start with these cattle."

WHEAT STORAGE ON FARMS

Farmers Should Guard Against Flooding Markets With New Crop

That Indiana will soon harvest the greatest crop of wheat in the history of the state is assured, the latest Federal estimate giving 56,656,000 bushels as the output in prospect for Hoosier farmers. The condition of the crop was early in June estimated at 98 per cent of normal.

With the great Hoosier output in sight, many county farm agents are urging that farmers at once make preparation to hold their grain in storage at home, rather than rush it to the markets, which may result in overflowing local elevators, tying up shipping facilities and choking railroad terminals at the big market centers. With the price of wheat assured by the United States government, holding wheat in storage on the farm makes it certain that the growers will have nothing to lose in the way of price. Only in instances where growers are in need of ready money will it be necessary to cash in on the grain, and throughout the state the banks are prepared to help the farmers in such financial emergencies.

The output of Indiana wheat will be much greater than last year as in all counties there has been a very large increase in the acreage planted.

Get a "STORM KING" Lantern

More light than twenty-five ordinary lamps and lanterns combined. Burns high or low. Operates easily, cheaply. Automatically cleaned.

Storm, rain, insect proof—Guaranteed. Write today for particulars. Liberal agency offer.

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Second semester begins February 3, 1920.
Second semester closes June 17, 1920.

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Indianapolis, Indiana

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Good paint increases value through improved appearances and keeps up the value through the protection it gives the painted surface.

Sargent's Ready Mixed Paints

Will not only make your buildings look new, but will keep them new.

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Sargent Paint Company
INDIANAPOLIS

Make Your Hogs and Bank Account Grow FASTER

All Swine Breeders and Growers Recognize TANKAGE as the One Feed Supreme for the Development of Young Pigs, and in the Fattening of Hogs.

"Sure Fatten" Digester Tankage

Guaranteed 60% protein. Easily digested, palatable and nutritious.

Keeps Them Growing

—In the feeding of TANKAGE to your brood sows you get stronger litters.
—In feeding it to your pigs you reduce the chances of set-backs, or loss by disease, owing to its high nutritive value, promoting animal health.
—In feeding it to your fattening hogs, with corn, they get a balanced ration, which is essential to "keep them gaining."
—It develops bone and muscle, and will increase the weight of your hogs and pigs from 1½ to 2 pounds per day.

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HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

Published monthly during the Spring and Summer in the interests of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, Indiana State and County Fairs, Agricultural, Horticultural and Live-stock Associations and for the information of State Fair exhibitors and concessionaires.

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THE QUEST FOR HAPPINESS

The assertion has been made that 40 per cent of the 300,000 people now living in Indianapolis were born on farms, that 31 per cent are children of fathers and mothers born on farms, 17 per cent are the grandchildren of farmers and that the remaining 12 per cent doubtless can look back to great-grandfathers who lived on farms. This is accounted for in part by the opinion that farmers of other days have looked down upon their occupation, rather than up to it. But another way to account for it might be that the farmers and their children have left the homestead in quest of happiness. The natural thing is for people to do those things they best like to do, to live in those places which hold most attractions for them. It is the age-old quest of happiness, of peace and contentment, over again.

While there is no way to verify the assertion, doubtless 40 per cent of the people living in Indianapolis, or any other large mid-west city, would prefer to live in the country. They have the longing, but lack the opportunity and the experience necessary to successful farming. It has been suggested that city people who desire to live on a farm exchange places with farm folk who desire to live in a city. But this suggestion is hardly in order, for city men would know little or nothing of raising a herd of pure-brede, or rotating crops, and would be lacking in other farm knowledge. Neither could the farmer make a success of managing a department store, a hotel, a theatre, a newspaper, a factory, or some similar city enterprise.

While farm folk in time gone by have been lured into leaving their acres to live in town or city, the glamor of town life is not as brilliant to farm folks now. The telephone, the daily paper in the rural mail box, the motor car which brings an evening or a day in town within easy reach of the farm family, are all contribuing to a new era of contentment on the farm. Raising blooded stock, knowing how to produce larger crops which city people consume at top prices, are some other strong ties which now bind the farm family to its home. The fact is, men and women on the farms now have all the conveniences and pleasures of the city within their reach, yet they escape the high pressure and strenuous efforts which are a necessary part to gaining a living in a city. Farm life may have its distractions, but it does not abound in the nerve-wrecking distractions which beset city folk in their quest for happiness and for their daily bread.

GOOD BLOOD WILL TELL

Those farm communities which pride themselves on the merits of their horses, cattle, sheep and swine are the same communities which show outstanding evidences not only of prosperity but also of progress in the fulfillment of high ideals, says Fireman E. Bear, of Ohio State University. One has only to study those sections in which some sepcial crop is grown to the detriment of the live stock industry to understand the significance of this relationship. There are a number of outstanding examples of the effects of such special cropping systems to be found in Ohio. Good live stock in such sections is not the rule and men who play a prominent part in the agricultural affairs of the state and nation are correspondingly scarce.

Among the young men and women who attend our agricultural colleges are to be found many whose lives as boys and girls on the farm have been spent in association with the winners in the showring, on the track, or at the pail. These boys and girls are not necessarily those who rank highest in scholastic attainments, but they bear certain marks of breeding and character which are unmistakably related to the type of farming in which their fathers have been engaged. We can not associate with excellence, whether it be in men, in live stock or even in crops, without undergoing the reaction which moves us in the direction of worthier ideals and loftier motives. It seems to be a most difficult problem on the farm to leave out the connecting link, pure-bred live stock, and have either the men or the crops reach that perfection which is attained where all three are developed in harmony under the guiding hand of the men and women whose fathers, and perhaps even their grandfathers, knew the significance of pedigree.

ELKHART BUYS GUERNSEYS

A committee from the Elkhart County (Ind.) Guernsey Breeders' Association composed of farmers belonging to the county farm bureau, spent four days in Wisconsin, where they purchased 23 head of pure-bred cattle, at a cost of $6,200. The cattle will be distributed to 15 members of the association.

BARKER'S BERKSHIRE SALE

One of the largest pedigreed hog sale held in Indiana this year was that of E. J. Barker, at Thorntown, when he auctioned 51 Berkshires for $12,935, an average of $261. Buyers were present from a number of states, a number of the choice animals going to Piping Brook Farm, of Greenwich, Conn., which paid $1,000, the top price of the sale, for Grand Leader 2d. and also $530 for Real Type Lucindy.

BIG CONVENTION IN FAIR'S NEW BUILDING

Indiana Democrats Ask for Their Party's National Meeting

SEATING CAPACITY 18,000

The Manufacturers' Building Offers Great Convention Facilities

The Manufacturers' building now under construction at the Indiana Fair grounds promises to open some new possibilities for Indianapolis as a convention citp. For many years the subject of a convention hall which would hold many thousand people has been under discussion by civic organizations and a few moves in this direction have been started, without results. But before the walls of the Manufacturers' building are up, the Democratic state committee began an active effort to have the national convention of the party held in the new structure next year. An invitation to the national Democratic committee has been extended by Fredrick VanNuys, state chairman, and the selection of the convention city will be made next fall. A subcommittee of the national committee will make the choice and Indiana Democrats will continue the effort to bring the national event to the State Fair building. There is considerable sentiment in the national committee in favor of Indianapolis.

While the Manufacturers' building has been planned primarily for the fair's automobile show, it can readily be converted into a huge convention hall with seating capacity for at least 18,000 people. The building is one story and covers about two acres of ground. Its floor space is about all in one immense room, and chairs and temporary benches, with necessary platforms, would soon turn it into an auditorium for about the largest gathering which assembles in the United States.

The State Fair grounds as a center for big conventions has additional facilities in the livestock pavilion, the arena of which has often been filled with chairs, giving the building seating capacity of about 11,000.

The new woman's building, to be used during the Fair for fine arts displays, can also be utilized as an auxiliary building for large conventions.

The transportation for large numbers of people to the fair over three city car lines, two interurban lines and two steam roads, with two boulevards available for motor car traffic, makes it possible for crowds to conventions to get to and from the State Fair buildings with speed and in comfort. It is not uncommon for 50,000 to 60,000 people to assemble on the fair grounds on one day during the exposition, while the number which could be transported might reach 100,000, so the largest national meetings which are held could readily be taken care of.

Rapid progress is being made with the Manufacturers' building. The brick walls are about completed and the work on the roof will be push. The building is to be completed by Sept. 1 so that the Indianapolis Automobile Trade Association may stage its motor car and airplane show during the exposition. The construction has advanced to the point where a good idea of the size of and architectural appearance of the building is visible.

HOT WATER KILLS SMUT

Method for Treating Wheat Tried in Several Counties

Guy Rushton, a farmer of Liberty township, Hendricks county, has demonstrated that the wheat plague known as loose smut can be successfully combatted by hot water treatment. He made experiments last fall with seed wheat, and it has been watched with much interest by local farmers, who annually lose from 15 to 20 per cent of their crops from the wheat smut plague.

The method used by Mr. Rushton was to soak his seed wheat in cold water for six hours, after which it was tempered by placing in water heated to 120 degrees Fehrenheit. The water then was raised to 135 degrees, and the grain was left in for ten minutes. The field seeded by this grain is entirely free from smut, while two other fields in which the same seed, untreated, was used has about 20 per cent smut.

The treatment is a difficult one to give, as great care must be exercised. If the temperature is raised above 135 degrees the germ will be killed, and unless it is raised above 129 degrees the smut spore is not affected. The spore is contained in the wheat grain, and, unlike the stinking smut, is not suscepitable to the ordinary treatments.

County Agent Arnett is endeavoring to get farmers in other townships to use the hot water treatment this fall in order to supply seed that is free from disease to other wheat growers. This plan is expected to rid the county of the blight.

So serious has the wheat smut, or black head, become in Bartholomew county, that the farmers' association is planning for next year's war upon the plague. A seed wheat treating station will be established in Columbus in time for next year's planting where each farmer may bring a specified number of bushels for the hot water treatment, if present plans are carried out.

Excellent results were obtained at a demonstration on the farm of Charles Short in Decatur county. Last year Mr. Short treated four bushels of wheat with hot water and sowed the seed in the middle of a field. Indications are that the untreated wheat will show a loss of 5 per cent, while the wheat treated will show a loss of less than ½ per cent. County Agent Brown has been holding demonstrations to show the value of the hot water process to elimate smut or blackhead.

SULLIVAN COUNTY PIG CLUB

The People's State Bank of Sullivan, started a pig club in May, 1917, when it distributed ten Poland Chinas and eight Duroc gilts to boys or girls in each township. It is an endless chain club, the members paying for their pigs by taking two gilts from the first litter and giving them back to the bank, which passes them on to other boys or girls.

Wayne Burgie, 15 years old, of Hadden township, drew one of the big types two years ago. Last spring she farrowed nine pigs, three of them gilts and six males. Three of the males were fattened for market and brought $109 and three others were sold for breeding for $115, leaving him with the older animal and three gilts. The boy has not only had the experience, but is now well started as a breeder, with several animals, and has several hundred dollars to his credit in the bank.

FARMING IN FRANCE SEEN BY A HOOSIER

French Agriculturalists Save Everything and Never Hurry

METHODS CENTURIES OLD

Productiveness of Soil Kept Up by Continuous Use of Fertilizer

By MAJOR CHARLES R. SOWDER
Medical Corps, U. S. Army

(Major Sowder, a well-known Indianapolis physician, who was born on a Hoosier farm and who owns one in his home state, spent many months in France, his service in camp and hospital spreading his activities over much of that country. Being a farmer, as well as a successful physician, he was a keen observer of the French methods of tilling the soil and of the home life in the rural communities of the war stricken country.—Editor's Note.)

In time of war one naturally sees any country at a disadvantage and the opinions formed may not at all times do entire justice to any subject viewed at such difficult times. The methods used, the homes and buildings and fields however do not change on such short notice and one may form rather accurate judgments as to general conditions.

The contour of the French farming country, save in the valleys which are usually narrow as compared to those of our own country, is a succession of valley and hill, wide and gently sloping and usually one and one-half to two miles from crest to crest, with slopes so gently that on the shaded, well kept roads one scarcely notices the ascent from valley to ridge top. From the top of one of these gently sloping hills one may get a view of a French rural community that serves well in description for almost any portion of the country.

One may see for miles and miles in all directions. Roads of stone like white ribbons winding by gentle grade across valley and over hilltop and bordered by fence of thornless hedge and fringed by rows of plane and horse chestnut trees. On the distant hilltop is a row of lombardy poplars straight and tall, their lace-like limbs seeming to fringe the horizon.

In every direction one sees the ever present hedge no other fence being used, unless stone is abundant, and then long lines of old stone fences—moss-grown with age and we are told that 50 years at least are required to start this moss—take the place as division fences while hedge is sufficient for the small tracts. Along these hedges are many trees resembling our common ash. These are allowed to grow some 10 to 12 feet high and the limbs are then cut off for wood. This is done each four or five years and the stumps assume grotesque and ugly shapes as a protest, silent but severe, against the interference with natural growth. But this is largely the source of all firewood and last winter was selling wholesale at $26 a cord.

The fields are small and irregular in shape and would not conduce to ease in farming by our modern methods.

Always deep in the valley may be seen the ever present village, with its single church, about which are grouped the red-tiled houses of its people. Usually here two or more roads cross and it is here that is centered the life of the rural community.

Along these roads and on byways are seen the typical French farm houses. Long rectangular buildings usually one and one-half stories in height and always of stone or cement, (in all of France I never saw but one frame building, except those caused to be erected by the emergencies of war) with roofs of tile or slate. One end of this building is the home and the other the barn, old Dobbin and Bess being separated from the housewife and farmer by a wall with a door between. Very few out buildings except at the farms of the well-to-do. It is little wonder that to the French farmer is ascribed that gentleness toward his animals, living thus in such close proximity.

About this farmhouse are always signs of thrift. Twigs for next winter's use tied in bundles and stored, even the vines from his prunings are saved. Barnyard refuse piled high a few feet from his door ready for next seasons crops and often it is said his wealth may be judged by the size of this pile of fertilizer.

Nothing is permitted to go to waste. The hedge trimmings being gathered, tied in bundles and laid away for the future cold dark days of which there will be many, for you who have learned only of sunny France have been taught only by the summer tourist, and need to revise your knowledge.

The soil of most of France is not rich and the centuries of cultivation require that it be constantly fertilized and cared for. Under no circumstances can you prevail upon the average French farmer to change the rotation of his crops on individual fields, vegetables one year, grain the next and grass the next with never varying round.

The soil is tougher than the soils of our state and packs very easily. In the breaking it does not crumble and lie loose as does ours, neither does working wet seem to hurt it, so that even after heavy and continuous rains the farmer may be seen turning the sod. This, of course, does not apply to cultivation of the crops.

Weeds are almost an unknown quantity, and are replaced in the fields by poppies, jonquils and daisies, blooming at different times of the year and adding beauty to the landscape. Grass is always green and the brown of our fall season is lost in a never ceasing green.

Plowing is done in the fall and winter so that the soil is in good condition to work when spring comes. Implements used are archaic and would not be given shed room by the average American farmer. Usually a clumsy breaking plow, sometimes fastened to a pair of small wheels and to which are hitched two yoke of oxen, gentle and of monstrous size and often in front of these either a donkey or horse.

An additional hand in the person usually of the farmer's wife, or daughter, drives the oxen and the farmer handles the plow. Occasionally one sees three large horses hitched tandem to a plow with the same help to handle them. Saving of labor and time seems to have never entered in the discussion of farm economies. These horses and cattle are always fat and sleek, with heavy harness usually decorated and especially on the collars where immense tufts of yellow, or red, or purple material stands inched above the shoulders. I have never yet seen a Frenchman abuse or heard him speak harshly to the dumb animal serving him.

Most of the labor is by hand and one seldom sees modern machinery. Old fashioned harrows, the cradle or antiquated harvesting machinery is the rule. One thing, however, is noticeable and that is the saving of everything. All straw is thrown into the barn or shed, or neatly stacked, often straightened and tied in bundles, and no grain left in the fields as after the cutting cleaners always follow and recover every missed head of grain.

The land is very productive, not because of inherent qualities of the soil but because of intensive methods of cultivation and fertilization. The nearby cities have no modern sewage systems, sewage drainage into rivers being prohibited by French law. All sewage is drained into sumps, pumped out and spread on the fields and is so noticeable in warm weather that the dough boys have given the name "smelly France." However, we may gain a lesson in the profligate waste in our country of millions of dollars worth each year of this ever present and valuable fertilizing material. The necessities of the country there have forced this conservation.

Another noticeable and commendable thing is the abolute prevention of soil erosion. French soil does not easily wash as does the soil of this country, but where it would do so terracing effectually prevents it so that not only is the humus retained but the fertilizer remains until used. No gulleys of unsightly contour mars the landscape of a French farm.

On the French farm I have never seen any but the clumsy two-wheeled wagon. There are two reasons for this, one being that the broad tires do very little damage to the roads and, besides, the lighter loads as in most instances the wagon seems to be a load in itself and secondly the French farmer pays taxes on his wagon according to the number of the wheels. This latter may be an indirect method of protecting the roads. If he uses more than one horse to a load he always hitches tandem.

What of the future of his methods, to us so cumbersome and absolete? Will the after-the-war effects be to introduce American methods and machinery?

To do this the whole contour of the greater portion of the country must be changed. Fences grown about irregular areas for centuries must be changed and to the average Frenchman a change of well-known land marks, an abandonment of paths troden by ancestry of centuries, a thing to the French mind incomprehensible. While probably the most patriotic people in the world and progressive as far as human liberty goes, he accepts new things and new methods slowly.

A new house to him is one a hundred years old and his methods are

(Continued on Page 11)

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PERCHERON PREMIUMS AT STATE FAIRS

Silver Trophies, Medals and Special Ribbons to Be Awarded

BIG BOOST FOR BREED

Better Recognition Than Breeders Have Ever Had Before

Percheron exhibitors at the leading state fairs and expositions this coming summer and fall will get something new from the Percheron Society in special premiums. Special ribbons will be awarded to the three American bred horses that stand highest in their respective open classes, any age, both sexes. A special breeder's ribbon goes as an extra to the breeder of every champion horse that is American bred even though he be owned and shown by some one other than the breeder. In case the exhibitor is the breeder, a sterling silver trophy is awarded but only one such trophy can be won on one anmial in one season regardless of how many state fair championships an animal may win.

A sterling silver medal goes to the breeder of each American bred animal winning first prize money in a regular open class for individual animals, any age, either sex.

The same kind of medal properly engraved goes to the owner of the mare whose produce wins first prize or the owner of the stallion whose get wins first prize in their respective produce of mare and get of sire classes regardless of who owns and exhibits them.

Percheron breeders everywhere are immensely pleased over these premiums. It gives the breeder of every good American bred horse a better recognition than he has ever had before. Percheron horses as a rule are sold before they are three or four years of age unless the breeder desires to keep them for his own use and it is only fair to the breeder to award him a ribbon or a medal if he bred a colt good enough to win first prize at some state fair. The exhibitor gets his special ribbon, too, besides the prize money paid by the fair association so that he has sufficient compensation to encourage him to fit and exhibit his good stuff.

This will be a big boost to Percheron interests and the business certainly deserves every help possible. Every man who is producing good Percherons should be encouraged to keep on raising that kind and to weed out his undersirables by practicing a very rigid selection. Heretofore the majority of the premiums awarded by the Percheron Society have gone to animals bred and exhibited by the same party which didn't give as much encouragement as it should to the man who bought a choice American bred colt and fitted it for show. As the premiums are now arranged both the breeder and exhibitor of a prize winning colt are awarded a premium by the Percheron Society.

Horsemen need their confidence restored. They need to know that good grade Percheron mares have sold on the Kansas City market during the last thirty days at unprecedented prices and that the majority of the animals went back to the country for farm work. This class of horses is so scarce that buyers are having great difficulty in filling their orders.

The trade for purebred draft stallions has been slow during the past few months except for very choice animals. They have changed hands at good prices. The purebred mare trade has been better this spring than at any time in the last five years.

Because of high prices on all kinds of feeds raised on the farm in addition to a shortage of help, it is predicted by those best informed that there will be a marked improvement in the class of draft horses shown at the fairs this fall. The inferior ones will be left at home because their owners know that it won't pay to fit them.

DETAILS OF PLANS FOR GIRLS' SCHOOL

(Continued from Page 3)

the women's committee appointed in the counties. In many counties it will be desirable to have some form of contest, the winner of which will be sent to the State Fair. In other counties, where a contest can not be arranged, the committee will know of some worthy girl deserving of such recognition and will wish to recommend her to this school. The principle point in the minds of the members of the State Board of Agriculture is that some interested, worthy girl or young woman shall receive the recommendation.

The State Board of Agriculture will offer to the girl doing the best work and receiving the highest grade, a cash scholarship in Purdue University.

A fee of $10 will be charged for each representative to cover the necessary cost of food, to be paid to the State Board of Agriculture on the first day of the course. In addition to this, each representative will be expected to bring a pair of sheets, a pillow case and blankets for her bed. The traveling expense to and from the school at the fair grounds, such as railroad fare, baggage transfer, etc., and the fee of $10 must be borne by the organization sending the girl. Other expense and equipment in connection with the school will be borne by the State Board of Agriculture. Passes to the ground and to a number of special attraction will be furnished the girls.

Following is a summary of the school details:

1. All communications to be addressed to Mrs. Charles N. Lindley, room 12, State House, Indianapolis.
2. The dormitory will accomodate 92 girls and their chaperones and is equiped with single beds.
3. The fee of $10 is borne by the county organization.
4. The traveling expense to and from the school is borne by the county organization.
5. Recommendations must be in the hands of the State Board of Agriculture by August 1.
6. The State Board of Agriculture must pass on all recommendations.
7. Girls or women between the ages of 16 and 25 years are eligible.
8. An alternate should be named who may attend in case the first girl recommended can not.
9. The opportunity may come to any alternate to attend in the event some county fails to send a representative.

ELKHART'S NEW BUILDING

The Elkhart County Fair Association is erecting a new exhibition building this summer at a cost of $3,500, which will contain 32 booths, each 10 by 12 feet. It will have a concrete floor and asphalt roof and will be well equipped with electric lighting facilities. The building was planned by Clyde J. Castetter, president of the fair board, and Charles L. Kinney, county engineer.

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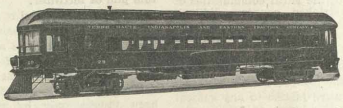

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Railway and Land Companies are offering **unusual inducements to home-seekers to settle in Western Canada** and enjoy her prosperity.

The Governments of the Dominion and Provinces of MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA **extend every encouragement to the farmer and ranchman.**

Be sure and visit the Canadian Government Exhibit in the ART HALL BUILDING at the Indiana State Fair, September 1-6, where you will see the great grains, grasses, vegetables and dairy products of Western Canada.

For illustrated literature, maps, description of lands for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, reduced railroad rates, etc., apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa; Canada, or

J. M. Maclachlan

Canadian Government Agent

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Write today for special reservation and rates.

Indiana State Board of Agriculture

State House

INDIANAPOLIS, - - - - - - - - - - - INDIANA

561,600 HAMPSHIRE PIGS IN INDIANA

E. C. Stone, Record Secretary, Estimate on Pure-Breds Farrowed

2,496 OWNERS OF HERDS

Pigs Sell at $25 to $50 at Weaning Time

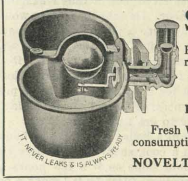
Hampshire swine history is developing so rapidly in Indiana that the American Hampshire Swine Record Association is having difficulty in keeping up with it. E. C. Stone, secretary of the association, of Peoria, Ill., has completed a list of Hampshire owners in Indiana for the use of the organization's field men this summer. The list shows there are 2,496 Hampshire breeders in Indiana, all of them owning registered Hampshire sows, and not including the number of large feeders in the state who now only registered Hampshire boars.

The list of 2,496 owners of registered sows, Mr. Stone, said, includes breeders who have from six to eight reistered sows. Some of them, he says, may own as many as 300 registered sows, there being four herds of about this size in this state. Some of the largest breeders are John R. Lewis, of Rensselaer; Willie Essig, Tipton; Seth T. Hadley, of Hadley; Claire Rhode, Pine Village; M. S. Gardiner, Idaville; J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, all of whom have from 100 to 300 registered sows. There are about 1,000 breeders in Indiana whose herd of sows range from 20 to 50 head which they breed. Then there are about 1,000 other Hoosier breeders who own from five to 10 registered sows. This makes an average of about 25 sows for each of the 2,496 Hoosier breeders.

The average number of pigs raised to the Hoosier litter in 1918 was 8 7-8. The litters of 1919 should be equal or larger to those of the year before, while farrowing reports for this year have been better than last. Mr. Stone estimates that 62,400 registered Hoosier sows farrowed this spring, with an average litter of 9 pigs, making the spring production of Hampshires in Indiana 561,600, all being pigs eligible to record.

"We frequently find a breeder who has only registered one or two sows and who has 100 brood sows eligible to record, and he immediately proceeds to record as soon as we get hold of him," said Mr. Stone. "Therefore, I think the figures I give are small enough."

Mr. Stone says he is opposed to extremely high or extravagant prices for breeding stock. Some breeders who do not advertise much, have sold their pigs at weaning time at $25 a head, but the average price at weaning time has been approximately $50 a head. The choicest September boars and gilts this year range from $100 to $500 a head. A few older and show boars have recently sold at prices ranging from $1,000 to $4,000, but these sales have been made outside of Indiana. Of the Hoosier breeders, Seth T, Hadley sold a number of bred sows last February at prices well above $1,000 a head. Willie Essig sold a sow for $1,000; Claire Rhode sold a ten months old gilt for over $1,200. A sow bred by John R. Lewis and sold to Willie Essig last February for $1,550 holds the sow reord of the Hampshire breed. All of these prices, Mr. Stone said, have been paid in cash deals.



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ADVERTISING IN THE "HUB" PAYS

Farm Boys' and Girls' Clubs

RAISING BABY PIGS

Day old baby chicks, sold and sent by mail, is finding its counter-part in baby pigs, sold by mail and shipped by express when eight weeks old. Pure-bred baby pigs to be raised by boys and girls who have the facilities at their suburban homes, or for women who have pinned their affections on poodle dogs, promises a new market outlet for club members on the farm who are making a success of their swine industry. Self-feeders and dry rations has placed pig-raising within reach of everyone who has facilities at home for bringing up the animals, and substantial prices—fifteen to thrity dollars a head—is the reward which comes to the producers of pure-bred stock. Boys and girls who have not the capital to feed hogs by the carload or to raise pedigreed stock in sufficient quantities for public sale may find selling baby pigs an industry worth embarking in.

SCARCITY OF GILTS

The rapid expansion of pig clubs in Indiana is evident to those who have in recent weeks endeavored to find gilts, of 150 to 200 pounds. There is said to be a marked scarcity of these gilts, the choicest having already been taken by the more alert promoters of the clubs. In one county a pig club started last year with 23 gilts and this year 90 gilts have been distributed, practically all of which will farrow next fall. The fore-sighted club promoters who look to the interests of their own county clubs are conserving their gilts and distributing them among home boys and girls. It is only a question of time until the clubs of a county can not only supply the home demand for pure-bred stock, but can expect the day when the swine herds on every farm in the county will be stocked with high grade animals. One pure-bred sow can in two years bring more hogs to a farm of moderate size than can well be taken care of. The market for pure-bred is widening more rapidly than the supply of pedigreed stock. Boys and girls all over the state of Indiana are making a success of raising this class of stock, and the indications are that the industry can be much further expanded before it is over-done.

SUPERVISING CLUB WORK

Committees representing the farmer's institutes in DeKalb county are supervising the work of boys and girls clubs this season. This plan worked so well in two townships last year that it has now been spread over the county. The boys and girls are to make their reports to the institutes next winter.

MAZURKA'S HIGH RECORD

Mazurka's Golden Gem, owned by Francis Brockman, of the Bartholomew County Jersey Calf Club, is making a fine record in milk and butter fat. She was one of the club's calves of last year. The first month of lacation she was the high cow in the cow-testing association, producing a fraction over 51 pounds of butter fat. The second month she came back still stronger and produced 1,016.14 pounds of milk testing 6.8 per cent butter fat, making a butter fat production of 69.14 pounds.

THE FUTURE WINNERS

A new generation of prize winners at the Indiana State Fair is rapidly developing in the pig and calf clubs which are spreading into every county in the state. The force of the boys and girls who make up these organization will begin to manifest itself at the State Fair next September, for practically every swine breeding association is offering prizes for the best fitted pigs which the boys and girls bring to the exposition, and the State Board of Agriculture is supplementing the amounts offered by the associations with liberal sums.

The money prizes are not the only incentive to boys and girls to show their swine at the fair. A prize ribbon in itself is going to be a reward well worth having, for such a ribbon will at once give the winner a greatly increased standing throughout the state as a raiser of pure-bred swine. The winners of the ribbons are not going to be content with taking awards at the coming fair. Winning this year will be a strong incentive to greater efforts in higher classes, where the boys and girls of this year can compete with the best adult exhibitors in the years to come. So in the future the older exhibitors, especially in swine, are going to have the younger exhibitors to reckon with. Defeat at the coming fair is not going to be a discouragement. It will be an incentive to come to the fair next year, or the next, with a fitted animal which can win.

PIG GAINED POUND A DAY

Samuel Evans, of the Clay County Pig Club, has submitted a report to the U. S. Department of Agriculture on his experience in adding a pound of weight a day to a pig which he raised. His report said:

"The reason I entered the pig contest was an argument that I had with a neighbor. He said that a hog would not gain over a pound a day for any length of time. I said that he was wrong and that I would prove it to him. I immediately started to look around for a pig. Because of the previous observations I had made I decided to get Duroc Jersey.

"I built a house and pen. The house was in a cool, shady place, where the sun could shine on it a few hours in the mornings. Close by it I made a cement wallow and an oiler. The fence was built around the patch of rape, oats and clover that I had sown for the pig. I made things sanitary and kept them so during the contest. The next step was to introduce the little runt to his new quarters. If he was disgusted he did not show it by grunting, for from some cause after the first day he never grunted, squealed nor rooted.

"I fed only the amount of feed that the pig would clean up in a short time; consequently he ate large quantities of pasture. I was always on the job and the pig responded, and it was not long until I had not a pig, but a hog instead.

"The results of the contest were; The pig weighed fifty-eight pounds at the beginning and 243 pounds at the end. He gained 185 pounds in ninety-two days, or two pounds a day. The cost of food was $9.30 or 5 cents per pound of gain. The value at the end was $46.17 and the profit was $28.87.

"On account of the hot weather I kept him a few days after the contest ended, and when I butchered him he weighed 267 pounds on foot and 227½ pounds dressed. He dressed out 85 per cent. I received 25 cents a pound, which made me a total of $56.87.

"I figured that the cheap cost of production was due to three things: (1) The high protein content of the concentrates; (2) good health of the pig, due to great variety of feed and sanitary conditions of the lot and sleeping quarters; (3) the pig consumed a large amount of rape due to good health and appetite caused by the blood flour and tankage, thus reducing the amount of other feeds.

"Another thing that I learned was that if a boy wants something decidedly interesting he should by all means get a pig and get into the game. When the contest is over he will say that he has learned something that he never knew before and probably never will forget, because he learned it by experience."

$1,500 PROFIT IN TWO YEARS

Two years' work as a pig club member has brought a profit of parctically $1,500 to Cleo C. Woodword, 16 years old, of the Sullivan high school. He received a pure-bred Duroc gilt in May 1917, in the Sullivan County Pig Club, which was formed by the People's State Bank and H. S. Benson, county agent.

During the summer of 1917 the boy had developed the pig so well that he won a valuable male hog offered as a prize by A. N. L. Burton & Sons, Duroc breeders. Out of seven pigs which the gilt raised in her first litter, two were returned to the bank to be distributed in an endless chain pig club last year. One of the males was sold when three months old and another was fattened for market, the boy keeping the three remaining gilts for breeding purposes.

These three farrowed this spring, saving eight, ten and eleven pigs. The sow which the boy obtained in 1917, farrowed eleven pigs last fall but saved only three, which were sold on the market recently. This spring she farrowed seven but because of bad weather saved only four of them. This makes a total of thirty-three pigs from the three gilts and sow. The hogs sold thus far have brought $162.50, enough to pay the feed bill of all of them.

The value of the grown animals ranges from $85 to $150, and figuring the pigs worth $25 each, which is a fair average for pure-bred stock, they are worth $825, making a total of upward of $1,500 which a 16-year-old high school boy has cleared in two years of his spare time.

"If the pig club isn't a paying proposition for the boy or girl who is lucky enough to win a pig, I don't know where you would find one," said Cleo.

A VIGO BOY'S SUCCESS

Wayne Watson, a 17-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Hartley Watson of Prairie Creek Township, Vigo county is one of the successful members of the pig club formed last year with the distribution of pure bred gilts to thirty-seven boys and girls by the Terre Haute Trust Company.

His pure-bred Duroc club pig farrowed nine little one. Already the young owner has fixed a self-feeder for his pigs in a creep or small fenced-in square, which keeps every curious or hungry pig, except the small ones, from the self-feeder. He weaned them on the self-feeder, to aviod any slack in the gains they are making. The future hogs are receiving ground corn, tankage and middlings. He expects to sell most of the animals left over after giving two of them to the trust company as payment for the animal he originally obtained. "I am going to keep my pigs registered and hope to stay in the hog business," he said.

GUERNSEY IN MARSHALL COUNTY

Forty Guernsey calves have been imported for the Marshall County Calf Club by Charles L. Hill, who also brought over 20 for the Boone County Club. This is the second importation for the Boone County Club.

BETTER CORN IN DECATUR

With a view of better corn in Decatur county, the William Nading Grain Co., of Greensburg, has supplied thirteen local boys with high-grade seed corn. The boys are working under the direction of the Greensburg Vocational Agriculture Club and expect to compete for honors in the state contests. It is the plan to have the boys repay the grain company next fall, and surplus seed will be sold to the farmers of the county. A suitable place will be obtained for a central drying and storage house.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY RECORDS

One of the best records made for a year in Indiana is that of the Montgomery County Boys' and Girls' Club, which in 1918 had 675 members who produced garden crops worth $24,439.-11, with a profit of $12,870.11. In the club were 153 girls who canned 10,955 quarts of fruits and vegetables at a cost of 10.9 cents and which sold at 13.4 cents a quart. There were 18 boys who produced 3,000 bushels of corn which sold at a profit of 59 cents a bushel, and 99 boys and girls produced 35,759 pounds of pork. Mabel Bayless, 13 years old, won the pig feeding contest, her prizes and profits on the animal being $171.

THRIFT OF CLUB MEMBERS

Reports from about 350 members of boys' and girls' clubs in Indiana show that 18 of them own Liberty Bonds; 73 own thrift stamps; 109 own war savings stamps; 85 own pigs; 46 own calves; 62 own poultry; 26 own sheep; 33 have bank accounts; 117 will go to college; 76 have been in club work two years; 20 have been in club work four years; and 4 have been in club work five years.

MYRAL SMITH'S RECORD

Myral Smith, winner of the Indiana contest in canned products, put up 1,100 quarts of vegetables, fruits, meats, soups and pickles, did all the work at home and did it herself. There were 118 varieties and the dried products weighed 18 pounds. This Tipton county girl stored in the home cellar a great array of foods. There were peaches from a tree which bore only once in three years, blackberries from home pastures, spiced pears, crab apple jelly, apple butter, preserved strawberries, jams, jellies, and pickles and relishes, which made a great show on the cellar shelves. At butchering time, when there were more pork tenderloins than could be utilized immediately, she canned the surplus. Miss Smith, who is sixteen years old, cans by the one-period, cold-packed method, carefully following directions and time-table, and the vegetables, soups and meats which she canned kept as well as the fruits. She says of the cold-pack method:

"Until the introduction of the cold-pack process of canning, only fruits and tomatoes could be canned satisfactorily. But with this method, all kinds of fruits, vegetables, and meats may be preserved. The product canned in this way not only has a better flavor, appearance and color, but the work is much easier for the person canning. One does not have to stand over a hot stove all day, but she packs the prepared products in a clean container, covers it with boiling water or syrup, puts on the lid, and places the cans into the sterilizer, sterilizes for the given length of time, then removes the jar, seals it and inverts it to cool."

HEREFORD HISTORY IN LARGE FIGURES

509 Hoosier Animals Bring $739,580—Average $1,768

YEAR'S SALES $1,000,000

Low Buying Power of Dollar May Have Helped High Prices

Hereford history in Indiana has been written in large figures this year, not only in the number of animals sold but the extremely high prices they have brought. The Hoosier-bred Herefords have been very popular with breeders throughout the United States, who have come into the state to attend all the auctions. While these visiting buyers have been numerous and have taken choice animals out of the state, as many more have been bought by Indiana breeders, while the importation of shorthorns from other states probably equals the exportations.

While exact figures are not available, those who have watched the sales this spring estimate that Hoosier Hereford breeders have received about $1,000,000 from their sales. This estimate is based on sales made at eight Indiana auctions, when 509 animals were sold for a total of $739,580, or an average of $1,453. The McCray sale made a new record for averages, 120 Herefords selling for $436,250, an average of $3,534. Frank P. Fox sold fifty shorthorns for $88,375, an average of $1,768.

While prices for Herefords, as well as for all pure-bred stock, whether cattle, horses, sheep and swine, have been soaring to unusual heights this year, there are many breeders who are of the opinion that the figures are not unduly elevated, this assertion being based on the depreciated purchasing power of an American dollar, which is about half what it was four years ago. This means that a bull selling for $2,500 four years ago, if maintaining its pre-war valuation, ought this year to sell for $5,000.

Nineteen of the Herefords sold at the VanNatta auction were purchased by Indiana breeders. Ten of the total sold at the Fox auction were bought by Hoosier breeders.

Four animals were purchased by Hoosiers from the Boulder Hill herd of J. H. Bereman, of Aurora, Ill., these buyers being Smith Bros., of Medaryville; W. T. McCray, Kentland; Charles Thompson, Letts, and J. Crouch & Son, of Lafayette.

Clemma King, a Hereford cow, topped the list at the sale of William Kister, of Princeton, the purchaser being William Hageman, of Mount Vernon, who paid $1,400 for her. Polled Park, a bull, was sold to William Aldredge & Son, of Mount Vernon, for $725. There were 65 Herefords in the sale, which brought a total of $26,945, an average of $421 each.

The first big sale of high grade, registered cattle in Gibson county was held at Princeton on June 2, when W. M. Kiser of Haubstadt, sold his entire herd of Polled Herefords. It was the last sale of the season for the National Polled Hereford Record Association, and for this reason, it was said, the bulls sold considerably lower than might have been expected. The cows, however, sold well, Clemma King bringing the top price of $1,400. She was bought by William Hagemann of Mt. Vernon. W. A. Wilkey & Son, of Sulivan, bought one cow for $1,300 and another for $1,225.

The first thirty cows sold brought an average of $670. The bulls and young stock brought the average for the sixty-four head down to $429.53.

Charles H. Thompson held his first auction at Columbus on June 12 at which 43 head were sold, many of them pure-bred Herefords. There were 500 breeders present, representing practically every county in Indiana. The headliner of the sale was Princess Imogen, which was bid in at $1,460 by George Reed & Son of Rossville, Ind., while Miss Harris was sold to T. C. Weyenberg of Lagrange, Ky., for $980. The average was $392.

James Morgan of Cayuga, bought five Angus cows and heifers of the Glyn Mawr herd, at Iowa City, Ia., for which he paid $5,125, Environ of Oakville, calved August 16, 1916, being purchased for $1,375.

FARMING IN FRANCE SEEN BY A HOOSIER

(Continued from Page 7)

like his houses—built to last. There are, to be sure, large estates and the tenants on which are the grandchildren of tenants on the same farms of a century ago and perhaps will be for a century to come. Hurry is not in their dictionary. Radical changes are not to be thought of. He is content for the forefather of a century ago to set his standard of living and now anything that he makes above the cost of maintaining this standard goes into the family saving, and we count the nation thrifty. The famous chateaus will not possess a modern convenience and the average Indiana farmer has comfort and conveniences that the brother across the water has never dreamed of.

Despite all this he is happy and contented. Each new springtime finds him year after year in the same home, tilling the same fields, which we were wont to call in my farm days "the patches." There is no changing of tenants from year to year.

His barn eaves will often be covered by blue, red or yellow plaques showing prizes won for the best sheep, or cattle, or horses, at the local fairs and as he has attained these results by time honored methods he will be constrained to continue them. We have always thought of the Frenchman as an emotional and excitable individual. Perhaps he is, but no people are slower to give up methods in government or any other thing than he. The next-minute reformer can not get a hearing and perhaps it is well that it is so as they may thus be stabilizers, in many things worth while. Perhaps the loss of 1,600,000 of their young men may change things. I do not believe that it will, at least to any marked extent. They were amazed at the way Americans did things, the hugeness of the tasks and the rapidity with which they were accomplished, but with this object lesson they were not constrained in war time even to change methods. As often said, time does not enter into their thoughts. What can not be done today may be finished tomorrow, so why worry or hurry about it. And, after all, it has its compensation. They have lived and prospered and have been happy and held off through four years an aggressive, efficient foe.

Our methods may appear too costly, requiring too many changes from the old regime. They are French and we may not be able to look through their glasses.

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THE PRIDE OF INDIANA

540 or 1200 Acres

Located near Earl Park. All level black soil; first-class fencing; has twenty-one-room house, steam heat, hardwood floors, gas, electric lights, laundry, hard and soft water systems; four tenant houses, all good; barns extra good; railroad switch on farm; passenger stops at house; stock scales. This is one of the best farms in Indiana. Will take one-fourth cash and take back a first mortgage for the balance due in twenty years.

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FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Quality *Service*

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There are over one hundred million dollars' worth of property protected by the Hawkeye System and not one single loss has been reported.

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A Large and Very Complete Line of
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Everything for the
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STORE—341-3 East Washington Street

FAIR'S AUTO SHOW ON A BIG SCALE

Makers and Dealers Will Stage Elaborate Display

WILL USE NEW BUILDING

All the New Wrinkles on 1920 Cars Will Be Seen

While it has always been one of the most interesting attractions at the Indiana Fair, the motor show which the Indianapolis Automobile Trade Association will stage at the exposition in September will gain more attention than ever from visitors. The motor show has grown in magnitude and splendor since these events started at the Hoosier fair several years ago, but the coming show will be the "last word." In other years the show has been given in a large tent, the last two or three requiring two canvas coverings, but the show at the coming fair will be in a big, attractive building, which will not only contain greater floor space than the tents provided, but will permit better arrangement of the cars and will provide more room for the crowds to move about.

With the increased floor space, and with a big, fine building in which to show their cars, the manufacturers and dealers who make up the Indianapolis association are taking still greater interest in organizing the largest and most elaborate exposition of cars they have ever given. It will in splendor rival the great winter shows of New York and Chicago, with the additional feature that the new cars for 1920 will be seen at the Indiana Fair long before they are displayed in the mid-winter and early spring shows in other cities.

Automobile factories were during 1918 giving their attention to making trucks, ambulances and other war vehicles. The making of pleasure cars was greatly restricted and in some factories was entirely abandoned, but this year the factories have been hastening back to pre-war footing and they have been unable to keep pace with the public demand for new cars. The makers, too, have turned their attention to new ideas in construction, mostly along the line of refinements and conveniences, and the coming State Fair will show cars which include fresh wrinkles which are not to be found in the gasoline vericles of a few months ago.

Closed cars are gaining rapidly in the favor of the public, because they are available for use in all kinds of winter weather, while for summer and fall driving they give protection from dust. One of many attractions at the fall show will be the motor car that is most seen on country roads and city streets which has a built-in starter and electric illumination.

WOOL SOLD AT AUCTION

Prices Paid at Sales Held by County Growers' Associations

The Decatur County Sheep Breeder's Association held its public auction on wool at Breensburg on June 9, when approximately 30,000 pounds was sold at 59½ cents, Will Weaver of Greensburg, being the successful bidder. About 20,000 pounds was from Decatur county and 10,000 from Bartholomew. There were 138 Decatur farmers in the pool.

The Putnam County Wool Growers' Association held its sale at Greencastle, the pool including 7,000 fleeces. Clear wool brought 58½ cents, western sold for 50 to 55 cents and rejected brought 50 cents. The Fear-Campbell Co. of Frankport, was the highest bidder.

PUBLICITY FOR JOHNSON COUNTY

The Johnson County Poland China Association has distributed association letterheads and envelopes among its members as a co-operated advertising idea and has adopted a four-leaf clover as the association trade mark. A Poland China pig, an ear of Johnson county corn, a standard bred steer and a regular clover leaf form the four clover leaves. The slogan, "Johnson County Products, Standard for the World," is incorporated in the trade mark. A photo of "Kramer's Kind," the highest priced sow in the world, owned by T. E. Thompson of Franklin, is reproduced on the letter head which also carries announcement of the Johnson County Shorthorn Association of which H. E. Lochry is president and Harry George is secretary. The Shorthorn Association will extend the same courtesy to the Poland China Association when its stationery is printed.

The program of co-operative advertising mapped out by the two associations can not help but have wide influence in converting the farmers of other counties and states to the gospel that "Johnson County Products Are the Standard for the World."

George Elore is president of the Poland China Association and Arthur Hacker is secretary.

TWO BIG YEARLING COLTS

John Sutton and J. Roudebush, both of Noblesville, have two of the largest colts in Hamilton county, and they may out rank in weight any two in Indiana. The Roudebush filly is one year old and weight 1,260 pounds. He has fed the colt corn and oats, with what hay it would eat. Mr. Stutton's colt, which is just as large in build but is not as fat as the Roudebush filly, tipped the scales at 1,130 pounds on its first birthday. Mr. Sutton has fed his filly oats and clover hay. This colt is not fat but is in good growing condition.

The dams of these two fillies are half-sisters and both solts are sired by the same stallion, Mr. Sutton's black stallion, Image.

Mr. Sutton also has two stallion colts which tipped the scales at a year old at 1,160 and 1,230 pounds, respectively. These weights only go to show, County Agent Randolph states, the desirability of using high-grade breeding stock. There are many who think that a 900-pound yearling is a big colt, but the above weights, which should be stated were not reached by forced feeding but only under good growing conditions, are more desirable than the use of mediocre breeding stock.

Farm Boy Staying at Home

(Editorial from the Indianapolis News)

Charles N. Lindley's statement that "there are many thousand Indiana farm boys—maybe 20,000 of them—who are no longer ambitious to leave the old homestead and cast their fortunes in the strenuously competitive life of city and town" is illuminating. The figures tell less than the fact that the Indiana state board of agriculture's president has noticed a growing tendency among farm boys to stick to the farm. Only a few years ago the cityward flow of farm boys was thought to be established forever. Mr. Lindley believes that it has been reduced to the point where farm life will appeal to an ambitious boy as offering opportunities for his best talents.

The theory so commonly held a few years ago that the farm homestead should fall to the least ambitious son, to be managed and exploited as best he could has been largely exploded by the son himself, who turned out in many cases to be a better man than his brothers and sisters who made a moth-like descent upon the bright city. In the wreckage of this theory can be seen many thousand good farmers dragging themselves through a futile routine of city office work. Of course, what they are doing its useful, and necessary and to the outsider perhaps quite glittering. The exiled farm boy in the city knows better.

It has been maintained by some rural enthusiasts that the city serves a good purpose as a catchall for farm weaklings. These people believe that the city draws its food and strength from the farm, and is a sort of parasite on the social fabric. This view is as open to criticism as the other extreme, but it has been effectively employed as a means of encouraging farming as a career in itself. The shrewd and observant farmer is taking his son in hand. By his example he is doing more to keep the boys at home than any other agency. This is a sign of wholesome progress, and a rebuke to the soft-handed gentry who regard farmers as sociological specimens.

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The Dependable and Economical

POWER PLANT

Something More Than a Light

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America's Best Storage Battery

in anything that counts for battery quality, service and efficiency, is exemplified in the

Permalife "LONGER SERVICE"

STORAGE BATTERY

Its popularity is based on the service it gives not merely the claims that are made for it. Sold with

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and it lives up to the guarantee. Made on highly scientific principles and the cost is no more than for batteries that give less.
Non-buckling plates and a non-sulphating battery. Get one for your car

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INCORPORATED

GENERAL OFFICE
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FACTORIES
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$500 IN PRIZES FOR SPOTTED CHINA PIGS

Indiana Breeders' Association Forms State Pig Club

CONTEST AT STATE FAIR

Secretary Obenchain Says the Breed Is Booming in Indiana

The Indiana breeders of Spotted Poland Chinas have made up a fund of $500 which is offered for premiums at the Indiana State Fair, and a state pig club has been formed to make a show at the fair, when generous prizes will be given boys and girls who are raising pigs. Fred L. Obenchain, secretary-treasurer of the National Record Association, of Bainbridge, Ind., reports that the Spotted Poland China industry is booming, the association making a gain of business of 106 per cent for the first four months of 1919 over the same period of last year. The Spotted Poland China industry in Indiana is rapidly growing, Mr. Oberchain said, not only in the number of pure-breds on Hoosier farms, but in prices which breeders are receiving for choice stock. There are about 10,000 boars and sows on Hoosier farms that are registered and about 10,000 pigs farrowed this spring are eligible to record.

"A first-class yearling boar will readily sell for $500," Mr. Oberchain said. "I have recently sold a two-year-old boar to George W. Reeve, of Rushville, for $1,000. Clawson Bros. & Lairy, of Lafayette, sold a yearling sow to Shaver & Fry, of Kalona, Iowa, for $1,500. James Owens, of Noblesville, paid $1,050 to B. J. Southard, of Fishers, for a sow. Dunk & Ehrseman, of Mulberry, Ind., gave $1,035 for a sow bred by Lilly Bros., of Tipton. Clyde Jones, of Stuart, Iowa, gave $1,275 for a boar and $810 for a sow, the purchases being made of Youkey Bros., of Thorntown."

SPRAYING FOR FLIES

Stable flies are a source of keen annoyance to work animals during the heat of summer. Every owner who has the welfare of the dumb beast at heart should strive to alleviate as far as possible the discomforts to which the horses are exposed.

The most logical method of abating the fly nuisance is to eliminate all breeding places, such as manure piles. The Bureau of Entomology advises that manure be kept in fly-tight pits or bins until such time as it can be hauled to the fields. Pits should be conveniently located so the manure can be easily thrown in at the time of cleaning and so constructed that it can be readily removed. It is essential that flies be prevented from reaching the manure, but, as some of them will even though great care is exercised, it is advisable to place a flytrap on the pit.

The coal-tar sprays used in combating the fly evil in the dairy are also efficient in driving the winged pests away from the horses. Among the best of these is a solution of 100 parts of fish oil, 50 parts of oil of tar, and 1 part of crude carbolic acid. It may be prepared at home at a cost of about 35 cents a gallon. This spray, as well as kerosene emulsion and other fly repellants containing coal-tar products, fish oil, resin, and oil of tar, are best applied with an inexpensive spray pump.

BERKSHIRE BREED IS COMING INTO ITS DAY

Corn-Belt Farmers Learning to Appreciate Its Good Qualities

GOOD BLOOD IN INDIANA

7,000 Indiana Animals Registered and 10,500 Pigs This Spring

That every breed of pure-bred livestock has its day, and that the day of the Berkshire is coming in the very near future, is the opinion of B. N. Stephenson, of Salem, secretary-treasurer of the Indiana Berkshire Association, who bases his faith on the great demand which has prevailed for "Berks" in the last two years. "I sincerely believe," he says, "that the corn-belt farmer is just beginning to learn of the good qualities which the Berkshire possesses. It is hard for a breed to climb these days because of the cold shoulder the various breed promoters give the other breeds. Berkshire breeders do not claim this is the best breed, but we do claim they are good hogs for the farmer and will attain a weight of 200 pounds just as quickly and cheaply as any other breed. The majority of farmers have the impression that Berkshires of today are as they were years ago, when they were fine and small. The greatest improvement has been made by the veteran breeder N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo.

"Two of the best and most widely known herds of Berkshires in the United States are in Indiana, and from these herds many good animals of the proper type have been distributed throughout the state. As a whole I believe the Berkshires in Indiana are of a superior type and will rank with the best. The State Fair and the national swine show reports for the past year will show Indiana Berkshires are at the top, carrying off blue and purple ribbons. The grand champion sow at the Indiana and Ohio State Fairs, at the Eastern Berkshire Congress, at Trenton, N. J., and at the national swine show was an Indiana production."

Mr. Stephenson estimates that there are not less than 7,000 registered Berkshire in Indiana, with 312 Hoosier breeders of recorded animals of this breed. About 10,500 pigs were produced in this state this spring. Because of prices which have prevailed, few Berkshire pigs are in the pig club work in comparison to the other breeds, but the Indiana Berkshire men have decided to sacrifice a little in price and are planning to let pigs out for club work in the future.

While Berkshires have been known to sell for $5,000, the leading breeders are not preaching fabulous prices. Weaned pigs of either sex can be bought at prices ranging from $25 to $100; bred sows and gilts, from $100 to $200; boars large enough for service sell from $50 up.

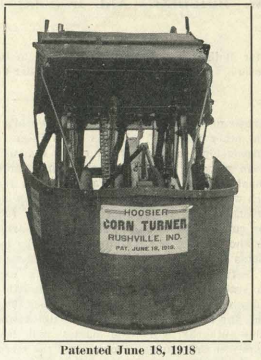
At E. J. Barker's Berkshire sale at Thorntown on May 28, 55 head sold at an average of $262 a head. A junior yearling sow sold for $1,000, an under-year boar for $475, and an under-year sow for $530. The purchaser of the $1,000 sow was Piping Creek farm, of Greenwich, Conn., the competing bidder being Jenkins Bros., of Orleans, Ind. Anchorage farm, of Orlando, Cal., bought the under-year boar and the under-year sow went to Piping Brook farm.

HOOSIER

Corn Turner

RUSHVILLE, INDIANA

SAVES ITS COST IN FOUR DAYS
SAVES CORN, TIME AND LABOR
MAKES THE DRILL RUN SMOOTH



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Tipton, Indiana

FREE LECTURES FOR EXHIBITORS AT FAIR

New Features for Women Is Being Arranged For

IN THE NEW BUILDING

Lectures Will Be for Both Winners and Losers

Women who send their needle-work, decorated china, and other forms of art work and craftmanship, to the Indiana State Fair are going to have some new educational opportunities opened to them which will be of much personal benefit to them whether they win prize ribbons or not. The beautiful new building for showing the fine arts, culinary products and flowers, among many other features includes an auditorium with seating capacity for 600, and each day of the fair a lecture by one of the fine art judges, or some other capable authority, will speak to the exhibitors who are showing displays in different departments. One lecture will be on needle-work, another on china, another on culinary, and in these lectures the exhibitors will learn why some articles won prizes and why others lost.

Exhibitors in other departments of the Indiana Fair have for years had opportunities to hear from the judges why certain awards were made and why other exhibitors did not gain prize ribbons. This has been particularly true in the live stock departments, and the information gained by the exhibitors has been highly beneficial to them not only in perfecting their stock at home, but in making selections of exhibits to send to the fair. The awards in the fine arts departments have been made early in the week, without exhibitors coming in contact with the judges. This has been due to the fact that there has been no auditorium available where the exhibitors might gather and hear judges and other specialists speak on the merits of the articles shown. The lectures to the exhibitors are to be given free of charge.

Judges in all departments of the Indiana are chosen by the directors of the departments. Every effort is made to obtain the very best authorities available to make the awards. The exhibits bear numbers instead of the names of the exhibitors and judges do not have access to names as they award premiums and often do not know the numbers on the tags which the exhibits bear, the number being more for the information of the clerical forces of the fair in making up vouchers in paying the premiums.

It is thought that the lectures for exhibitors in the fine arts and other departments for women will go far to dispel a belief which individual exhibitors have at time had, that a judge is may be partial to one exhibitor, and prejudiced against another. At the lectures the women will learn why prize ribbons have been tied to one exhibit and not to another, while the losing exhibitors will profit from this information. It is believed that the lectures will year after year cause great improvement in the quality of work which women show at the fair, and, with a great building available for them the exhibits will grow in quantity as well as in quality.

MANY PACING STARS AT INDIANA TRACK

Single G, Peter Look, Virlie Patchen Among the Number

ALL IN SPRING TRAINING

Greatest Season in the History of the Hoosier Course

Since the world's greatest pacing horses have been spending several weeks at the Indiana State Fair track this spring, preparatory to going to the big racing circuts for the summer, it goes far in bearing out the impression that the Hoosier race course is the finest track for harness horses in the United States. The best racers in the country have been using the Hoosier track, with the exception of Miss Harris M., and with them have been in training about 200 other pacers and trotters. As the racing season opens, the horses will leave the Indiana grounds for the circuts, but many of them will return for the state fair races in September.

One of the pacing stars now at the track is Single G., record of 1:59 1-4, the world's greatest pacing horse of all time. Other stars in training there are: Peter Look, 2:01¾, the world's champion three-year-old pacing colt (his three-year-old record is 2:03); Verlie Patchen, 2:02½, champion money-winning pacing mare in 1918; Kelley DeForest (4), 2:05¼, champion four-year-old trotting colt of 1918; Belle Alcantara, 2:04¼, one of the best pacers seen on the Grand circuit in 1918, and a dozen or more others that will be raced on the Grand circuit this season.

Arrangements had practically been completed for Miss Harris M., to spend the month of June at the track, where she received her early training before high honors had come to her, but since she was to start in races on half-mile tracks, it was decided to continue her training at her home at Terre Haute.

As far as rains would permit, the Indiana track has been in fine condition throughout the training season. The track is under the supervision of "Dad" Hiles, who has had charge of it almost continuously for fifteen years. He knows the soil of the course, and what is needed to keep the track in condition, and he has a team of horses at work every day, dragging the surface and keeping down the dust in dry weather.

PURDUE CATTLE GO TO URUGUAY

Prof. F. C. Beall, of Purdue University, has sailed from New York to Montivideo, Uruguay, with 20 head of Polled Durham cattle, raised on the Purdue farm, and which were sold to a Montivideo firm of importers.

The university is interested in the project because of the fact that this breed of cattle is regarded as the best suited to the climatic conditions of Uruguay and if the Purdue consignment is successfully handled there it will result in opening a new field of trade for American cattle breeders.

Professor Beall will be absent from Purdue six months and will spend most of the time aiding the Uruguayun cattle men in their new venture as well as in studying cattle conditions in that country.

A HOLSTEIN COW'S RECORD

Thirty-one cows owned by members of the Bartholomew County Cow Testers' Association, produced more than forty pounds of butter fat in the third month of the existence of the association, as against thirteen the first month and seventeen the second, according to the report of F. R. Hyatt, tester. Of the thirty-one, ten produced fifty pounds, and two produced more than sixty-five pounds. Mazurka Gem, a calf club heifer owned by Francis Brockman leads the association.

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INDIANA STATE FAIR · SEPT 1-6 1919

ISSUED MONTHLY DURING STATE FAIR SEASON.

FOR BREEDERS, AGRICULTURALISTS AND OTHER PATRONS OF THE FAIR

AUGUST

STATE FAIR PLANS OF DEPARTMENTAL HEADS

Four department directors of the Indiana State Fair discuss in this issue the exhibits what they will have for visitors to the exposition, which opens

G. R. KEMPER
Director of Speed Department

on September 1 and continues through the week. G. R. Kemper writes of the bright outlook for five days of extra good harness racing, with consolation handicaps as new events on the speed program. S. F. Max Puett writes of

S. F. MAX PUETT
Director of Attractions

the array of attractions he has provided in band concerts, night hippodrome bill, outdoor vaudeville, and other features which make up the fair's greatest program of popular entertain-

A. S. GAST
Director of Agricultural Department

ment. A. S. Gast discusses the shows of corn, grains and other field products which the best growers of the state will spread on display in the Agricultural building. S. W. Taylor writes of

S. W. TAYLOR
Director of Horticultural Department

the tentative plans for embellishing the new Woman's building with lavish displays of fruits, flowers and culinary products.

FEATURED IN THIS NUMBER

THE STATE FAIR IS FORCED TO YIELD TO PRICES OF WAR TIMES — The Indiana Exposition held off for four years, but the high cost of operations finally makes it necessary slightly to increase general admissions and a few other tariffs, but the new prices are not excessive.

BEGINNERS IN CATTLE SHOULD FIRST SEE THE STATE FAIR LIVESTOCK — At the Indiana Fair the beginner can see all the best breeds, learn from old breeders what kind he should adopt for his farm, how many animals will be required and what it will cost him to make the start.

BIG POULTRY SHOW IS IN PROSPECT FOR THE COMING STATE FAIR — Blooded chickens are booming in Indiana, just as well as cattle and hogs. The production is large, the quality is high and prices are strong, and the best of the Hoosier-bred birds will be displayed.

NEW PREMIUM LIST OF THE INDIANA FAIR IS IN STRONG DEMAND — It is a complete handbook of the exposition necessary to exhibitors, contains pictures of last year's champions in livestock, and shows changes in classifications and prizes. Entries close on August 18.

HALF-RATES GRANTED SHIPPERS OF EXHIBITS TO THE STATE FAIRS — The United States Railroad Administration adopts the old rule of giving exhibitors free return home of their exhibits, but places a limit on liability of the railroad for losses. Protection is in insurance.

THE FAIR'S BUILDINGS ARE ADOPTED TO THE USE OF CONVENTIONS — While Indianapolis civic interests are trying to agree on a location for a proposed coliseum for large conventions, the State Fair's buildings offer facilities available this year for the largest national meetings.

STATE FAIR ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 18

HOME-MAKING AND GOOD HEALTH By Mrs. Lewis Taylor

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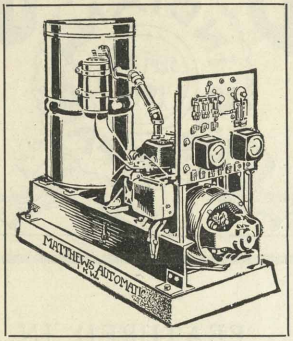

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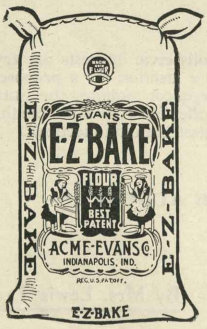

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INDIANA STATE FAIR SEPT 1-6 1919

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FRUITS AND FLOWERS AT INDIANA FAIR

They Will Be Used to Embellish the New Woman's Building

A CONTEST FOR THE GIRLS

Judges Who Will Make Awards in the Horticultural Department

By S. W. TAYLOR
Director of Horticultural Department

Strenuous efforts are being made to complete the new Woman's building at the Indiana State Fair, and the big, beautiful structure is to be enhanced by the displays of fruits, flowers, culinary and apiary products, which, according to tentative plans, are to be taken from the old location in the Horticultural building shown in the imposing brick structure that is now in process of erection. The Horticultural department has long been in need of enlarged quarters, and these it will have in the new building in which is to be concentrated the fine arts, craftmanship, orchard and kitchen products in which the Indiana farm and town woman is most interested.

The show of plants and cut flowers, which has filled one wing of the Horticultural building, will be used to embellish the main floor of the Woman's building. On this floor, too, will be the displays of breads, cakes, pies, candies, canned fruits and vegetables, preserves, butters and jams, jellies, relishes, and other home-made products in the making of which Hoosier women are especially gifted. A feature of the culinary division will be the contests for Indiana girls of 16 years and under, who will show collections of canned fruits, canned vegetables, and displays of breads and cakes. Twelve prizes will be awarded to the girls who win, and the prize ribbons will be trophies which will have high value to them.

The fruit outlook in Indiana is such that a good display by the leading orchardists of the state is assured. The Hoosier orchardists have been making great progress in the production of apples, and they not only producing lucious fruit which ranks with the best of America, but they know the methods of grading and of making attractive exhibits, both in trays and on plates. Quinces, plums, crab apples, peaches—the best the orchards of Indiana afford will be in the fruit division.

A. F. J. Bauer, of Indianapolis, will be assistant director of the show of flowers and the judge will be W. W. Coles, of Kokomo. Mrs. F. M. Hostetter, of Evansville, will tie the winning ribbons in the culinary contests. C. R. George and T. H. Broughton, both of Lafayette, will be in immediate charge of the dairy exhibits. R. A. Troth, of Orleans, will be assistant director in charge of fruits and F. J. Heycock, of Salem, will be the judge.

Home-Making and Good Health

By MRS. LEWIS TAYLOR
Member Indiana State Fair's Woman's Board of Managers

Home-making and health have become the two chief responsibilities which Indiana woman are expected to assume in this era of wide-spreading enlightenment, and to help them successfully to cope with these subjects, home-making and health are to be distinctive lines of instruction which will predominate in the Indiana State Fair's Home Economics School for girls, which opens on August 28 and continues through the State Fair, closing with the exposition on Sept. 6.

In recent years farm women have come out of their isolation. The motor car has been a great help to them in broadening their activities. In the last three years wartime movements brought the women of farms and towns into close contact, especially in stimulating the production and conservation of food, in serving their country through the Red Cross and similar organizations, and the women have found that by banding their forces in close cooperation they can uplift their community, and what becomes a community benefit reaches into the individual family home with its goodly influences.

Wartime experiences brought to farm women broader outlook upon communtiy affairs and showed them their place in the development of those things which have immediate bearing on the home. Through their country and neighborhood clubs, too, farm mothers and daughters have been expanding their minds and their activities. They see that the way to a higher plane of living and well-being opens to them through their own efforts. The responsibility is an individual one, for where a well ordered home is to be found, it is the result of some mother or daughter thinking and working out the way to bring it about, and such a home is not only for the contentment and good living of the family which occupies it, but it is an example which all the women of a community may emulate. Home-making and good health are brought about by individual women who know how to proceed to the desired ends.

The schooling in the State Fair's new school, although it covers only a period of about ten days, is to be along the line of pointing out what a farm daughter can accomplish in her own home, and how she can by uniting her thought and energy with the other progressive women of her neighborhood bring about improved and protected methods of living which will be not only to her advantage but to the advantage of the friends and neighbors who live nearby.

The instruction in the Home Economics School will not involve tedious text-book study, the schooling being largely by lectures to the girls given by the best feminine thinkers from Indiana, Purdue, Wisconsin and Illinois state schools of similar kind. The instructors are women who have by their own qualifications as students and speakers made their way into national prominence, and their wholesome personalities will be permanently impressed upon the farm daughters who attend the Indiana Fair's school. Health in the home and community as it will be taught in the new school will be in the form of ten lectures on thirteen topics, to be given by Mrs. Edna Hatfield Edmunson, of the welfare extension department of Indiana University, and in addition to her lectures she will have individual talks with each pupil in the school, making known to her what a girl can do to conserve her own health, how she can promote the health of her family, and how she can be a factor in protecting the health of the whole community in which she lives.

Home-making will be emphasized in the new school in a number of ways. The instructor will be Mrs. Nellie Kedzie Jones, of Madison, Wis., director of the girls' school of the Illinois State Fair and of a similar school at the Wisconsin Fair. She has a national reputation as a writer, speaker and teacher in culinary lines. She will have a number of able assistants at the Indiana Fair's school, and the teachers as well as the girls will have available a modern building and equipment in which to live during the school term. Demonstrations in cooking and practical house-keeping will be features which will quicken the interest and enthusiasm of each girl. They will live in a big, light and airy domintory on the upper floor of the Woman's building now being erected on the Indiana Fair grounds—a structure of architectural beauty, modern in all of its appointments and equipment. In it will be a model home, where the girls will learn how to ornament and equip every room of a private home, and how to maintain a home that will be pleasing to the eye and productive of good living and family contentment.

A feature of the school will be its kitchen and dining room, where the girls will serve their own meals. There will be instruction in sewing, and study of dyes and fabrics, and the entire school period will be full to the brim with learning on subjects and by methods which will appeal to the higher senses of every girl.

In addition to what the school itself will offer, the girls will have open to them all the facilities for learning which abound in the State Fair. Chief among the Fair's educational resources will be the needle-work, art and crafts and culinary exhibitors which will be spread in great array over the main floor of the Woman's building. Here will be assembled needle-work of scores of Indiana women who know how to create with their fingers. The show of decorated china at the Indiana Fair is one of the greatest displays of its kind held in the entire country. The show of culinary products in the Woman's building will in itself be an inspiration to every girl to attain similar results from the orchard and garden products of her own home.

ATTRACTIONS LISTED FOR DAY AND NIGHT

Circus and Hippodrome Features on the State Fair Program

AUTO POLO COMING AGAIN

Day Attractions Given With Races and Hippodrome Bill at Night

By S. F. MAX PUETT
Director of Attractions

The Indiana State Fair, always emphasizing educational features which breeders of livestock and tillers of the soil can turn to good account in their own affairs, spices the learning it offers with wholesome entertainment which visitors to the exposition do not have available in their home communities and which they can in fact see and enjoy only at the State Fair. The exposition is a vacation time to many thousand Indiana men and women who through spring and summer have toiled on the farm, and with the coming of September, when the grain has been harvested and corn is not yet ready to shock, there is time for enough leisure for a few days away from home duties and the State Fair becomes the chief attraction.

Special effort has been made for several months to seek out the very best entertainment to be found in the United States and offer it to visitors to the Indiana Fair. This talent for the first week of September comes from several sources—from the circuses, the larger vaudeville circuits and from the New York Hippodrome—and it will appear at the State Fair on two programs, one to be given during the day and the other at night, and some of it will appear on both programs. The outdoor vaudeville as in other years be given during the harness races, and will be made up of accrobatic and comic numbers, and with it will be a band concert at the grandstand.

The night programs, or hippodrome show, will be given in the colisium. It will abound in attractions that are new to visitors to the Indiana Fair, and woven into it will be a concert each evening by the 71st New York Infantry band. The hippodrome will include both ground and aerial accrobatic feats on the order of those which made a pronounced hit in the night shows of last year, and some unusual feats of horsemanship will also be given by the Riding Rooneys. The International Nine, made up of athletes of many lands, form one of the accrobatic teams. McKay's Scotch revue, given by highland dancers, the Portia Sisters, in picturesque poses, are a few of the many on the list of attractions.

Auto polo teams, which come back to the fair again because of their popularity for the last two fairs, will play their thrilling contests, with motor cars, stripped for speedy action, as their mounts. Auto polo is doubtless the most sensational indoor sport and reaches its height of daring as played at the Indiana Fair.

MAKING A START IN PURE-BRED CATTLE

Beginners Should See the Livestock at the State Fair

INDIANA'S GREATEST SHOW

The Best Animals From Hoosier Breeding Farms in the Arena

By THOMAS GRANT
Director of Cattle Department

The farmer who is thinking of eliminating scrubs and mongrels from his herd, beef or dairy, and who contemplates embarking in pure-bred stock, ought for his own safety, information and profit, attend the Indiana State Fair every day of the first week of September. He ought to enter the gates of the exposition intent upon the one purpose of giving his thought and time to inquiry and study of how to make the best beginning in blooded stock.

The coming Indiana Fair promises to have the largest number of pure-bred cattle in its history, and the quality will be higher than in any other year. The breeders of this state have made wonderful progress in building up their herds and perfecting individual animals, and they are coming to the State Fair to win premiums and to show their achievements to other livestock men interested along their particular line. Many hundred head of beef and dairy cattle from the best breeding farms of Indiana will be at the exposition, on daily exhibition in the arena and in the barns, and they will be seen in their full force of numbers and in their picturesque beauty in the livestock parades.

The ranks of Hoosier farmers who are ambitious to take up pure-bred stock are filling rapidly. They can get a viewpoint of the industry from every angle if they will attend the State Fair —what kind of cattle would be best suited to their farms, where the foundation stock can be obtained, and what it will cost. The Indiana Fair has for over 60 years been a clearing house for this kind of information, which is freely given by successful breeders who are exhibiting their stock in the colisium. Hundreds of Indiana's best breeders have received their first information and inspiration at the Fair which has enabled them to make a start in the business of raising blue-blooded stock.

The Indiana Fair is, too, a board of trade where a breeder can open, and possibly close, negotations for a sire to head his herd, or matrons which will help him expand the number of his pure-breds. Hundreds of champions and other prize-winners at the Hoosier Fair have been sold to new owners who first saw them in the show ring.

But the Fair is not for beginners only. The farmer who already has a herd of pure-breds and who is making progress with it does not fail annually to attend the Indiana exposition that he may see how other breeders are progressing, how his animals compare with theirs. He may not desire to buy, but he seeks to learn from exhibitors and by seeing their stock, and this information, acquired by inquiring and by observation, he turns to profitable account to his herd at home.

The history of beef and dairy cattle of pure blood in Indiana in recent years, and especially in this year of 1919, gives emphatic answer to the question: "Does it pay to raise pure-breds?" The demand and prices at the auctions and private sales grow stronger and higher every year, and the end is not yet in sight. George I. Christie says that a survey of 100 farms in Indiana reveals the fact that in 1917 farmers with ordinary or scrub stock made a labor income of $330, while farmers with stock of quality and good breeding had a labor income of $1,201.

A farmer can safely start in the pure-bred industry, but he first should see the cattle at the State Fair and from their breeders learn how he can make a start.

STATE FAIR WHEAT CROP

28 Acres Promises an Average Yield of 35 Bushels

Forrest Neal, custodian of the Indiana State Fair grounds, cut the wheat on the infield of the race track and north of the east side horse barns on July 2. There were 28 acres in the fields, which promise a yield of 35 bushels to the acre. This will be one of the highest averages in Indiana this year.

On his farm in Hendircks county, Mr. Neal made what he thinks is a tractor record in harvesting wheat. The tractor and binder started on the 26 acres at 7 a. m. Six men did the harvesting, one on the tractor, one on the binder, and four worked at chocking. The wheat was cut and in shock at 7 p. m., the two machines moving through the task without a mishap.

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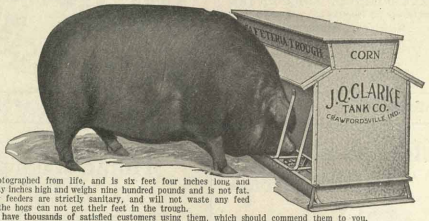
Will feed down and out any kind of feed better than any other feeder.



Photographed from life, and is six feet four inches long and forty inches high and weighs nine hundred pounds and is not fat. Our feeders are strictly sanitary, and will not waste any feed as the hogs can not get their feet in the trough.
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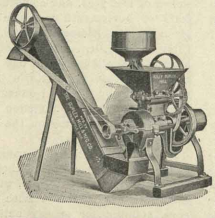

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All kinds of small grains.
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Any degree of fineness and any degree of richness can be procured and feed combinations properly balanced at one operation.

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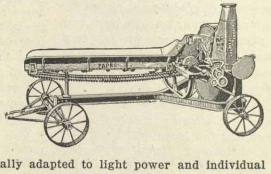

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STATE FAIR YIELDS TO WAR CONDITIONS

Increases Necessary in Gate and Grandstand Tariffs

CAUSES OF THE RISE

The Management Withstood Wartime Pressure as Long as Possible

After withstanding the high costs of operation for four years of the war, the management of the Indiana State Fair has been forced to yield to the pressing influences and increase its admission tariffs for the coming Fair in September. The general admission at the gates for adults will be 75 cents, the price of 25 cents for children continuing. The admission for an automobile at the gates will be 75 cents, which includes protected parking space. There has been an increase of 25 cents for a reserved seat in the grandstand for the races and outdoor vaudeville.

The price of an admission ticket for an exhibitor has been increased from $2 to $3, this increase also being due to wartime influences. But this advance has not been as large as that of a single admission. An exhibitor's ticket is good for six admissions at 50 cents each, an increase of only 17 cents over other years.

There are many reasons for this revision upward of admissions. The Indiana Fair was founded in 1851 and since that time, with the exception of a few years when the management could see its way to make concessions in admission tariffs, the general gate fee has been 50 cents, this price also prevailing through the four years of the war. But while the admission price has remained practically the same for over a half-century, the State Fair itself has not. The exposition has been steadily expanding, with the costs of operation keeping pace, until now about any one of its features would be in itself an attraction worth the price of an admission. This year the attractions are being further enriched in quality.

The Indiana State Fair and its properties of all kinds belong to the people of the state, the institution being a trust placed in the charge of sixteen men who are elected to the State Board of Agriculture. The Fair has never, and never can be, operated for the profit of one or a few individuals. From its beginning the policy has been to turn profits back into permanent improvements of the grounds and building. That the Fair has steadily gone ahead is evident in the fact that the 214 acres of ground and buildings make up a property worth well over $1,000,000, a property which belongs to the people of Indiana and held in trust for them by the State Board of Agriculture.

Improvements to the amount of $270,000 are being made in the property this summer, chiefly a woman's building, a manufacturers' building and a sewage system. To get the means with which to meet this expenditure, the State Board of Agriculture has issued bonds to the amount of $400,000, bearing 5 per cent interest. This indebtedness is a charge against the future earning power of the fair. It can be met only by an increased income at the admission gates and from a few other sources of much less volume.

Operating costs all along the line of the exposition have risen, so to stage the fair means that the management must meet higher expenses in the form of more pay for employes, higher costs of advertising, and greater prices for everything the fair needs in the way of materials and supplies. Like every other institution, public, corporate or private, which must have money if it is to continue, the Indiana Fair management reluctantly yields to prevailing conditions, hopeful that its friends will join with it in meeting the financial situation.

With a gate admission of 75 cents, the State Fair tariff is still well below charges made by theatres and other enterprises, which were not only two or three times higher than the State Fair admissions before the war, but which went up during the world conflict and in addition carry a United States war tax—all of which the public pays. But a war tax is not charged those who attend the State Fair.

The increase in State Fair admissions is not to be regarded as a policy permanently adopted. Conditions may change in 1920 which will make it possible to return to the old basis. The public can be assured of two things: That every effort is making to increase the worth of the coming Fair to its patrons. That whatever the Fair may yield in profits will go back into the property for permanent improvements.

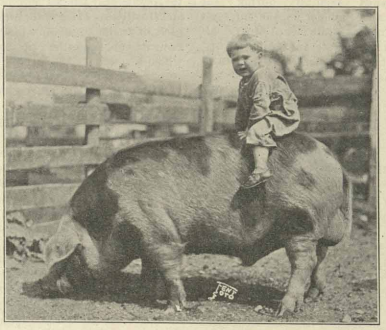
A cattle barn, ranking in architectural appearance with the barn for show horses, the colisium, the manufacturers' and the woman's building, but on much larger scale than any of them, is an improvement contemplated for 1920. A dairy building and numerous other structures are needed before the Indiana Fair's housing resources measure up to requirements. All of these are on the building program of the Fair management, to be brought into realization as rapidly as the funds become available. The greater the response of the public at the next exposition, the earlier the assurance that the Indiana Fair will come into its own.

GIVING A BOY A START

H. E. McCartney of Tippecanoe county, tells this story of how a young man obtained a start as a breeder of Shorthorns by the helpful forethought of his father:

A few years ago a young man began farming for himself in central Indiana. One day at noon his father informed him that a certain man was offering for sale a Shorthorn cow. He advised the son to buy her without delay. The father had previously been a breeder of Shorthorns and had confidence that the low prices which prevailed at that time would not continue. The young man objected, raising all manner of excuses, finally saying: "To admit the plain truth, I have not got the money with which to pay for her." To this the father replied: "Don't let that trouble you. Buy the cow. Write your check for the amount. I am going to town this afternoon. I shall stop at the bank and make arrangements for your check to be honored. You would better go immediately, as I consider the cow to be an extremely good one and the price low." The father added as a parting thought, "Say, it will not be any great crime if you buy that cow for $25 less than the price for which he offered her to me. He is going into the dairy business and wants to sell badly."

The young man bought the Shorthorn cow. She was a big red cow with a broad back, a deep middle, and a matronly neck and head. From the progeny of that one purchase he is now nicely established in Shorthorns.



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HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

Published monthly during the Spring and Summer in the interests of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, Indiana State and County Fairs, Agricultural, Horticultural and Livestock Associations and for the information of State Fair exhibitors and concessionaires.

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OLD POLICY IN NEW SCHOOL

In organizing the new Home Economics School for girls as an educational feature for the State Fair, the State Board of Agriculture finds an opportunity for broadening its old policy of spreading information among farming people of Indiana. The board and the fair were organized under the authority of the legislature in 1851 for the prime purpose of helping in the development of the soil and livestock resources of the state. Neither the board nor the fair was ever intended to be a money-making enterprise. The purpose of both is entirely along educational lines. The new school is not intended to make money. It will form the beginning and on through its career show a financial loss. A charge of $10 is made each of the 92 girls attending the school, but this charge is to meet the actual cost of their living expenses during the school period of about ten days. It will not meet the expense of providing instructors and other charges of operating the school.

The success and permanency of the school is going to depend entirely upon the interest mothers and daughters of Indiana, and especially those of farming communities, take in the enterprise. The schools of the kind which have been conducted at the Illinois State Fair for twenty years and at the Wisconsin State Fair for a long time have been highly successful because of the interest taken by the women of those states in seeing that these schools had all the pupils every year that could be accomodated. The Indiana Fair's school will be in the large, commodious Woman's building now under construction. The school will have a dormintory where the 92 girls and instructors will live and learn, it will have modern kitchen and equipment, study rooms, auditorium, and a highly capable corps of instructors. The new institution should at its first session and in years to come have all the pupils that can be accommodated, and it will have them if the women and girls of Indiana take advantage of the unusual opportunities for schooling which it offers.

THE TIME-KEEPER OF FARM PROGRESS

The Indiana State Fair is the time-keeper which marks the state's progress in soil and livestock production. It is the Hoosier farm resources on exhibition—a display of best and newest methods and processes by which tillers of the soil and breeders of livestock have attained their position and made Indiana a great state. The fair stimulates the energy, enterprise and intellect of all Indiana farm folk who come in contact with it and who look into deeper meanings of the exposition. A farmer who produces a high quality of corn or wheat, the horticulturalist who grows superior apples or grapes, the livestock man who is proud of his horses, cattle, swine or sheep, finds in the State Fair the opportunity to compare his achievements with those from over the state, and by this comparison he learns whether his product is superior or lower than the others. If superior, then the other producers find wherein their weakness lies and can make improvement. It is by comparison and by observation that the State Fair offers its schooling, and countless thousands of Indiana farmers have profited by this educational work of the exposition. People from Indiana farms ought, of course to enjoy the concerts, the hippodrome and other entertainment on the program, but they should have a still more serious purpose in attending the State Fair.

PENALTY FOR PROFITEERING

Somewhere along the line between packer and consummer of beef, someone is beginning to pay the penatly of profiteering. While every stockyard in the country has in recent weeks been glutted with good cattle and branch houses have been sending beef back to the packing houses, and while beef has actually been spoiling in quantities, everyone interested in gouging the consummer has been "passing the buck," as has been done all through the war period to fasten the guilt of profiteering on the other fellow. It is evident that since in April the public has been eating much less beef because of high prices charged for the uncooked product on the retail markets and for the cooked product in hotels and restaurants, where the wartime high prices and small portions continue to prevail. There are a good many food dealers in this country who have not yet heard that the war is over. If these profiteers are getting into the position where a money loss will be forced upon them, it will be quite all right with the over-charged, long-suffering consummers. The public eating house has been one of the chief offenders in profiteering, but some one else who deals with the home consumers has been just as guilty. But all of the offenders keep their fingers crossed and declare their innocence. It is true that the price of beef declined in recent weeks, but the drop was so small that it was never felt by the consumer's pocket-book.

PARK BREEDERS ORGANIZE

The Park County Shorthorn Breeders' Association has been organized to promote the breed in that section of Indiana. A sale will be held next fall. H. B. Butler, of Marshall, is secretary.

News of Farm Boys' and Girls' Clubs

27,479 IN INDIANA CLUBS

There are 27,479 members in the farm boys' and girls' clubs in Indiana, according to the semi-annual report of Z. M. Smith, leader in the work over the state. The organizations range from corn to rabbit clubs and include, among others, those of home garden, pig, poultry, dairy, sewing and baking. Practically every phase of farm and home life is covered by some club and statistics indicated that much is being accomplished by the work in the state.

Home garden clubs stand first in membership with a total enrollment of 19,674 for the 93 organizations reported. Pig clubs are next with a total membership of 2,200 for the 232 clubs. The corn and sewing units both have a membership of more than 1,000. The membership of the other clubs is as follows: 26 potato clubs, 158; 83 canning clubs, 964; 60 poultry, 898; 8 baby beef, 60; 9 dairy calf, 201; 7 beef calf 210; 7 sheep, 101; 23 baking, 210; 9 housekeeping, 101; 15 rabbit, 130; 56 miscellaneous, 574.

Each club is organized with a definite purpose, and as a result each has different rules with which each member must comply in working out the project of the organization. The corn clubs require that each member shall have at least an acre of ground, while twenty-five bakings are required for membership in the baking clubs.

The poultry clubs require three settings and canning clubs require sixty cans for a senior standing and thirty-five for a junior.

Only one-eighth of an acre or more is required for membership in the potato clubs and 750 square feet in home garden clubs.

One or more pigs makes a boy or girl eligible for membership in the pig clubs.

The baby beef, dairy calf and beef calf clubs require one or more animals apiece, while three or more ewes are required before one can become a member of a sheep club.

Three garments, together with "one patch and one darn" are the requirements for the project of the sewing clubs, while a trio of rabbits makes a boy or girl a member of a rabbit club.

Each organization requires that its members keep an accurate record of cost of production and time spent on the projects.

Club work in the state shows a high degree of organization, which aims to interest the boys and girls in practical work and develop them for future farmers and home makers.

CLUB BOY TURNS FARMER

Ralph N. Branson, a 16-year-old pupil in the Farmersburg High School, became a member of the Sullivan County Boys' and Girls' Pure-bred Pig Club, started in May, 1917, by the People's State Bank of Sullivan. Today, in addition to looking after pigs which are worth several hundred dollars, Ralph with his younger brother does all the work on a sixty-five-acre farm and he is making a success as a farmer.

Last spring the pure-bred Poland China animals which Ralph obtained, farrowed five pigs and saved all of them, two of the gilts being given back to the bank last summer for distribution to other club members.

This year the animals farrowed seven pigs and saved all of them. They are being weaned now on a self-feeder which contains corn tankage and shorts and on blue grass pasture.

Some time ago Ralph sold a male hog for $30 and he still has left a gilt from last year's litter which had not farrowed at the time of this last report and another male. This year he is going to enter both the breeding and feeding contests.

Starting as a poultry club member in 1915, Ralph then was a corn club member in 1916, and is starting his third year as a pig club worker. "I am going to stay in club work two years more, just as long as I can," said Ralph. Eighteen years is the age limit for club members.

JERSEYS AT BARTHOLOMEW FAIR

The Bartholomew County Jersey Cattle Club is arranging to stage a show at the coming county fair, in which the 1918 heifers and their calves will be shown, as well as the 20 heifers which were distributed last April. In awarding prizes on the cattle the records kept by the club members will be taken into consideration. The Bartholomew Club is one of the largest and most progressive of the Jersey organizations in Indiana. It gave a calf show last year which was one of the features of the county fair. The 1918 heifers are making much better records than the average cows of the county.

ELKHART'S PRIZE DUROC

John C. Enders, twelve years old, owns the prize Duroc of Elkhart county, winning first place in the county contest last year. When seven months old the Duroc weighed 307.5 pounds, having made an average daily gains of 1.84 pounds. The prize won by the boy was a free trip to Purdue University.

92 COUNTY BRANCHES

Indiana Hampshire Breeders to Reach Farmers and Pig Clubs

The Indiana Hampshire Swine Breeders' Association, one of the more aggressive Hoosier livestock organizations, is preparing to spread its activities into every county by forming branch associations which will be in initmate contact with the Hampshire producers on the farms. The movement to this end was considered at a meeting of the state association held in Indianapolis a short time ago, which was attended by about thirty members. The state was divided into districts, which are first to be organized and the district organizations will promote the formation of county associations.

The state association has taken up plans for introducing Hampshires into the boys' and girls' pig clubs over Indiana and W. B. Butler, of Kokomo, has been elected as the state pig club director. He was for five years county agricultural agent in Madison county.

The state organization is also arranging for a big sale of Hampshire gilts, to be held at the Indiana State Fair grounds in October. George G. Wharton, of Marion, is president of the state association and Bert Parr, of Tipton, is secretary.

BIG TYPES IN UNION COUNTY

The twelve breeders of big type Poland Chinas have formed an organization in Union county for the purpose of encouraging the raising of better stock and of studying the feeding problems. The association, which includes members who own about 1,500 pure-breds, will also hold semi-annual sales. The officers of the organization are: President, C. G. Mitchell; vice-president, E. C. Little; secretary-treasurer, R. L. Creek; directors, Carl Eaton and Lester Lafuse.

VAN BRIGGLE
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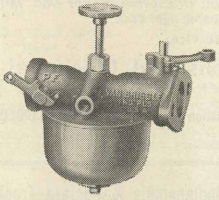
AIRPLANE PRINCIPLE



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It averts trouble by its simplicity. There are no moving parts except the control valves. Try it and convince yourself—our guarantee protects you.

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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

What Makes Pigs Grow?

If you ask the professors, they will say, "Vitamins." But you don't know any more now than before. Suffice it to say that vitamins are necessary to the growth of your pigs. If they were not contained in the feed you use, your pigs would never become hogs.

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OBSERVE THREE C'S IN CARE OF MILK

Lack of Ice Makes Farm Dairymen Careful With the Product

CLEAN, COLD, COVERED

Every Farm Dairy Should Have a Good Sterilizer

The lack of ice this summer requires scrupulous care in taking care of milk and cream in the farm dairy. The ice shortage makes it necessary to follow the "three C's" more closely in saving milk—keeping it clean, cold and covered.

One of the most important factors in reducing the bacterial count in milk, and thus lengthen its keeping qualities, is the sterilization of utensils. Pails, strainers, separators, surface coolers, and shipping cans must be cleaned and sterilized, preferably by steam. Every farmer who can afford it should possess a steam boiler and sterilizer. If he feels that this is too great an expense, there are other sterilizers on the market, cheap but efficient, which will render milk utensils sterile. A satisfactory home-made sterilizer has been developed by the United States Department of Agriculture, and can be made at a cost of about $10. Complete directions for making it may be obtained by addressing the department at Washington, D. C.

Such important factors as clean udder, milking with clean hands, keeping the stables clean, and the use of small-top pails will lower the bacterial count, and should be carefully observed by all milk producers.

In cooling milk dairymen should use facilities already existing, such as cold water in wells and springs. When milk is drawn from a cow it has a temperature of about 95° F. In the north well and spring water generally varies in temperature from 50° F. to 60° F. By the use of surface coolers and a tank of cold running water milk can quickly be cooled and held within 2 to 4 degrees of the temperature of the water.

During warm weather it may be necessary to ship or deliver milk twice a day. This would have a tendency to check spoilage, especially of evening milk, which is usually more than twelve hours old when shipped. Milk dealers can do much to prevent spoilage by pasteurizing the milk. Pasteurization not only kills disease bacteria but reduces the bacterial count, and therefore delays spoilage.

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POULTRY SHOW WILL BE A RECORD-BREAKER

The State Fair Is to Have Its Greatest Exhibition

HARES A NEW FEATURE

Classifications for Ducks and Geese Are Strengthened

By E. W. PICKHARDT
Director of Poultry Department

Largely increased production, marked improvement in quality, and the highest prices ever known, form a combination in Indiana poultry which will give the State Fair the most extensive show of birds it has ever had. Poultry production and quality are keeping pace with the development of blooded livestock on Indiana farms and the State Fair show is the chief place where a fancier can measure the advancement that is being made, for it is at the exposition that the best stock is assembled, the number being limited generally by the capacity of the poultry building to house the exhibits.

The indications are that the housing facilities will measure up to the requirements at the State Fair next month, for the plan is to utilize the Horticultural building for poultry, and use the old poultry house for the overflow. The Horticultural building, with three large wings, has been made more inviting on the exterior by white paint and the interior will offer more comfort than the exhibitors have ever had at the Hoosier Fair.

As usual, the show provides premiums in all the kinds of birds that are popular with Indiana fanciers. The premium list has been particularly strengthened in the classification for ducks, including 13 varieties, and there are classes for each in adult and young drakes, adult and young ducks, and in each contest first, second and third prizes will be awarded. Seven classifications are provided for geese and six for turkeys, while there are also classes for peafowls, pheasants, white and other kinds of guineas.

The newest feature of the poultry show will be the department for domestic hares, which has been formed by the State Board of Agriculture to encourage the breeding of these animals on home yards in town and on the farms. The rearing of hares has become one of the most active industries in Indiana, the breeders having an optimistic view of future fur and meat production. Classifications are provided for the Flemish, New Zealand, Dutch, Rufus red varieties and heavy-weight Belgians, with first, second and third prizes for each contest and with a ribbon as the fourth award.

The State Fair poultry show will have a strong force of judges, the awards to be made by Charles McClave of New London, Ohio; H. F. Rikhoff, Indianapolis; Joseph F. Strausberg, Greensburg; Walter Young, Dayton, O. The assistant department directors will be W. W. Zike, of Greenfield, and W. P. Overman, of Indianapolis.

The entries for poultry, as well as in other department of the State Fair, will close on August 18. Indiana breeders who are proud of their achievements in rearing birds can at the Fair have abundant opportunities to prove the quality of their poultry by exhibiting it in competition with the best that the state produces.

STATE FAIR SHOW OF SOIL PRODUCTS

Agricultural Department Will Be a Choice Feature

QUIET, RESTFUL EXHIBIT

Grains, Grasses, Vegetables Displayed In Great Array

By A. S. GAST
Director of Department of Agriculture

The finest products from Hoosier farm fields will be shown in the Agricultural building at the coming Indiana State Fair. The best corn, the best wheat and other grains, vegetables of superior quality, root crops and the many kinds of grasses which this state yields, will be shown in a great array in the department building at the west end of the race track. The Agricultural show is remote from the great crowds and confusion of the exposition, and the exhibitors every year make it one of the most attractive departments of the State Fair, while men nad women who are interested in what the Hoosier soil produces find in the department a quiet, restful exhibition which abounds in unusual features.

The displays of agricultural products at the State Fair always reflect the crop conditions in the state. Indiana is a leader as a producer of the world's best corn, and the quality of this grain shown at the exposition is of the kind which year after year has won high honors at the national corn show. At the State Fair next month over $600 in prizes will be awarded on Hoosier-grown corn, the state having been divided into geographical sections so that growers in one section may compete with each other, while the opportunity to win state honors will come in the sweepstakes in which prizes will be awarded, and $225 will be awarded in six premiums for the best displays made on the walls of the building.

In grains and seeds the awards will amount to $800, the exhibits to be made up of wheat, oats, rye, buckwheat, barley, the clovers, blue grasses, white and dark tobaccos and numerous other seeds as well as the developed products.

All of the vegetables common to Indiana farms will have prominence in the department, and chief among the features will be the show of potatoes in which there is always keen competition for prizes.

The exhibits will be limited to Indiana-grown products and an effort will be made to have the agricultural department one of the leaders of the fair. The prizes will be awarded by two judges—Joseph Helms, of Richmond, and A. H. Powell, of Newark, O., and Ernest Thornburg, of Winchester, will be assistant director.

HUNTINGTON SALES PAVILION

The Huntington County Pure-Bred Live Stock and Agricultural Association has purchased the sales barn long used by G. W. Souers at Huntington, and it will be remodeled and converted into a pavilion for the sale of live stock. The consideration was $15,000.

The Shorthorn Breeders' Association of the county has arranged for a stock sale to be held next October, immediately following a big live stock show which will be held in the building. The live stock and agricultural association is organized with a capital stock of $25,000.

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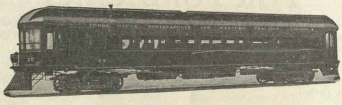

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Be sure and visit the Canadian Government Exhibit in the ART HALL BUILDING at the Indiana State Fair, September 1-6, where you will see the great grains, grasses, vegetables and dairy products of Western Canada.

For illustrated literature, maps, description of lands for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, reduced railroad rates, etc., apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

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Canadian Government Agent

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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

FAIR'S BUILDINGS FOR USE OF CONVENTIONS

Civic Indianapolis Thinking of Coliseum Projects

MANY SITES CONSIDERED

$75,000 Heating Plant Would Save a Great Sum of Money

Civic Indianapolis has been concentrating its attention on the building of a coliseum for some weeks, the discussion being chiefly on where the building should be located, with the two or three million dollars which the contemplated structure is to cost being temporarily a secondary consideration. A number of locations for the building in the city, within walking distance of hotels and retail stores, have been suggested, and the chief difficulty seems to be which site should be chosen. Some of the sites mean a heavy investment in real estate, one or two sites are included in a proposed civic plaza. Nearly every day new suggestions as to location and architectural style of the building have been made.

Much of the discussion has turned in favor of utilizing the coliseum now located on the State Fair grounds and the manufacturers building that is being erected this summer. Many advocates of using these two structures base their views on the fact that a very large amount of money, which is much needed in repaving and repairing Indianapolis streets, can be saved by the installation of a heating plant which would make the State Fair coliseum and manufacturers building available for conventions, trade expositions and similar events in winter. A heating plant would cost perhaps $75,000, and for this sum, it has been repeatedly pointed out, Indianapolis would have facilities ample to take care of any size or kind of convention.

The coliseum at the fair grounds has proved its usefulness for many kinds of meetings. Live stock shows have been held in it, a dinner for 3,500 men was served in the arena on one occasion. Madam Shumann-Heink once sang there to an audience of 10,000 or more. Its accoustics are ideal for a concert band, a violin solo or a soprano singer.

The manufacturers building, while intended for automobile shows, is so designed that temporary seats can be placed in it and an audience of 18,000 accommodated. For an industrial exposition the floor can be cleared and nearly 80,000 square feet of space is available.

The accessibility of the two State Fair buildings to the city further commends these structures for convention use. Maple road, on the south side of the grounds, is the terminal of a number of well-paved streets from the heart of the city. Three street car lines from the city could transport perhaps 100,000 people to and from the grounds in a day. Two interurban lines offer both passenger and freight transportation from over the north part of the state. Two steam roads give shipping facilities for exhibits from over the United States.

Still another factor in favor of the State Fair buildings is the large amount of parking space available. Motor cars which would block the streets around a downtown colisium would hardly be noticed in the immense acreage at the Fair grounds.

The State Board of Agriculture, long desirous of close cooperation with the people of Indianapolis, is friendly to the idea of turning the State Fair buildings to convention uses, but the members of the board are leaving the decision of which site is to be chosen with the people of the city.

IS BOTH OLD AND FAMOUS

The 71st Infantry Organization Will Be Heard All Week

The 71st New York Infantry band, the official state guard band, is coming to the Indiana State Fair to spend the week of Sept. 1, when it is to give afternoon and evening programs, and which, with its numerous artists, will be the chief musical feature of the exposition. The band is new to music lovers of Indiana, but it is one of the oldest bands in the United States, its history dating back to the Civil war, and it has a national reputation.

The band has fifty members, all skilled musicans, and its programs at the Indiana Fair will be of an eminently popular character, including a goodly portion of the latest music played during the recent war. It opened the San Francisco exposition and has been heard on many other notable occasions over the country. It has also been a musical factor in Liberty bond campaigns by leading parades in New York.

Its leader is Lieut. Lambert L. Eben, whose father formed the band in Civil war time, so the leadership has always been in the Eben family.

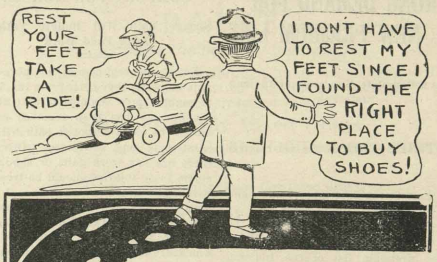
The State Fair will be rich in band music. The Indianapolis Military band of 40 men will give morning and afternoon concerts, as it has done at the exposition for about 30 years. The automobile show will have a large band and the Indianapolis News Newsboys' band will be heard again. The Fair will, in fact, offer a festival of concert band music.

WEDDING IN A WHEAT FIELD

Neither wedding marches nor bridesmaids were in the ceremonies which marked the marriage of Miss Addie Hibbs and John F. Haslam, of Edinburg, when it was solemnized in a wheatfield in Johnson county. The couple drove to the home of the Rev. Mr. Clinard, pastor of Shiloh church, expecting the marriage knot to be tied at the minister's home, but Mr. Clinard was busy in a harvest field. The couple drove to the field, where they found the minister arrayed in overalls and busy shocking the grain. The harvesting halted long enough for the ceremony, with the harvesters as witnesses and the wedding was one of the most unusual ever known in Johnson county.

HIGH WAGES OF HARVESTERS

The continued complaint of the shortage of labor in cities and the high wages paid those who are employed came close home to the farmers of Indiana during wheat harvest. New high records for men were made in a number of counties. It has not been uncommon for farmers to pay $5 to $7 a day, with board, lodging and laundry for helpers, and the pay offered by some reached $8 a day. Where men who live in towns were employed in harvest fields, in many instances it was necessary for farmers to provide transportation for them. Even at these prices, help in harvest time has been scarce



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STRONG DEMAND FOR NEW PREMIUM LIST

It Is a Complete Handbook of Indiana State Fair

ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 18

The Fair Opens September 1 and Continues Through Week

The premium list of the Indiana State Fair for 1919, the most complete handbook of the exposition ever issued, was widely distributed over Indiana and adjoining states during July by Secretary Charles F. Kennedy, editor of the volume. An edition of 10,000 was published and there was a heavy advance demand for it from exhibitors of other years, while the futurities in livestock brought a large volume of requests from young and new exhibitors.

A State Fair exhibitor can not get very far on his way to the exposition without the premium list, for it is a guide-book to classifications, carries the rules which exhibitors must follow, gives the names of department officials as well as the judges shows entry fees, gate admissions and other tariffs, and in some departments gives schedules of days on which awards will be made in certain classes. It also contains a list of state fairs and expositions to be held this year, as well as the conty fairs in Indiana.

One of the most important items in the book is that the entries in all departments close on August 18, with the exception of the speed department, in which the entries close on August 21. The Fair opens on September 1 and continues through the week. The judging begins on Tuesday, Sept. 2, and will continue until awards are made in all departments.

The entry lists have been reaching Mr. Kennedy for some time and the clerical work on them has begun, the first entries being made in futurity classes.

A new feature of the premium list is the pictures of livestock, most of which was last year winners of championships at the Indiana Fair. On the cover is a picture of Fyvie Knight 2d, the grand champion steer at the international show last year, bred, fed and shown by Purdue University. The steer sold for $3,350, or $2.50 a pound, after winning at the Chicago show. Steaks from the steer were served at a peace congress dinner in Paris.

In the division for draft horses appears the picture of Magnet, owned by William Blake, winner of the Percheron championship at the Hoosier Fair last year, and the stallion's picture leads that division of the premium list. Peerless Fortune, owned by Otha Wyrick, of Kempton, represents the Clydesdales in the book.

The cattle pictures include Maxwalton Stamp, a shorthorn owned by George J. Roth, of Booneville; Brummel Fairfax, one of W. T. McCray's Herefords; Broadus Norwood, an Aberdeen Angus, owned by the White River Stock Farm, Muncie; Hugo's Rosette, a Jersey, the grand champion cow at the State Fair last year, owned by A. L. Wheeler and Son, of Mooresville; Jewel's Golden Pride, a Guernsey cow owned by the Crane Farm, Lebanon; Veeman Eleanor 2d, a Holstein owned by Thomas Grant, of Lowell; Willowmoor Miss Carston, an Ayreshire owned by H. W. Gossard.

COMFORT FOR HORSES

Sponge Bath Will Relieve Fatigue After Field Work

For the general comfort of the work animals when they come from the field at night it is recommended that after the harness has been removed each animal be given a sponge bath with a solution of cool, salt water. In case there are any work galls or shoulder sores, these injuries should be treated with white lotion, which is one of the most healing and soothing preparations of its kind for use in warm weather. White lotion is composed of a mixture of 6 drams of zinc sulphate (white vitriol), 1 once of lead acetate (sugar of lead), and 1 pint of water. It is efficient in curing wounds, sores, summer galls, and fistula, and should be applied three times daily for best results.

The prevalent sentiment among horsemen is that it is better to use and feed the work horse during the summer than to attempt to run the animal on grass with a scant supply of grain and hay. Grass is not a desirable material to serve as the basis of the work-horse ration. The practice of turning work animals out on Sundays to eat grass, to which they are unaccustomed, is a prolific source of colic and other digestive disorders. Generally the animals would be better off in a cool, darkened stable, where they could be carried on half rations of grain during idleness.

Where work horses which are fed a full allowance of grain are turned out to graze each night they usually are in poor condition for work next day, as the extra feed they have consumed merely tends to increase the tax on their digestive capacity. However where the stables are hot and ill ventilated it is preferable to expose the horses to digestive troubles on the pastures rather than to attempt to carry them in the barns.

The feet of the work animals should be examined frequently during the summer, in order that accumulations of dirt may be removed. A few moments devoted to scraping out the hoofs each morning and evening will add to the comfort of the beasts, as often such foreign materials as nails or stones lodge in the wall or sole of the foot or are collected in the clefts of the frog or between the bars and the frog. If the hoofs are excessively dry or brittle, they should be softened with some good oil or hoof ointment, and if they are ragged or tend to split, they should be rasped on the edges and trimmed until smooth.

It is advisable to clip horses when the weather warms up in the spring and heavy work begins. When clipped, they work much better, and they do not become chilled after work from having thoroughly soaked the heavy coat of winter hair with perspiration. Horses that are clipped as soon as heavy spring work begins should be blanketed at night.

COMMUNITY SEED CORN

A series of demonstrations have been planned by County Agent P. B. Bausman, whereby farmers will be able to decide which variety of corn is best suited for the community in which they live. Each farmer will supply a small amount of seed which will be planted in one field, and in the fall when the crop is ready to be taken in, the corn will be weighed and compared as to maturity. Demonstrations of this nature will be held on the Joseph McBeth, Bert Timmons, John Kramer and Henry Friend farms.

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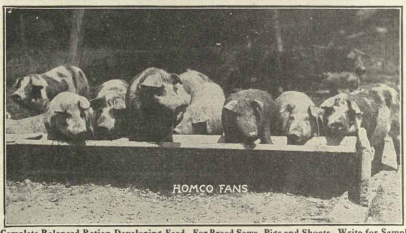

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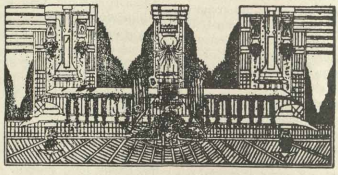

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AWAY ON CIRCUITS, BUT COMING BACK

The Outlook Is Promising for State Fair Harness Races

TWO CONSOLATION EVENTS

Handicap Contests With Awards for Both Horses and Drivers

By G. R. KEMPER
Director of Speed Department

Speed horsemen make it a rule to withhold their entry lists for the Indiana State Fair and other meetings until the final hours of the closing date, which for the Hoosier meeting will be August 21, but it is not too early to make the prediction that those who see the races at the State Fair next month will witness a program in which the classes will be made up of extraordinary talent. This prediction is made largely upon the fact that through the spring months 200 or more trotters and pacers, among them the world's fastest steppers, received their training at the Indiana track. While these horses are through the summer making the Grand and smaller circuits, they will follow the practice of other years and round up at the Indiana Fair for the twenty harness events for the first week of September.

In addition to the best race track in the country, the superiority of which is evident in that it is the favorite training course for the greatest pacers, some new conditions of the coming races will make the contests attractive to horsemen. Under the rules of former years it cost a horseman $50 to make an entry in the Indiana races to start for a $1,000 purse, the deductions reducing the amount to $800. Under the rules of the races next month an entry charge of only $21, will be made with a positive purse of $700. Since each race will be limited to three heats, a horse can on separate days start in two races, the entering fees being $42 with a possibility of winning both, the two purses amounting to $1,400. If a horse fails to win a race it can be started in the consolation race without an additional entry fee.

The consolation handicaps will be new numbers on the Indiana speed card. There wil be a consolation trot and a consolation pace, the two being the last events on the program for Friday, Sept. 5. Entries are to be made not later than 7 p. m., on Thursday. The handicapper will assign a station for each horse which will make a standing start. All horses that have started during the week and have not been as good as second twice in any one race will be eligible to start in the consolation. The consolation events will be started from the judge's stand and there will be no recalls. A purse of $150 will be apportioned in each race and in addition $50 will go to the driver of the horse winning the fastest heat.

THE CARPENTER AND ROSS SALE

Carpenter and Ross, of Mannsfield, O., for many years leaders as prize winner at the Indiana Fair, closed the spring sales of Herefords with an auction at Chicago on June 24 and 25, at which the high prices of the year continued. There were 172 head in the sale, which brought a total of $378,505, an average of $1,845 with $6,000 at the top for cows and heifers, and an average of $3,483 for bulls with $19,500 for the headliner. Twenty of the animals were bought by the following Indiana breeders: John Logsdon, Indianapolis; C. S. Tandy, Vevay; D. A. Brown, Terre Haute; Noblesville Milling Co.; J. G. Witter, Liberty; J. J. Durham, Sullivan; R. W. Forrest, Tab; John McCabe and Son, Greencastle; McMilan and Martin, Decatur; Roy Schnurr, LaCrosse; Butler and Butler, Marshal; Ewing Bros., Pontiac.

TO MAKE BONDS NON-TAXABLE

The Indiana State Board of Agriculture will ask the legislature, when it meets in special session in September, to amend the law passed at the January session so that bonds issued by the board with which to erect buildings and make other improvements at the State Fair grounds be specifically exempted from taxation. The board received authority to issue bonds for this purpose and offered $400,000 worth of the securities to the bond marketing companies. But it was not possible to establish the fact that the bonds were non-taxable, and the board found it neccessary to borrow sufficient funds to carry on the building operations by issuing short time notes, which were indorsed by individual board members.

FARM LANDS AT HIGH PRICES

Elevated prices for everything which a farmer buys and sells is being forcefully felt in values being placed on Indiana farm lands, particularly acreage in the central and northern portions of the state and in other regions where good roads prevail. Some farm land has been changing ownership at $250 to $300 an acre, which three or four years ago could be bought for $100 to $50 less. Montgomery county is one in Indiana where farm lands are held at the highest valuation in their history, and some farms have been sold to Illinois farmers, who are coming into a state where gumbo highways do not exist.

Rush is another county where the price of land has advanced, one recent sale being 161 acres which sold for $38,801 an average of $241 an acre.

While farm lands are increasing in value, they are decreasing in size. The day of 500 acre farms is rapidly going by in Indiana, the chief demand now being for tracts of 40 to 50 acres, which can be cultivated more intensively than can the 400 and 500 acre farms.

PROFITS ON HOGS

Elmer Keeling probably holds the record as a hog feeder in Hamilton county. He purchased 16 head that averaged 77 pounds at the time of purchase. He kept them 27 days and sold them when they averaged 121 pounds. He made a net gain of $9.37 a head.

J. G. Boyd fed 24 pigs for a profit of $707.60, or $16.55 a head, at a demonstration which he conducted in cooperation with the Knox County Farmers' Association. He fed the pigs for 70 days on a ration of middlings, corn and tankage and during that time they gained 3,236 pounds. A total of 314.43 pounds of feed were required for each 100 pounds of gain at a cost of $9.18. The demonstration proved that when pigs are fed correctly and systematically they may be ready for market in six months.

BERKSHIRES TO ARGENTINA

E. T. Barker, of Throntown, is one of a number of Berkshire breeders who through Chicago buyers have exported pure-breds to Argentina, where they will be used for breeding purposes.

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Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1919

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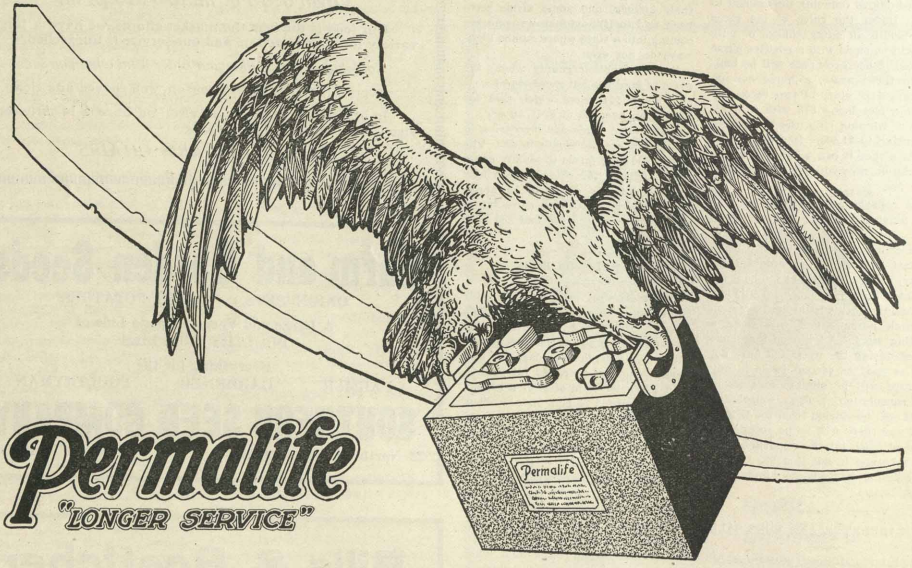

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America's Best Storage Battery

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Permalife Storage Battery Co.
General Office, Merchants Bank Building
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HALF-RATE ON STOCK SHIPPED TO FAIRS

U. S. Railroad Administration Reduces Charges to Exhibitors

BUT LIBILITY IS LIMITED

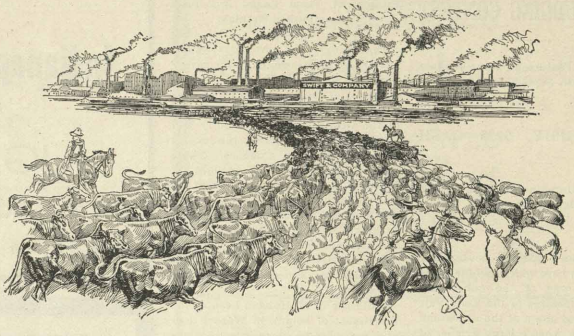
Owners of Livestock Should Have Animals Insured

After an effort of three years, the American Association of Fairs and Expositions, of which the Indiana State Fair is a member, the United States Railroad Administration has made new rules to govern the charges on transportation of exhibits to fairs, giving what amounts to a half-rate on livestock, chiefly for breeding, racing or show purposes, and the ruling includes cattle, horses, sheep and swine sent to the show rings in 1919. It will save half the transportation rate which exhibitors paid last year to get their stock to and from the Indiana Fair. The rule provides that where an exhibitor pays full rate to ship to a fair, return shipment will be given without charge. The rule really restores a shipping rate which prevailed for a number of years, but which was abolished when the railroads went under Federal control.

That the shows of livestock at the Indiana Fair in September would be the greatest in the history of the exposition was assured before the transportation ruling was made. With the cost of transportation cut in half, breeders who had decided to keep their stock at home rather than to pay the high transportation charges will now doubtless increase the size of the livestock shows materially.

The rules provide that in order to take advantage of the free return, which is in fact the half-fare provision, the bill of lading must be accompanied by a certificate from the secretary of the fair or exposition, stating that the animals were exhibited, and that they have not changed ownership. When the animals are exhibited at one fair and return directly home, they are carried at the full tariff going and free returning. They must be returned within thirty days after the close of the fair. When the cargo of prize stock is moving over a circuit, the animals will be waybilled at the regular rate to each point of exhibition. At the close of the show the certificate from the secretary of the fair that the animals were shown there and that no change of ownership has occurred will be presented to the railroad authorities, who will then reduce the in-bound charges to half the regular tariff. When the animals are shipped home from the last point on the circuit, half-fare will again be applied.

The Railroad Administration agrees to carry livestock exhibits at half-rate only when the carrier's liability is limited to specified sums—$150 on horses and $75 on bulls. It will thus be necessary for exhibitors either to run their own risk or to carry insurance. The part of wisdom would seem to be to take advantage of the half-rate and invest a portion of the saving in an insurance policy in a reliable company.



A moving stream of live stock which the packers *must* buy

The packer feels an obligation to take the live stock that comes to market and find an outlet for it.

Why this obligation?

It is because the stockman has fed his live stock to the point where it must be sold or they will get thin again and labor and expensive feed be wasted.

If the stockman could not sell his shipment and had to take it home, he would lose on everything — freight, feed and time.

Several such losses would discourage him and he would raise less live stock. Hundreds of other stockmen also would plow up their pastures. The supply of meat animals would diminish.

The packers would not be able to get enough live stock and often their big, expensive plants would be idle. The public would go meat hungry.

In short, for the best interests of everybody, the packers believe it sound to do their full share to maintain an ever open, cash market, and this is accomplished at a profit of a fraction of a cent per pound. This system has encouraged live stock feeding.

Only a policy like this will provide a better meat supply for a growing nation.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Founded 1868

A nation-wide organization owned by more than 25,000 shareholders

OLD DEPARTMENTS GO TO NEW LOCATIONS

New Buildings Cause Shift in State Fair Displays

FRUITS IN OLD ART HALL

Poultry Show Will Be Staged in the Horticultural Building

Displays which are to be combbined in the new Woman's building at the State Fair has caused a shifting about in the location of a number of departments. The horticultural building is to be given over entirely to the poultry show. The displays of flowers and culinary products which have been given in the horticultural building are to be shown in the Woman's building, the new structure to be the center of affairs of interest to women. Apples, grapes and other fruits, as well as bees and honey, will at the coming fair be shown in the old fine arts building. By these changes, all of the displays will have larger quarters.

The State fisheries building has been moved west, opposite Horticultural hall.

The most notable change is that of the poultry show. This is one of the most popular departments of the Indiana Fair, and the number of birds has increased until the old building was outgrown years ago. The horticultural building is larger than that which has been used to house the poultry show, and its three wings offer increased facilities for the arrangement of coops, as well as broad aisles for the use of visitors.

Another important change of location is that of the automobile show, held for years in tents adjoining the horse barn. The new building for the motor car show is on the main drive of the grounds and is the first building to the left on entering the south gates at Maple Road.

Other departments of the State Fair will continue in their former locations for this year at least, but the cattle barn and dairy products building contemplated for next year will bring about additional changes in locations in 1920.

Advertise Your Exhibit

in the

Aug. 15th Issue of the "HUB"

LARGER PRIZES IN THE JUDGING CONTEST

Educational Feature for Boys at State Fair, September 2

$200 TROPHY, $225 CASH

Purdue Scholarships Go to the Three Highest Winners

The livestock judging contest for Indiana farm boys which has for many years been one of the substantial educational features of the State Fair is to be staged again at the exposition in September, when a large number of boys will take part, not only to broaden their knowledge of the merits of farm animals, but to win the attractive prizes which are offered. The coming contest will be open to Hoosier farm boys 16 to 20 years of age and it will be held in the arena of the coliseum on Tuesday, September 2.

The primary purpose of the judging contest is to give farm boys who have been brought up with livestock an opportunity to measure their ability as judges with other boys of their kind. On the home farm a boy seems naturally to acquire a talent for finding the good and poor points of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry with which he is daily associated. But in the judging contest he has an opportunity greatly to expand this talent. He passes on the merits of the very best blooded stock that is in the show rings of the Indiana Fair. The animals are all new to him, but his home training enables him to find the strong and weak points of an animal, and if he outranks the others in the contest the best awards go to him.

Differences of opinion arise among these youthful judges in the contest, but they record their findings in writing, and this report, too, has a bearing on the award of prizes. It is one thing for a boy to be able to judge livestock, and it is a still greater qualification if he can write out his opinion.

A $200 trophy is offered for the winning team and $225 in cash prizes besides two scholarships to Purdue will be given the individual winners. Kingan & Co. of Indianapolis, made possible the larger cash prizes this year by donating $150 to the fund. The winner of the state contest will be sent to compete in the nation-wide judging contest at the international livestock exposition at Chicago next December.

The best individual judge will receive a $100 scholarship to Purdue and the next boy will receive a $75 scholarship, while the third will receive $30. The cash prizes range from $30 for third down to $5 each for the boys placing from sixteenth to twenty-fourth place.

A change was made in the rules this year, which permits only one team to represent a county. The prizes will be awarded the day after the contest, when the boys will be taken on an inspection trip over the Fair grounds, and also through the Indianapolis stockyards and packing plants. Professor C. F. Gobble of Purdue, will conduct the contest.

With such elaborate arrangements being made for the judging contest it is thought that practically all Hoosier counties will have teams entered.

BIG WASTE OF LOCUSTS

Millions of Them Came, But They Accomplished Nothing

That Nature is a prodigous waster was proved in the coming of the seventeen-year locusts, which on schedule came out of the ground, without having accomplished any particular harm. In the woodlands of the country and in the trees of city parks, the locusts were especially in evidence. From the first peep of day until twilight for a period of two weeks they kept up their tuneless clatter. They are gone for this year, leaving only their shells in the grass under the trees, but entomologists predict that a brood will appear in five states in 1921 in lessened numbers, Indiana being one of the states.

Professor R. M. Holman head of the department of botany in Wabash college, says that no other insect species has as long a period of adolescence as that of the seventeen-year locusts. Of all the 300,000 species of insects, the period of adolesence varies from only a few days to not more than three years, while the locusts has more than sixteen years' existence underground before it finally appears on the surface of the ground and begins its short life in the open.

Scientists have observed that it is only the males that sing the piercing, rhythmic, buzzing song, while the females remain silent. The females lay their eggs in slits which they cut with the sharp ovipositor in the twigs of trees and then they die. Professor Holman says these eggs hatch in about four or six weeks and the young drop to the ground where they burrow down through cracks and begin their long underground life. During the month of July these young began hatching. They feed on the humus in the soil and to some extent on the juices sucked from the roots of the tree from whose branches they have dropped after hatching. They grow slowly, moulting from four to six times at intervals of from two to four years. In the seventeenth year they come above the ground and after hiding for awhile under stones or sticks crawl on the trunks of trees and there moult for the last time.

POULTRY PROFITS $1.18 AN HOUR

E. W. Foster, whose farm is eight miles from Bedford began keeping records on his poultry on April 1, 1915, and since then the results from his farm have shown conclusively that the keeping of poultry is profitable. He started out with 140 White Leghorn hens which averaged 115 eggs apiece for the first year.

His total expense for that year amounted to $148.57, his total income $305.04, leaving an average of $1.12 per hen for the first year. For the next three years, without increasing his flock to any large extent, he realized a profit of $349.20, $475.11 and $595.45, respectively. His records for the past year show that for each hour he spent on his poultry he was repaid $1.18.

Further proof of Mr. Foster's success is in the fact that his neighbors are following his methods and seeking to do as he has done.

JERSEY AVERAGE $201.47

Blaine Whiteford sold 44 Jerseys recently at Kendallville, the average price being $201.47. The headliners were the bull Eminent's Tycoon and the cow Noble's Spotty, each bringing $500.

The Indianapolis Stoneware Co.

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JUGS, CROCKS AND JARS

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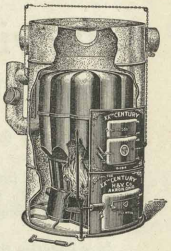

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IN THE

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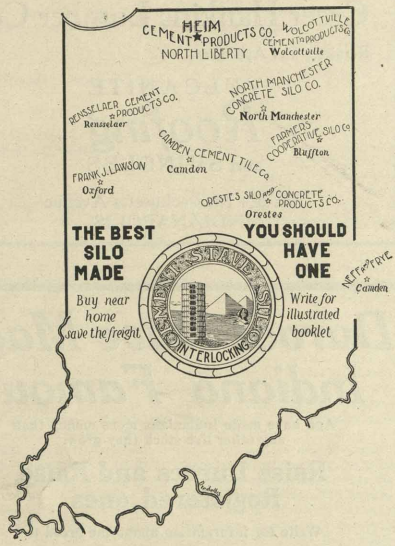
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NEVER { did so few bushels of wheat / did so few hogs / did so few cattle / did so few acres of corn } BUY A SILO

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YOU CAN HAUL IT TO YOUR FARM WHENEVER YOU HAVE TIME.

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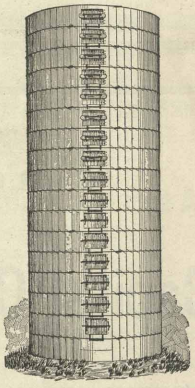
If your HEIM INTERLOCKING CONCRETE STAVE SILO does not give satisfactory service tell us; if it does tell others.

The Heim Interlocking Concrete Stave Silo Service Satisfies
They Make Six Acres Equal Ten

Our allied plants and branch factories are working to make it possible to secure a superior silo near your home. You know the people you are dealing with. You can build your SILO higher whenever your needs require more silage. YOU SAVE THE FREIGHT.



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The fire and windproof, acidproof, ratproof, waterproof and rotproof feature; the real strength and durability of the silo as shown by years of severe test

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THE HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

INDIANA STATE FAIR · SEPT 1-6 1919

ISSUED MONTHLY DURING STATE FAIR SEASON.

FOR BREEDERS, AGRICULTURALISTS AND OTHER PATRONS OF THE FAIR

October

INDEX TO WINNERS OF FAIR'S PREMIUMS

BEEF CATTLE

	Page
Shorthorns	8
Polled Shorthorns	10
Herefords	8
Aberdeen-Angus	9
Steers	14

DAIRY CATTLE

Jerseys	11
Guernseys	12
Holstein-Fresians	12
Ayrshires	12

HORSES

Percherons	16
Belgians	16
Clydesdales	17
Grade Draft	11
Light Harness and Saddle	17
Mules	16
Ponies	18

SWINE

Berkshires	14
Chester Whites	14
Duroc-Jerseys	13
Hampshires	15
Poland Chinas	14
Spotted Poland Chinas	15

SHEEP

Cotswolds	18
Dorsets	18
Lincolns and Tunis	18
Oxfords	18
Southdowns	18
Shopshires	18
Fine Wools—Rambouillets and Delaines	18

FARM PRODUCTS

Corn Show Winners	18
Potato Show Winners	18
Apple Show Winners	18

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CONTESTS

Pig Clubs	16
Boys' Judging Contest	10
Girls' Canning Contest	6

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

Dedication ceremonies of new buildings, the Girls' School of Home Economics, the visit of President Wilson, reviews of departments and other features of the Indiana State Fair for 1919.

DEDICATION OF INDIANA WOMEN'S BUILDING

Speakers Elevated Above Audience (left to right)—Mrs. Meda Sexton, Mrs. Charles N. Lindley, John Isenbarger, Mrs. Nellie K. Jones, Charles N. Lindley, George Ade.

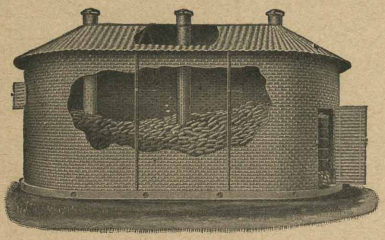
MOTOR SHOW IN NEW MANUFACTURERS' BUILDING

Dedication exhibition by ninety-eight exhibitors who showed sixty-two makes of passenger cars and twenty-seven makes of business cars, and also thirty-two manufacturers' displays of accessories.

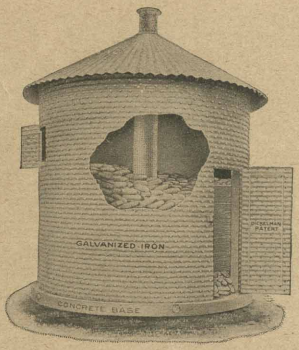
BASIS OF THE FAIR'S SUCCESS BY CHARLES N. LINDLEY

IND. 606 H876u v.2 #7

Oblong Corn Crib



Dickelman Cribs Mean Better Corn



The Dickelman Circular Corn Crib

The DICKELMAN OBLONG or ROUND END CRIB is the strongest form of construction that can be used on a long crib, the curved ends adding greatly to the strength and rigidity of the crib.

This crib can be furnished any length or width desired. Plan of ventilation is the same as in the DICKELMAN CIRCULAR CRIB, the number of ventilating shafts varying according to the size of the crib.

We list thirteen regular sizes of capacities ranging from 1,250 bushels of corn on the ear upward to any required size or capacity.

Dickelman Metal Corn Crib

are made in three styles and in capacities ranging from 100 to 10,000 bushels, which make it possible for every farm, from the smallest to the largest, to have a DICKELMAN CRIB suited to its needs.

The cost of a DICKELMAN CRIB is likewise within the reach of all, in fact DICKELMAN METAL CRIBS cost no more than the time, labor and lumber used in building a wooden crib would cost.

And the first cost of DICKELMA NCRIBS is the last cost, a metal fireproof, weatherproof DICKELMAN CORN CRIB being good for a lifetime of service.

The actual saving will soon pay the cost of a DICKELMAN METAL CRIB, and the more valuable corn becomes, the more the value of land on which to grow it becomes, the greater the saving and the greater the necessity of such protection from loss and waste as the DICKELMAN METAL CRIBS afford.

But the actual corn saving is not the only consideration that should prompt the purchase of a DICKELMAN CRIB.

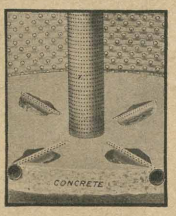
CORN STORED IN A DICKELMAN CRIB is better corn—better for food, feed or market than corn stored in an old-fashioned wood crib. Corn from a DICKELMAN CRIB is cleaner, mold-free, in a better state of preservation and condition than corn kept in a wood crib, and for purposes of sale or for use as feed is worth more.

Only the best materials used. Highest skilled labor and most modern machinery employed. Workmanship as accurate as in a fine watch. Designing mechanically correct to the thousandth part of an inch.

Erection simplicity itself. Every hole accurately punched. Every part fitting with perfect precision. Only a matter of putting in bolts and tightening burs.

The DICKELMAN is the only corn crib made in which the bolt holes are accurately drilled, every part fitting perfectly over the other. No coaxing—no forcing. *The entire crib can be put up by a boy.* Simply follow instructions. Practically impossible to make a mistake.

Note its special features. Ventilation perforations made from inside of sheet, thus bringing lips of holes out and down, giving a smooth interior, and preventing corn from being torn, as is the case in other cribs, where holes are punched from outside, leaving jagged protrusions. Also gives a weather protection not found in any other construction, keeping out rain and snow, and at the same time giving a free circulation of air. Now note this other great, special DICKELMAN feature—the DICKELMAN PATENTED VENTILATING SYSTEM—the only correct system by which corn can not mold. A perforated, circular ventilating shaft goes up the center of the crib and extends from the bottom through the top, the top being equipped with a ventilator. The center shaft draws in the air through four iron pipes, sunk through the ventilating shaft; crosses currents with the air coming in from the side, and a pure fresh supply is then drawn in to take its place.



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At precisely the one moment in the world's history when the call for speed and economy on the farm was most mortally urgent—necessity produced the Midwest Utilitor. Simple, practically unbreakable, and requiring no expert handling, this sturdy little machine is already cutting down food raising costs and speeding up production beyond anything we have ever claimed for it. No man with a truck garden or farm, of whatever size, can ignore the logic of the Midwest Utilitor. It takes five acres of land to maintain a horse—the Utilitor works ten hours on two gallons of gasoline—never tires—never eats—costs nothing when idle—and in a pinch, can go twenty-four hours.

On top of its use as a tractor, the Midwest Utilitor makes an ideal small stationary gas engine, for belt work, moving from one job to another on its own power.

It also, as far as we know, is the only so-called small tractor with a double clutch control. This does entirely away with tugging and straining and back-breaking struggle on the turns. Turning the Utilitor is merely a matter of manipulating two light, finger controlled, hand clutches—requiring no physical strength. Let the Utilitor dealer explain this point. If you don't know who your Utilitor dealer is, write direct to Sales Division 100—for full particulars and detailed descriptive matter.

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Indianapolis, U. S. A.

The Midwest Utilitor Plows, Harrows, Cultivates, Mows Lawns, Pulls Small Loads, Saws Wood, Pumps Water, Grinds Feed, Turns Grindstone, Runs Separator, Washing Machine or Churn.

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Dependable Power

Sale of the Chesney Farms
GUERNSEYS

PROPERTY OF O. W. LEHMANN, LAKE VILLA, ILL.

Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 29 and 30, 1919—Libertyville Sale Pavillion

This herd will be sold in conjunction with the LAKE COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SALE.

This herd is one of the largest in the state and is famous for its show and A. R. records. All will be sold without reserve. They are of the most popular breeding May Rose and Governor of the Chene families, which appear in the pedigree of more than fifty head.

Twenty-five head of A. R. and show cattle are offered in this herd.

Three daughters of Governor of the Chene

Grand Champion Cow, Indiana State Fair, 1919

Twenty-six daughters of PINECREST KING FRANCE No. 21428, Indiana State Grand Champion 1918.

This sale offers a most wonderful opportunity for breeders to secure foundation stock from a herd of nine years' effort. Herd is under U. S. supervision, Accredited Herd.

Don't forget this sale is a two-day sale of 125 head and will include the tops from ten of Lake County best Guernsey Herds with records up to 700 pounds fat. Entire dispersion of Chesney Farms Herd, 70 head.

For Catalogue Address

W. E. WATKINS, Secretary Lake County Breeders' Association, Sale Manager, Libertyville, Illinois

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ACME FEEDS for farm animals are scientifically compounded to accomplish results. There is a special feed for each important purpose. Compare the tags on Acme Feeds with the tags on other feeds and you can see why Acme Feeds are better. Note the large percentage of growth and fat-producing elements (protein and fats), and the low percentage of crude fibre. We have issued special folders on Acme Dairy Feed and Acme Hay Feed—write us for them.

ACME HOG FEED for Hogs.
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ACME DRY MASH for Laying Hens.
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CROWDS AND PROFITS MAKE NEW RECORDS

176,410 People Paid Admission to the Indiana Fair

WEEK'S PROFITS $50,000

Future Growth of State Fair Is "up to" the Public

By WILLIAM M. JONES
Financial Secretary Indiana State Board of Agriculture.

The Indiana State Fair of 1919 revealed one fact that is beyond question: The people of the State have come to a deeper appreciation of the Fair. The gross money receipts and the net profits of the week form the basis for this fact. In a financial sense, as well as in all other ways, the Fair of 1919 was the greatest in the history of the exposition, which had its beginning in 1851. The gross receipts from all sources in 1919 amounted to $194,553, against $124,300 last year. The profits for 1919 will reach $50,000, against $15,000 last year. The paid admissions for 1919 came from 176,410 people, a new record for a week. The number who paid admission on Thursday was 57,358, a new mark for "big Thursday." The paid admissions for Wednesday reached 49,000, also a record crowd for thaa day.

The gross receipts from all sources by days follow:

Monday	$31,337
Tuesday	19,736
Wednesday	50,725
Thursday	55,857
Friday	24,111
Saturday	7,787
Receipts previous to Fair	5,000
Total receipts	$194,553

The receipts came chiefly from admissions, but also include money from concessions, stalls and pen rent, and smaller items.

Weather conditions were especially favorable, except a mild threat of rain early Thursday morning, which probably reduced the gate receipts $10,000 for that day.

The profits of the Fair will be turned into re-construction and new buildings on the grounds. The Indiana Fair has the largest tract of ground in the United States for exposition purposes. The Manufacturers', the Women's, the Coliseum and the brick horse barn are only a beginning of large and imposing buildings which the Indiana Fair promises to have within a few years, and with the larger and better housing resources will come a greater Fair and greater crowds.

Indian does not measure up to other State Fairs in attendance, although our crowds are increasing from year to year. At least 300,000 people ought to go to the Hoosier Fair next year. We have the population to draw upon and it is reasonable to expect further expansion of public appreciation of the Fair. The people of our State ought to bear this fact in mind: The Indiana Fair belongs to them. It is conducted entirely to promote the

(Continued on Page 17)

The Basis of The Fair's Success

By CHARLES N. LINDLEY
President of Indiana State Board of Agriculture

C. N. LINDLEY

As president of the State Board of Agriculture, Mr. Lindley brought to bear on the Indiana Fair the experience which came to him in national exposition service. He had charge of the Horticultural Department of the Louisana Purchase Exposition in 1904 and for three months was in immediate charge of the Agricultural Department of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915. He was president of the Indiana Apple Show for five years. He has been identified with the Indiana Fair for about twenty years, has been in Purdue extension work, in active promotion service of farm organizations in his home county, and all his life has been a diligent worker in helping to upbuild the farming resources of the state.

"Co-operation" has been the watchword of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture in this unprecedented year of 1919. It has been a year of new records. Two new buildings, both large and imposing, have been erected and their need was fully proved at the recent Fair. All departments of the Fair were largely expanded over any other year. "Big Thursday" broke the attendance record for that day, and the crowds for the week were the largest in the history of the exposition. The revenues from all departments were heavier and the profits from the Fair were greater than ever before.

These gratifying results did not "just happen." They were due to the co-operative spirit that has prevailed in the membership of the Board. The executive committee has proved its fitness in meeting its responsibilities. That the building committee was qualified is amply proved in the completed Manufacturers' and Women's buildings, which are not outranked by similar structures on any American fair ground. These two committees were in the preliminary preparations of the Fair and when the exposition itself came on, these committeemen as well as other members of the Board became directors of departments, where their activities and responsibilities were greatly increased.

Never in the history of the Board have the members had so many duties to perform. Not only were two immense building erected, but others were improved and a complete sewer system constructed. All the members of the Board were on the Fair ground several days before the opening date, and each one had seemingly endless details to meet. Each department director was alert to his rseponsibilities, and each was determined to make a record of success which in total would mean a Fair of unprecedented success.

The hours were long, the work was heavy for the entire administrative force of the Fair, from the members of the Board and its secretaries, on down through the clerical forces and others who made up a great organization which worked to the one end of making the Fair of 1919 an enterprise which not only was greater than any of the past, but to establish a new standard by which Indiana Fairs of years to come may be compared.

The Indiana Fair is old in years, but it has had new vim this year. It has increased its housing facilities and is looking forward to further improvements in this direction in the immediate future. That the Fair is popular with the people of the State, and that it may with oncoming years have still greater favor from them, was forcefully demonstrated. That the Indiana Fair has not by any means reached the end of its resources in exposition material was evident in the larger and finer flocks and herds which came from Hoosier farms. It has been said that the Indiana Fair is the "show window of the Hoosier farms." And this is true. The Fair is the rallying point for breeders of live stock and tillers of the soil who are proud of their achievements. It is the point to which other breeders and farmers come to see these achievements that they, too, may accomplish greater results on their home lands.

The brilliant success of the Fair this year inspires members of the State Board of Agriculture to greater results in the years to come. They realize in full that these results are possible only through continued diligence and co-operation, and with these forces in full swing, it is not easy to forecast the big accomplishments that may be brought about.

The board during the year has worked on a definite policy of construction, and made a very substantial beginning by the erection of two buildings. The Fair years ago outgrew its facilities, and the demand for larger and better buildings has come both from exhibitors and from the public. That the rebuilding of the Fair's housing facilities should extend along the entire line of departments is made evident by the construction work that has been accomplished.

A large and adequate cattle barn, to take the place of the present frame structures which are only shelters from the weather; a better building for poultry, another for agricultural products, further improvement of the swine pavilion, the removal of and improvement of the sheep pavilion, a structure to show dairy products which will measure up to the growth of this important Hoosier industry, better facilities for showing the horticultural products—all of these are needed to make the Indiana Fair equipment measure up to the demands of exhibitors and to meet the convenience and comfort of the public.

This is the building program upon which the board began work this year. It will require some years to carry such a program to a successful end, but persistent effort and the construction of two or three buildings a year will bring it about.

The Indiana Fair is fortunate in having a tract of ground of 214 acres over which to spread its buildings. The tract of land is, in fact, ample to meet the need for building sites for a great many years.

VALUE OF FAIR WAS IN ITS SCHOOLING

Farm People Came to Learn and Exhibitors to Teach

BOTH THERE IN FORCE

Every Show Ring and Exhibit Had Its Eager Crowds

By CHARLES KENNEDY
Recording Secretary, Indiana State Board of Agriculture.

Outstanding above the record crowds, the departments with overflowing exhibits, the new buildings, the popular attractions, and numerous features of the Indiana Fair, is to be seen a still more forceful fact: The Fair to a greater degree than ever was an educational institution. The men and women from the farms who came to the poultry show; the cattleman who sought out his favorite breed; the man from the farm who was mostly interested in Belgian, Percheron, Clydesdale, or grade draft horses; the sheep flockmaster, intent upon learning all he could about other flocks of Shropshires or Dorsets, that he might apply the new information to his own rams and ewes; the swine breeders—and every breed had its enthusiastic students—all these promoters of Indiana live stock and soil activities came to the Fair for the prime purpose of learning.

The Indiana Fair this year was an up-to-the-minute school. There were no text-books to be studied, no examinations for the students to pass, but the Fair was educational. While the visitors came in multiples of ten thousand to see and to learn, the exhibitors—more than 800 of them—came in the greatest force the Fair ever knew to teach. And with them came their flocks and herds, their soil and orchard products, to be used in the teaching by observation. The exhibitor may have had a personal purpose in winning prizes on his live stock or soil products, for premiums bring him immediate revenue and broadens his markets for what he may have to sell. But behind this purpose was also a personal pride in showing what he had achieved.

The better horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, corn and other treasures from the Indiana farm seen at the Fair this year were in untold instances largely due to the information that the exhibitors themselves gained in years gone by when they came to the State Fair with open minds and eyes.

The Indiana live stock raiser and tiller of the soil who has gone very far in his efforts to raise better animals or grow better crops has been a student of these products at the Hoosier Fair, and the more fairs he has attended, the better have been his own results on his home lands.

The breeding associations have increasingly recognized the Indiana Fair as a medium for promoting educational work among live stock raisers.

(Continued on Page 12)

FIRST PUPILS TO ATTEND INDIANA FAIR'S SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS

Over fifty Indiana farm girls representing nearly as many counties spent ten delightful days in the new school, where they were instructed in all phases of home management, and individual, home and community health. They also went on many educational sight-seeing trips in Indianapolis and were in school during the entire period of the State Fair.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS A GLOWING SUCCESS

Pupils Came From Farms and Received Substantial Instruction

STUDIED AND PLAYED

Much Social Enjoyment Woven Into Program

The State Fair's School of Home Economics, which held its first sessions from August 28 to September 6, was a signal success from the beginning, and the girls who attended went home to spread the word of the extraordinary fine time they had while in the school, while they reveled in the enjoyment of the Fair, and while they were entertained in various ways down in the city of Indianapolis. Always they under the watchful eyes of the schools board of managers, made up of Mrs. Charles N. Lindley, Mrs. S. W. Sewall and Mrs. Lewis Taylor, who were untiring and sympathetic in their efforts to give the girls beneficial schooling and wholesome enjoyment. The board of managers worked with enthusiasm, and were especially busy for days before the school opened and while the girls were arriving before the Women's building was ready to receive them. The dormitory and school rooms were unplastered and other details had not been completed, but these did not hinder the work of the school or the comfort of the pupils.

While the girls were diligent in their school work, social entertainment was not overlooked by the managers. While their rooms in the new building were being made ready for them, the girls lived at a hotel down in the city, and this was an experience that was new to most of them and one that was much enjoyed. They visited the state house, which some of them saw for the first time, and the soldiers' monument with its gushing fountains was also seen several times. They shopped at the large stores and reveled in the busy life of the retail district of Indianapolis. Everywhere they went they were cordially received by Indianapolis business men.

One of the chief events on the social program was a 6 o'clock dinner served for them at the Claypool hotel. Of course, they attended the theatre. They also went to church on Sunday morning and that afternoon they were the guests of the Indianapolis Street Railway Co. which gave them a special car for a sight-seeing trip of many miles in the residence districts of the city and to some of the parks. At Riverside Park, the largest in Indianapolis, time was given for strolls.

When the girls took up their work in the new building, they were organized on a military basis, being formed in squads with the following captains: Marie Gast, Bernice Lewis, Velma Smith and Mrs. E. Guy Collings.

A daily schedule was closely followed. The girls left their snowy beds in the big dormitory at the sound of a bell at 6:30 a. m. and breakfast was served at 7. Then the dormitory and dining room were cleared and the meals for the day were started. At 9:30 Mrs. Nellie K. Jones gave a food demonstration. Lunch followed and at 1 p. m. the girls heard a lecture on the pictures in the art gallery of the Women's building. Another food demonstration was given rfom 2 to 4 p. m., dinner was served at 5:30. The evenings were given to music and other entertainment, the retiring bell rang at 9 and thirty minutes later lights were out and silence prevailed.

In addition to the food demonstrations, the girls profited from the health talks given by Mrs. Edna H. Edmondson, of Indiana University. In taking care of the dormitory and dining room, as well as in the preparation and serving of meals, much good instruction was given the girls in home management by Miss Geraldine Hadley, supervisor. The girls were divided into groups for these tasks, and the groups were shifted from one duty to another each day, so they turned the work into pleasure. They attended the night hippodrome show one evening as the guests of the Fair management.

As an incentive to good work in the school, a prize in the form of a free scholarship at Purdue University was offered, and at the end of the term the best record had been made by Grace McCutcheon, the alternate to use the scholarship being Bernice Lewis. Honorable mention was given Mabel Hester, Roberta Wilson and Mrs. Guy Collings.

The counties and the girls who represented them in the school were: Adams, Esta Fleming; Bartholomew, Louise Brockman; Benton, Bernice Lewis; Blackford, Lula Hites; Boone, Emmalyne Miash; Cass, Arthusia Phillips; Clay, Ina Northway; Delaware, Gladys Hamilton; Dubois, Robert Wilson; Elkhart, Fern Cotterill; Fayette, Eva Beason and Gertrude Gettinger; Fulton, Marie Gast and Mary Hire; Grant, Ruth Flora; Green, Pearl Simpson; Hamilton, Margaret Follett, Ruth Barker, Virginia White, Jaunita Rush; Henry, Martha Shepherd; Hancock, Irene Poer; Harrison, Fern Grable; Hendricks, Ethel Kenney; Howard, Blanche Smith; Jefferson, Leah Barber; Lake, Harriet Benjamin; Lagrange, Mildred Eaton; Marion, Fern VanSickle and Marcia Orme; Morgan, Lulu Leitzman and Marie Brown; Montgomery, Melva Hendricks; Noble, Elizabeth Voris; Newton, Gladys Stockton and Addie Murphy; Pulaski, Dora Blime; Parke, Mrs. Guy Collings; Posey, Elizabeth Brown; Randolph, Opal Schockney; Sullivan, Faye Baughman; Scott, Velma Everett and Mable Hester; Steuben, Velma Smith; Tipton, Mable Bouse; Vanderburg, Grace McCutcheon; Wabash, Doris Bryan; Washington, Irene Newton and Margaret Strecker; Wells, Edith Beeler and Beth Garrett; Whitley, Mida Abbott.

BARTHOLOMEW GIRLS WON

Sixteen "Teams" in State Fair Canning Contest

One of the most interesting and spirited contests at the Fair was that of the girls' canning clubs, in which "teams" from sixteen counties took part. The first prize was won by the team of four girls from Bartholomew county, made up of Blanche Robertson, supervisor; Laura Kissling, Hazel Holder, Elizabeth Schaffer and Ada Newby. Second honors went to the Parke county team, composed of Blanche Havens, supervisor; Ella S. Strange, Ethel Dillon, Blanche Warren and Ruth Overpeck. Hendricks county won the third prize, its team being Pansy Norton, supervisor; Emma Walton, Genevieve Sellers, Mary Davis and Mary Spears. Fourth place was awarded to Madison county, its team being Mrs. V. R. Mullin, supervisor; Irene Webster, Gertrude Thurston, Georgit Schultz and Doris Allman. The teams are to give a canning demonstration at Purdue University.

DISPLAYS OF FRUIT

Fair's Exhibit Reflected State Crop Conditions

The horticulture show at the Fair reflected crop condition over the State, and each individual display showed the results which can be obtainable under adverse conditions if the grower has the talent and will persistently apply it to fruit trees and vines and bushes. Chris King, of Milroy, won first prize on five trays of apples for market and on five trays for home; W. A. Caubler, of Salem, won first on five plates for market, and on five plates for home use the first award went to Frank Moffit, of Carmel.

In the apple sweepstakes the winners of blue ribbons were: Best tray of any variety, W. A. Caubler; plate, any variety, Chris King; plate of peaches, Mrs. W. B. Flick, Indianapolis; pears, Mrs. Flick; most beautiful plate and tray of apples, Chris King.

The only pears on display were shown by Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Flick, who competed against each other for prize ribbons, the honors being well divided between these two old-time exhibitors, who send their best fruit to the Fair every year.

Most of the firsts in grapes were won by A. D. Norris, of Anderson; W. B. Flick, Alvin R. Dittrich and Bauer & Steinkamp, Indianapolis. Mr. Norris won first on five clusters and for the best collection.

The Fair's fruit show was under the direction of S. W. Taylor, who staged a brilliant display of Hoosier orchard, garden and vineyard products that won the warm approval of many thousand visitors every day.

STATE FAIR BRIDE

Thousands of Spectators See Military Wedding at Race Track

The first wedding publicly celebrated at the Indiana Fair in many years was that on Thursday afternoon when Miss Elva Ruth Kauffman, of Indianapolis, became the bride of Sergt. William A. Jacoby, also of that city. Twenty thousaid pairs of eyes looked on from the grand stand and the paddock of the race course while Orlando R. South, of Indianapolis, who had served as chaplain at Fort Harrison, tied the nuptial knot. The wedding march was played by the 71st New York Infantry band, and the wedding party was heartily applauded by the great audience.

The wedding was an incident of another ceremony which had a military flavor. In addition to winning a bride, Sergeant Jacoby also was awarded a Croix de Guerre for bravery while in service with the marines at Chauteu-Thierry in June, 1918. A medal of the same kind was also awarded Private Reed Morrow, of Crawfordsville, for saving a comrade while under fire at Argonne Woods. The American Distinguished Service Cross was presented to Howard Cooke, who was with the Sixth Marines. The presentations were made by Lieut. E. C. Boyce, of the Indianapolis marine recruiting station. Forty marines in uniform formed a background for the ceremonies.

AUTO SHOW LARGEST EVER AT STATE FAIR

Big Manufacturers' Building Proved Too Small

READY ON OPENING DAY

E. S. Jordan, Cleveland Manufacturer, Chief Speaker

The Indiana State Fair's automobile show, elaborate as it has been in the past, established a new standard for itself in the 1919 exposition. The new Manufacturers building, the largest and best appointed structure in the country that is given over to shows of motor cars, fired auto manufacturers and agencies with increased enthusiasm, which resulted in a demand for floor space that was greater than the building offered, and with a handsome new house filled to capacity with bright new cars, the attendance of crowds was larger than in any other year.

The Manufacturers' building was complete in all details, as was the show of cars, on the first day of the Fair, and the building was dedicated with befitting ceremonies. Charles N. Lindley, president of the State Board of Agriculture, turned the building over to the Indianapolis Automobile Trade Association, and it was accepted by A. B. Wagner, president of that organiation. The chief speaker was Edward S. Jordan, president of that organization. The chief speaker was Edward S. Jordan, president of the Jordan Motor Car Co., of Cleveland. He said that "Indiana spells transportation in the modern sense. Early in the last century she recognized this great factor by building a national road across the State and by digging a canal from the Ohio river to Lake Michigan. Then followed the construction of the greatest net work of railroads in the United States, and after that she began building as fine a system of paved roads as can be found anywhere. For fifteen years it has been possible to travel to about any corner of Indiana on an interurban car."

In compliment to the quality of motor cars built in Indianapolis factories, Mr. Jordan said: "Detroit is the home of the car for the kindergarten class; Cleveland is the home of the car for the high school grades, while Indianapolis cars are for the university students."

The motor show was ably managed by John Orman, who concentrated much attention on the general decorations. Eight thousand pink and red roses and 26,000 other blooms were woven into the frame steel work, neat signs of uniform design swung over each exhibit, which made it easy for the crowds to find cars in which they were most interested. The south side of the building was occupied by trucks and commercial cars, the west end was filled by exhibits of accessories. The big pit and the north side of the building were filled with passenger cars, including new models for 1919 and cars which made their public debut.

There were 98 exhibitors in the show, 44 of them displaying 62 makes of passenger cars; 22 firms showed commercial cars, and 32 accessory manufacturers and dealers had attractive booths.

The big building swarmed with visitors every day and at times was over-crowded.

WOMEN'S BUILDING WON HIGH PRAISE

Big Crowds Swarmed in on Every Day of Fair

SPEAKERS AT DEDICATION

Displays of Arts and Crafts of Fine Quality

The Women's building dedicated at the Indiana Fair on Tuesday afternoon, September 2, opened a new era for fine arts at the exposition. The building itself, large in its dimensions, massive in construction, well arranged in its broad floor and wall space, and well lighted by day and night, mesures up to all of its early promise of being a new rallying point for the women of Indiana, for whom it was especially built.

The dedicatory ceremonies were held at the broad entrance, just outside the loggia which stretches in a long and attractive vista, with graceful arches overhead, the full length of the structure. The music for the ceremonies was by the Indianapolis Military Band.. The speakers were Charles N. Lindley, president of the State Board of Agriculture; John Isenbarger, director of fine arts; Mrs. Media Sexton, assistant director; Mrs. Charles N. Lindley, chairman of the women's board in charge of the School of Home Economics; Mrs. Nellie K. Jones, food demonstrator and lecturer in the school, and George Ade, who was spokesman for the people of the whole State.

Following this brief formal opening, the big building was swarming with thousands of admirers throughout the week. The women were especially interested in the displays of needlework, examples of craftsmanship and decorated china, shown at the north end of the main floor. The flower show's plants were used for decorative purposes, while the blooms were displayed on tables. At the south end were displays of preserved fruits and culinary products, which made the most lavish show that Indiana women have ever sent to the State Fair. On the main floor, too, were special displays by Indianapolis business houses. The music for the week was by Janet Adler's orchestra of young women, whose jazz and popular airs added much to the enjoyment of the visitors from all corners of the Hoosier land. Refreshments were served by the business women's division of the Indianapolis Department Club.

The judges and other familiar with the fine arts shown from year to year noted an increase in the number of exhibits and an improvement in the quality. It is hoped that with a great building now available, this department will gain rapidly in the favor of the artists, craftsmen and needleworkers of the State, and that next year the exhibition capacity of the building will be fully utilized by their handiwork.

HOW TO HANDLE BEES

Charles Yost, bee expert of the State entomologist bureau, attracted much attention at the Fair when he climbed into a large wire cage containing hundreds of bees and demonstrated how to handle them without getting stung. The honey makers swarmed over his head and face and he covered his hands with bees.

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SHORTHORN SHOW AN INTERSTATE CONTEST

Honors Well Distributed at the Indiana Fair

LARGE CLASSES IN RING

Some of the Nation's Best Herds Were Represented

The Shorthorn show at the Indiana Fair was an inter-state exhibition, some of the nation's leading herds being represented, coming from Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Tennessee. There were 15 junior yearlings in one class and 18 senior bull calves in another, and the aged cows with calf at side was a fine show of matrons. There were 11 in the class for two-year-old heifers and 16 roans and two whites in the senior yearling contest and 15 senior heifer calves were attractive candidates. The prize winners were:

Aged bulls—1, Frank R. Edwards, Tiffin, O., on Pride of Oakdale. 2, John Owen, Noblesville, on Royal Choice 2d. 3, Harlan & Safford, Alexandria, on Gloster of the Dales. 4, Ewald Bros., Tiffin, O., on Maxwalton Adorner. 5, Cortland Marshall, New Lebanon, O., on Earl Marshall. 6, Geo. J. Roth, Boonville, on Maxwalton Stamp. Two-year-olds—1, Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, O., on Collynie Knight. 2, O. C. Lower, Atlanta, on Village Hercules. 3, Ewald on Elmwood Adorner. 4, W. C. Rosenberger & Sons, Tiffin, O., on Ringmaster. 5, H. T. D. Willis, Shouns, Tenn., on Parkdale Eminent. 6, G. M. Oliphant & Sons, Freedom, on Gloster Seal. 7, G. B. Pinkerman, Fairmont, on Victoria Lad 2d. Senior yearlings—1, J. R. Jones, Williamsville, Ill., on Hercules Diamond. 2, Roth on Cypress Reformer. Junior yearlings—1, Rosenberger on Cloverleaf Royalist. 2, Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn., on Scotch Gloster. 3, Jess C. Andrew, Westpoint, on Pines Renown. 4, Carpenter & Ross on Maxwalton Monarch. 5 and 6, Noblesville Milling Co., Noblesville, on Parkdale Villager and Royal Baron. Senior bull calves—1 and 2, Carpenter & Ross on Maxwalton Farmer and Maxwalton Ornament. 3, Marshall on Master Marshall. 4, Lespedeza on Lespedeza's Choice. 5, Jones on Lord Dale. 6, James E. Silverton & Sons, Rossville, on Lady's Stamp. 7 and 9, Andrew on Pines Champion and Pines Gloster. 8, Foster & Shubert, Carmel, on Maxwalton Beau. 10, W. S. Robbins & Sons, Horace, on Villager's Seal. 11, Lower on Headlight's Dale. 12, Owen on Mysie's Choice. Junior bull calves—1, Harlan & Safford on Village Dale. 2, Foster & Shubert on Urban Goods Pride. 3 and 6, Andrew on Pines Archer and Pines Proud Hero. 4, Carpenter & Ross on Maxwalton Evolution. 5, Edward on Nonpareil Boy. 7, Edwards on Pride of Oakdale 4th. 8, Lower on Coral Lee. 9, Wills on Orange Goods. 10, H. E. Lochry, Franklin, on Jupiter Gloster.

Aged cows—1, Edwards on Escana Missie 3d. 2, Owen on King's Gift. 3, 5 and 6, Carpenter & Ross on Carrie's Last. Maxwalton Mina 8th and Stittyton Princess 6th. 4, Roth on La Verne 15th. Two-year-olds—1, Rosenberger on Cloverleaf Gloster. 2, Marshall on Maxwalton Lavender. 3, Carpenter & Ross on Lovely of Parkdale. 4, Edwards on Mulberry 6th. 5, Ewald on Elmwood Rose. 6, Lower on Sunflower. Senior yearlings—1, Rosenberger on Cloverleaf Miss 3d. 2 and 5, Carpenter & Ross on Maxwalton Julia and Maxwalton Fancy 4th. 3, Lespedeza on Meadowbrook Secret. 4, Owen on Rosa Hope 21st. 6, Marshall on Fair Morning 6th. Junior yearlings—1 and 3, Lespedeza on Bracelet 8th and Princess Alice 3d. Edwards on Missie of Oakdale. 4, Ewald on Nonpareil Lady. 5, Jones on Dora May 12th. 6, Noblesville on Rosemary of Oakdale. Senior heifer calves—1 and 4, Lespedeza on Lespedeza Rosemary and Lespedeza Bracelet 10th. 2, Edwards on Missie of Oakdale 2d. 3 and 6, Carpenter & Ross on Maxwalton Fancy 5th and Maxwalton Rosewood 17th. 5, Rosenberger on Cloverleaf Missie. Junior heifer calves—1, Carpenter & Ross on Maxwalton Mina 20th. 2, Lespedeza on Lespedeza Butterfly. 3 and 5, Jones on Cherry Victor 2d and Cherry Lil 25th. 4, Edwards on Oakdale Clipper. 6, Rosenberger on Cloverleaf Claret 8th.

Graded herds—1, Edwards. 2, Carpenter & Ross. 3, Rosenberger. 4, Owen. 5, Lower. 6, Marshall. Young herds—1, Lespedeza. 2, Carpenter & Ross. 3, Edwards. 4, Rosenberger. 5, Roth. Calf herds—1 and 4, Carpenter & Ross. 2, Lespedeza. 3, Jones. 5, Edwards. 6, Andrew. Get of sire (four)—1, Edwards on Pride of Albion. 2. Carpenter & Ross on Revolution. 3 and 4, Lespedeza on Imperial Gloster and Lespedeza Sultan. 5, Andrew on Lord Avondale. 6, Owen on Cumberland Marshall. Produce of cow (two)—1. Edwards on Queen Missie. 2, Lespedeza on Scotch Bracelet. 3 and 4, Carpenter & Ross on Sinnissippi Fancy and Sittyton Princess. 5, Marshall on Fair Morning 7th. 6, Roth on Bellmore Amarinth.

Senior and grand chambion bull. Pride of Oakdale. Junior champion, Cloverleaf Royalist.

Senior and grand champion female, Cloverleaf Gloster. Junior champion, Lespedeza Bracelet 8th.

Indiana Shorthorn Futurity

Senior bull calves—1, James E. Silverton & Sons, Rossville, on Lady's Stamp. 2, W. S. Robbins & Son on Villager's Seal. 3 and 5, Jess C. Andrew, Westpoint, on Pines Champion and Pines Gloster. 4, Foster & Shubert, Carmel, on Maxwalton Beau. 6, Perry Hunt, Danville, on Sappy Lad. 7, John Owen Noblesville, on Mysie's Choice. 8, Smith & George, Franklin, on Superb Sultan. 9 and 10, George J. Roth, Boonville, on White Stamp and Golden Drop. Junior bull calves—1, Harlan & Stafford, Alexandria, on Village Dale. 2, Foster & Shubert on Urban Goods Pride. 3 and 4, Andrew on Pines Archer and Pines Proud Hero. 5, O. C. Lower, Atlanta, on Corral Lee. 6, J. H. Clamme, Upland, on Gallant Victor. 7, H. E. Lochry, Franklin, on Jupiter Gloster.

Senior heifer calves—1 and 8, Andrew on Ury 8th and Victoria 82d. 2, Silverton on Secret's Maid 8th. 3 and 10, Roth on Nonpareil Princess 14th and Cypress Amarinth 4th. 4, Foster & Shubert on Collynie Missie 1st. 5, Clamme on 38th Miami Victoria. 6 and 9, Perry Hunt & Son, on Estell 2d and Royal Girl. 7, Harlan & Safford on Dutchess of Gloster. Junior heifer calves—1, Lower on Nataile 2d. 2, Silverton on Lavender Delight 4th. 3 and 4, Andrew on Rosemary 251st and Cinderella 3d. 5, Clamme on Colonial Princess.

LAST ISSUE FOR 1919

With the October issue, "The Hub" closes its series for 1919, to resume publication next spring.

HEREFORDS SHOWN BY BREEDERS OF INDIANA

Only One Outstate Exhibitor at the Hoosier Fair

KEEN CONTESTS IN ARENA

Championships Were Won by the Fairfax Family

When the spectators at the Indiana Fair saw the Hereford show, there was no onger any wonder that breeders from over the world come to the Hoosierland for their foundation stock. It was practically an Indiana show, with one competing breed from out of the state.

There were many royal contests for the ribbon honors in the Coliseum arena and the awards were distributed as follows:

Aged bulls—1, Warren T. McCray, Kentland, on Brummel Fairfax. 2, J. W. Van Natta, Lafayette, on Tippecanoe Fairfax. 3, Frank Fox, Oaklandon, on Kirk Fairfax. 4, F. R. Mullendore & Son, Franklin, on Polled Dale. Two-year-olds—1, McCray on Romeo Fairfax. 2, Van Natta on Tippecanoe Diamond. 3, J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, on Don Perfection. 4, Enochs & Wortman, Jackson, Miss., on Royal Comfort. 5, Renner Stock Farm, Hartford City, on Bullion Garfield. Senior yearlings—1 and 2, McCray on James Perfection and Indiana Fairfax. 3, Van Natta on Royal Mischief. 4, Enochs & Wortman on Trademark 9th. 5, Crouch on Tippecanoe's Dale. Junior yearlings—1, Crouch on Disturber Fairfax. 2, McCray on Duncan Fairfax. 3, Mullendore on Polled Fairfax. Senior bull calves—1 and 2, McCray on Dean Fairfax and Cato Fairfax. 3, Rene McCoy, Lafayette, on Van Natta Fairfax 4th. 4 and 5, Enochs & Wortman on Donald Rupert and Dudley Donald. 6, Fox on Fair Fox. Junior bull calves—1 and 2, McCray on Hiram Fairfax and Marcus Fairfax. 3, Mullendore on Russel Dale. 4, Crouch on Prince Tippecanoe. 5, Fox on Abner Fox. 6, Van Natta on Chance Fairfax.

Aged cows—1 and 4, McCray on Lena Fairfax and Dolly Fairfax. 2, Van Natta on Belle Blanchard. 3, Crouch on Maple Lass 38th. 5, Mullendore on Donnie Fairfax. 6, Renner on Josephine. Two-year-olds—1 and 4, Van Natta on Miss Perfection and Bonnie Donald. 2 and 6, Enochs & Wortman on Magnolia Lass and Lucile Fairfax. 3 and 5, McCray on Lady Donald and Lady Help Fairfax. Senior yearlings—1, 2 and 3, McCray on Orphan Fairfax, Cynthia Fairfax and Betsy Fairfax. 4, Mullendore on Miss Wilton. 5, Crouch on Belle Woodford. 6, Enochs & Wortman on Magnolia Lass 7th. Junior yearlings—1 and 4, McCray on Beatrice Fairfax and Lucretia Fairfax. 2 and 5, Van Natta on Lady Evelyn and Lucile Brummel. 3, Crouch on Bondsman's Lass. 6, Mullendore on Shadeland Lassie. Senior heifer calves—1 and 3, McCray on Doe Fairfax and Hazel Farmer. 2, Van Natta on Tippecanoe Lass 36th. 4, Enochs & Wortman on Dollie Dunbar. 5, 6 and 7, Fox on Agnes Fox, Ann Fox and Miss Dunn. 8 and 11, Crouch on Jane Fairfax and Martha Woodford. 9, Mullendore on Miss Climax. 10, Henry Hoefer, Lafayette, on Miss Liberty. Junior heifer calves—1, 4 and 6, McCray on Sybil Fairfax, Hazel Fairfax and Jewel Fairfax. 2, Hofer on Ideal Maid. 3, Van Natta on Carrie Brummel. 5 and 7, Enochs & Wortman on Blanche Rupert and Lady Rupert.

Graded herds—1, McCray. 2, Van Natta. 3, Crouch. 4, Mullendore. Young herds—1 and 3, McCray. 2, Van Natta. 4, Enochs & Wortman. 5, Mullendore. Calf herds—1 and 2, McCray. 3, Enochs & Wortman. 4, Van Natta. 5, Fox. 6, Mullendore. Get of sire (four)—1 and 2, McCray on Perfection Fairfax. 3, Enochs & Wortman on Prime Lad 50th. 4, Mullendore on Chester Fairfax. 5, Fox on Anxiety Fairfax. Produce of cow (two)—1, 2 and 3, McCray on Lena, Cleopatra and Beau Real's Maid. 4 and 5, Van Natta on Diamond Lucile and Perfection Chance. 6, Enochs & Wortman on Lady Belle.

Senior and grand champion bull, Brummel Fairfax. Junior champion, Dean Fairfax.

Senior and grand champion female, Miss Perfection. Junior champion, Orphan Fairfax.

Indiana Hereford Futurity

Senior bull calves—1 and 2, McCray on Dean Fairfax and Cato Fairfax. 3, Rene McCoy Lafayette, on Van Natta Fairfax 4th. 4, Frank Fox, Oakland, on Fair Fox. Junior bull calves—1, McCray on Marcus Fairfax. 2, F. R. Mullendore & Son, Franklin, on Russel Dale. 3, J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, on Prince Tippecanoe. 4, Fox on Abner Fox. 5, J. W. Van Natta, Lafayette, on Chance Fairfax.

Senior heifer calves—1 and 3, McCray on Doe Fairfax and Hazel Farmer. 2, Van Natta on Tippecanoe Lass 36th. 4, 5 and 6, Fox on Agnes Fox, Ann Fox and Miss Dunn. 7 and 10, Crouch on Jane Fairfax and Martha Woodford. 8, Mullendore on Miss Climax. 9, Henry Hoefer, Lafayette, on Miss Liberty. Junior heifer calves—1, 4 and 5, McCray on Sybil Fairfax, Hazel Fairfax and Jewel Fairfax. 2, Hoefer on Ideal Maid. 3, Van Natta on Carrie Brummel.

CROWDS AT HIPPODROME

State Fair's Night Show Won Public's Cordial Approval

The Indiana Fair's night hippodrome show was attended by large crowds through the week, especially on Wednesday night and Thursday afternoon when the coliseum was filled to its capacity. The wealth of live stock at the Fair made it possible to give unusually large and fine parades of horses and cattle, always the best spectacle seen at the exposition, the parade opening the program each evening. The hippodrome bill was made up of largely of ground acrobatics, with some good aerial numbers, and all of them won cordial approval from the spectators.

The coming of President Wilson to the Fair on Thursday night caused a matinee of the hippodrome to be given, which was attended by 4,500 or more people, most of them from the farm, and all of whom could not have remained for a night performance. The matinee experiment was so successful that it may be repeated next year.

The Fair also offered a strong outdoor vaudeville program, given at the race track, which included some of the hippodrome numbers.

The 71st New York Infantry band spent the week at the Fair and its brilliant music contributed much to the enjoyment of visitors. Perhaps 100,000 or more heard the band's concerts. The Indianapolis Military band played for the morning live stock shows and the Indianapolis Newsboys' band had large crowds at its concerts evtry morning and afternoon.

DODDIES CAME FROM FOUR STATES TO FAIR

Aberdeen-Angus Made an Extraordinary Showing

ALL WON WARM APPROVAL

They Were Well Fitted for the Ribbon Contests

Black doddies of royal breeding came from over Indiana, from Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee to participate in the extraordinary show of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at the State Fair. They not only proved their quality, but they had received intelligent fitting from the breeders and all lovers of livestock warmly approved of them. There were some veteran ribbon winners in the arena and others that gave much promise for the future. The prizes were awarded as follows:

Aged bulls—1, A. S. Ceil & Sons, Muncie, on Broadus Norwood 3d. 2, G. C. Parsons, Louisville, Ky., on Ames Plantation Ito. Two-year-olds—1, Parsons on Entian. 2, J. S. Caldwell & Sons, Chillicothe, O., on Bingno. 3, John Ball, Newcastle, on Blackcap Peer. 4, Ames Plantation, Grand Junction, Tenn., on Ames Plantation Premier. 5 and 6, Cecil on Prince Commander and Flora's Hero 2d. Senior yearlings—1, Ames on Ames Plantation Egerton. 2, Parsons on Epistle. Junior yearlings—1, Parsons on Bertholdd. 2, Ames on Ames Plantation Beaumont. 3, Cecil on Prince Norwood. 4, Caldwell on Bingen 4th. 5 and 6, H. A. Thompson, Portland, on Proud Peer and Elmore. Senior bull calves—1, Parsons on Postman. 2, B F. Baker, Greensburg, on Blackbird Leonard. 3, Ames on Ames Plantation Bruce. 4, Cecil on Norwood Prince 2d. 5, Caldwell on Eternal. 6, E. M. Wilson, Anderson, on Wilson's Norwood. Junior bull calves—1, Wm. A. Phares, Tipton, on Bendix of Meadowlawn. 2 Parsons on Bestman. 3, Caldwell on Pemento. 4, Ames on Ames Plantation Balder. 5, Cecil on Prince Norwood 2d. 6, B. F. Simmons & Son, Lebanon, on Pilot Simmons. 7, Frank P. Modlin & Son, New Castle, on Broadus M.

Aged cows—1, Parsons on Queen Milly of Sun Dance 3d. 2, Cecil on Hilldale Pride. Two-year-olds—1, Parsons on Eritus 5th. 2, Cecil on Lady Ida C. Senior yearlings—1 and 4, Ames on Ames Plantation Bonquita and Ames Plantation Hope. 2, Phares on Pride of Meadowlawn 122d. 3, Parsons on Entwine Erica 2d. 5, Caldwell on Pride of Hilldale. 6, Simmons on Pride's Jewel. Junior yearlings—1, Caldwell on Hilldale Barbara. 2, Phares on Queen of Meadowlawn. 3, Parsons on Blackbird 338th. 4, Simmons on Quira. 5 Cecil on Equity Lady Ida C. 6, Thompson on Norwood Blackcap Lady. Senior heifer calves—1, Wilson on Olga of White River. 2 and 5, Ames on Ames Plantation Kilda and Ames Plantation Bertha. 3, Parsons on Edith Pride. 4, Cecil on Norwood's Lady Ida. Junior heifer calves—1, Ames on Ames Plantation Beana. 2, Parsons on Blackbird 340th. 3 and 4, Caldwell on Eline of Hilldale and Bertha C. 4, Cecil on Blackbird Norwood.

Graded herds—1, Caldwell. 2, Cecil. Young herds—1, Ames. 2, Cecil. 3, Caldwell. Calf herds—1, Ames. 2, Caldwell. 3, Cecil. 4, Modin. Get of sire (four)—1, Parsons on Blackcap Star. 2 and 4, Ames on Edgerton W. and Black Poe. 3 and 6, Cecil on Equity Boy and Broadus Norwood 3d. 5, Caldwell on Balatum. Produce of cow (two)—1, 3 and 5, Cecil on Hilldale Pride, Pride of Hilldale and Ida 2d of Highland Co. 2, Parsons on S. S. Blackbird. 4 and 6, Caldwell.

Senior champion. Broadus Norwood 3d. Junior and grand champion, Postman.

Senior and grand champion female, Queen Milly of Sun Dance 3d. Junior champion, Ames Plantation Bonquita.

Indiana Aberdeen-Angus Futurity

Senior bull calves—1, B. F. Baker, Greensburg, on Blackbird Leonard. 2 and 4, A. S. Cecil & Sons, on Norwood Prince 2d and Equity's Queen Monarch. 3, E. M. Wilson, Anderson, on Wilson's Norwood. Junior bull calves—1, Wm. A. Phares, on Bendix of Meadow Lawn. 2, Cecil on Prince Norwood 2d. 3, B. F. Simmons, Lebanon, on Pilot Simmons. 4, Frank P. Modlin & Son, on Broadus M.

Senior heifer calves—1 and 5, Cecil on Norwood's Lady Ida and Flora's Equity Queen. 2, 3 and 7, Baker on Wayside Eisa, Blackbird Elizabeth and Endeavor Lassie. 4, Arthur Talbert, Rushville, on Lady Blackbird T. 6 and 8, Modlin on Lorine M. and Darlington May 3d. 9, Wilson on Blackbird Wilson. Junior heifer calves—1 and 3, Cecil on Blackbird Norwood and Norwood's Blackcap Betty. 2, H. A. Thompson, Portland, on Prism Blackbird 3d.

Herds—1, Baker. 2, Cecil. 3, Modlin.

PRESIDENT AT FAIR

When President and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson visited the Indiana Fair on Thursday evening, September 4, the day was marked by an estimated attendance of 70,000, while 20,000 packed the seats, aisles and arena of the coliseum to hear him speak on the League of Nations and the Peace Treaty. Mr. Wilson was the first President to visit the Fair since R. B. Hayes came in 1879. The arrangements at the Fair had been made by a general committee of Indianapolis men, which received the party from Washington down in the city and had charge of the reservation of seats and other arrangements at the coliseum, the building having been turned over to the committee by the Fair management.

It was dusk when Mr. Wilson arrived at the south gates and as he was to leave Indianapolis at 10 p. m., he went at once to the coliseum. The doors of the building had been opened to the crowds about 7:30 and the mightest jam to get in the building that was ever experienced at the Fair took place. Men and women poured through the various entrances like a rising tide, rushed for seats, which in a moment were all taken, and when the standing room in the arena was gone thousands pushed for entrance at the doors. Several women fainted in the crush, and shortly after the President began to speak the crowds, unable to withstand the discomfort of crowded standing room, began to disperse to the open air.

The great crowd cheered with its might upon the appearance of the President and the 71st New York infantry band played patriotic airs. Governor James P. Goodrich presided. The President spoke from at platform on the north side of the arena, the structure being arrayed in bunting and flags. He spoke for about an hour, discussing points involved in the League of Nations and Peace Treaty.

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HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

Published monthly during the Spring and Summer in the interests of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, Indiana State and County Fairs, Agricultural, Horticultural and Live-stock Associations and for the information of State Fair exhibitors and concessionaires.

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THE PREMIUM WINNERS' NUMBER

This issue of The Hub of the Universe features the winners of prizes at the Indiana State Fair of 1919, the largest and most successful exposition held in the history of the Hoosier land. Since the number of prize winners reaches several thousand, it has been found impractical to publish the name of each one, but the winners in the live stock division are published entire, as live stock was the dominating feature of the Fair, both in number of exhibits and in attention received from visitors. These lists of winners were made up from the records of the judges who made the awards and will be found accurate and complete.

CAFETERIA MADE A HIT

The self-serve cafeteria opened in the basement of the Women's building at the State Fair made a great hit with the hungry public throughout the week. The cafeteria occupies a very large, well lighted room. Along its west wall are the steam tables and glass cases of foods, with the kitchen adjoining on the south. The floor is filled with glass-topped tables and the place has capacity for serving hundreds of people at one time. And on Wednesday and Thursday, when the crowds at the Fair were largest, the resources of the cafeteria were overtaxed time and again. On these two days the hungry visitors began forming in line at 11 o'clock and the line was unbroken for two hours or more. The greatest rush came on Thursday, and before all the appetites had been satisfied the supply of food was exhausted, when it was necessary to close the doors. The cafeteria proved its worth and next year its management will be still better prepared to take care of the volume of business.

CARROLL COUNTY BOY BEST STOCK JUDGE

Gerald Lawson, Age 17, Wins the Purdue Scholarship

CLINTON TEAM WINNER

Contests Were the Best Ever Held at Indiana Fair

Gerald Lawson, a seventeen-year-old Carroll county boy, is the champion junior like stock judge of Indiana, and three Clinton county boys, Kenneth Cohee, seventeen; Wilfred Young, eighteen, and Hubert Moore, nineteen, constitute the champion team that will represent Indiana in a similar contest, at the international live stock show, at Chicago, in December. Lawson wins a $100 scholarship at Purdue University, while the Clinton county team wins the $200 trophy offered by the Indianapolis Union Stockyards Company, and $100 given by the State Board of Agriculture to defray expenses to the Chicago Stock Show.

The winners were named on Tuesday by Prof. C. F. Gobble, of Purdue University, who was in charge, as he completed the grading of papers by all the contestants and the names of the winners were announced at 11 o'clock in the Coliseum by Charles F. Kennedy, secretary of the state board of agriculture. This feature followed an inspection trip of the boys through the union stockyards and the plant of the Kingan Packing Company.

"We will do everything in our power to see that the Clinton county team gets the best coaching possible and will leave no stone unturned to see that they win the international contest," said Professor Gobble. "The contest which we held Tuesday was the largest and most complete of any similar event held in the United States, and with the training the boys have shown we are decidedly hopeful of getting a winning team for Indiana."

In the team contests, Carroll county ranked second, Henry county, last year's winners, third; Blackford county, fourth, and Johnson county, fifth. Kenneth Cohee, a member of the winning team, also ranked second in the individual scoring, thereby winning a $75 scholarship in the College of Agriculture at Purdue. Home Crandall, Henry county, was third and got a cash prize of $30. The twenty-one other winners and their prizes follows:

Fourth, Leslie Paschen, Monticello, $25; fifth, Wilfred Young, Frankfort, $20; sixth, Dwight Gadbury, Hartford City, $15; seventh, Floyd Carter, Bartholomew county, $14; eighth, Charles E. Mason, Henry county, $13; ninth, Roy Sheets, Carroll county, $12; tenth, Ralph Hopping, Dearborn county; Ray Humerhickhouse, Daviess county, and James White, Jr., Hancock county, tied, $10 each; thirteenth, Dorence Carson, Bartholomew county; Raymond Porter, Decatur county, and Henry Sharpe Warrick county, tied, $7 each; sixteenth, Gerald Mitchell, Johnson county, $5; seventeenth, Leonard Ebbinghaus, North Manchester, $5; eighteenth, Linn L. McGeath, Montpelier, and William Palmer, Inglefield, tied, $5 each; twentieth, Clarence Nunemaker, Plymouth, $5; twenty-first, Max Hardy, Pendleton, $5; twenty-second, Kenneth Johnson, Clayton, $5; twenty-third, Maurice Thompson, Pittsboro, $5; twenty-fourth, Paul W. Goodspeed, Bluffton, $5.

Gold medals were given to the various youngsters who scored high in the judging of various classes of live stock. The winners of these were: Horses, Henry Sharpe, Warrick county; beef cattle, Dwight Gadbury, Hartford City; dairy cattle, Floyd L. Carter, Bartholomew county; sheep, Robert Thompson, Clay county; hogs, Kenneth Cohee, Clinton county.

The contest this year was the best ever held at the State Fair, officials declared. The boys not only had better animals to judge than they have ever had before but the individuals and teams showed better training and more practice in judging. Plans will be made shortly for the contest next year.

SWARMING CROWDS SAW FOOD SHOW

Largest Display of Culinary Products Ever at Show

WAR BREADS AND DRINKS

Prize Awards Were Widely Distributed Over Indiana

The crowds began swarming to the show of culinary products in the new Women's building on the first day it was open, and on through the week this department had countless thousands of visitors. S. W. Taylor, in charge of the department, said it was the largest and best show of kitchen products ever made at the Fair, the preserved fruits, breads, cakes, candies, and the like, being shown in glass cases along the walls, the prize ribbons being awarded by Mrs. F. M. Hostetter of Evansville, assisted by Miss Lelia Taylor of Boonville.

War breads formed one of the features of the culinary department, showing the high degree of success Indiana women reached in producing bread without sugar or flour.

A new feature offered was that of displays of temperance drinks, and there were several candidates for prize ribbons. The exhibits showed that Indiana women are giving much attention to the preparation of non-intoxicating drinks for home use.

The whole culinary show was made up of rows and rows of canned fruits and vegetables, baked beans, syrups, cakes in many varieties, and even popcorn fritters were formed into appetizing arrays. The prize awards were widely distributed over Indiana, the women of Indianapolis taking especial interest in showing their talent as housewives and many first prizes were won by them.

The show of flowers was woven into decorative effects for the main floor of the Women's building, the palms and ferns forming a huge center piece, while the cut flowers were arranged on tables. The show of flowers was put on by the larger greenhouses of Indianapolis.

Mrs. D. P. Hollingsworth, 621 North Broadway, Greensburg, is searching for the owner of a gold watch and chain which came into her possession under peculiar circumstances, the night that President Wilson made an address at the Coliseum at the State Fair.

POLLED SHORTHORNS WERE FROM INDIANA

Five Hoosier Breeders Give a Brilliant Show

BEST EVER AT THE FAIR

Contests for Prize Ribbons Close in Many Instances

The best Polled Shorthorn resources of Indiana were in evidence at the State Fair, making the best show of the breed ever seen at the Hoosier exposition, five herds being represented, all of them from this state. The ribbon winners were:

Aged bulls—1, W. W. Rose & Sons, Rossville, on Royal Marshall. 2, Geo. McDonald & Son, Covington, on Marshall's Commander. Two-year-olds—1, Smith & George, Franklin, on Model Sultan. Senior bull calves—1, J. H. Clamme, Upland, on Sultan's Favorite. 2 and 6, Rose on Royal Selection and Marshall's Emblem. 3 and 5, Perry Hunt & Son, Danville, on Gen. Foch and Sappy. 4, Harry D. George, Franklin, on Superb Lad. 4, Harry D. George, Franklin, on Superb Sultan. Junior bull calves—1, Clamme on Gallant Victor. 2, McDonald on Royal Monarch.

Aged cows—1, Clamme on 30th Miami Victoria. 2 and 3, McDonald on Sylph of Miami and May Queen. 4, Rose on Crimson Jenny. Two-year-olds—1 and 2, McDonald on Leedale Mayflower C. and Leedale Mayflower B. 3, Rose on Sultan's Chance. Senior yearlings—1 and 4, Rose on White Blossom and Fair Zaddae. 2, McDonald on Mayflower 4th. 3, Smith & George on Mary Victor. Junior yearlings—1 and 5, Rose on Marshall's Rosemary and Fair Rosemary. 2, Clamme on Sultan's Fashion. 3 and 4, McDonald on Leedale Mayflower E. and May Queen 6th. Senior heifer calves—1, Rose on Crimson Lady. 2 and 6, Clamme on 38th Miami Victoria and Cecelia Sultana. 3, McDonald on Sultana Lancaster. 4 and 5, Hunt on Estell 2d and Red Miami. Junior heifer calves—1, Rose on Royal Jenny. 2, Clamme on Colonial Princess. 3, McDonald on Leedale Mayflower 5th.

Graded herds—1, Rose. 2, McDonald. Young herds—1, Rose. Calf herds—1, Rose. 2, Hunt. Get of sire (four)—1, McDonald on Lock Lee Dale. 2 and 4, Rose on Royal Marshall and Fair Sultan. 3, Hunt on Polled Archer. Produce of cow (two)—1, Rose on Zaddae 6th. 2 and 3, McDonald on Silver Leaf and Ida K.

Senior and grand champion bull, Royal Marshall. Junior champion, Sultan's Favorite.

Senior and grand champion female, Leedale Mayflower C. Junior champion, Crimson Lady.

CATTLE PRICES HIGH

Recent Sales of Shorthorns in Indiana Auctions

Shorthorn prices continue to rule high in Indiana auction sales. Total receipts from a sale by Donnelly & Sons, of Madison county, on September 11, were about $30,000, cows selling at $600 to $1,825; two-year-old heifers, $500 to $1,000; heifer calves, $300 to $775; bulls, $500 to $850.

Fifty-one head of Shorthorns sold for $43,000 on the farm of Maurice Winn, near Logansport, August 23d. One imported cow brought $1,625 and the calf at her side sold for $900. Over half of the animals were sold to buyers living outside the State.

129 JERSEYS MAKE A FINE SHOWING

Seven of the Eleven Exhibitors Were From Indiana

A GOOD FUTURITY SHOW

How Honors Were Distributed in the Prize Contests

Eleven exhibitors showed 129 Jerseys in the dairy cattle department of the Indiana Fair, seven of the exhibitors being from this state, and the show, as a whole, as well as in many details, was highly interesting. One of the more spirited contests was the class for two-year-old heifers. Longview Farm had the largest herd and won many honors. The prize awards follow:

Aged bulls—1, Longview Farm, Lee's Summit, Mo., on Poet's Whiteheart. 2, Zike on King's Melia Ann Jolly Boy. 3, W. A. Brewerton, Libertyville, Ill., on Raleigh's Acland. 4, Mrs. C. C. Folk & Son, Springfield, O., on Chief Oxford Lad. Two-year-olds —1 and 2, Longview on Chief Raleigh and Emily's Poet. 3, C. B. Pierce, Lynnsburg, on Fairy's Violet Majesty. 4, Folk on Sultan's Southwest Majesty. Yearlings—1 and 3, F. S. Reynolds, Dayton, O., on Noma's Perfect Raleigh and Flower's Golden Boy. 2, Longview on Fashionable Fern Lad. 4, Brewerton on Thornbury's Peter the Great. Senior bull calves—1 and 2, Longview on Raleigh's Golden Pioneer and Agathy's Oxford Raleigh. 3, Brewerton on Thornbury's Golden Jolly. 4, C. E. Hinkle & Son, Kempton, on Sayda Jean's Raleigh. Junior bull calves—1 and 2, Longview on Chief Raleigh 3d and Manora's Fairy Lad. 3, Folck on Lily's Oxford Majesty. 4, A. D. King, Muncie, on Raleigh's Sailor Lad.

Aged cows—1, 2, 3 and 4, Longview on Golden Matron, Eminent's Darky Lass, Fountain's Pretty Maiden, and Queen's Raleigh Fontaine. Three-year- olds—1, Bolck on Fox's Majesty Maid. 2, Longview on Raleigh's Golden Kitty. 3, Reynolds on Leda's King's Daisy. 4, Brewerton on Rose's Baby Corma. Two-year-olds—1, Longview on Lily White. 2, Brewerton on Etta Brookhill. 3, Pierce on Viola's Eminent Pansy. 4, Folck on Kingsways Noble Pet. Senior yearlings—1, Brewerton on Premier Star Beauty. 2 and 4, Longview on Raleigh Red Feather and Raleigh's Evening Star. 3, Reynolds on Raleigh Silver Karnack. Junior yearlings—1, Folck on Oxford's Gypsy Cowslip. 2, Longview on Raleigh's Fairy Finance. 3, Shaw on Bell's Premier Lady. 4, Brewerton on Honey Thornbury. Senior heifer calves—1 and 2, Longview on Raleigh's Nema and Raleigh's Blue Feather. 3, Folck on Oxford's Servant Maid. 4, Brewerton on Jap's Miss Thornbury. Junior heifer calves—1 and 2, Longview on Raleigh's Golden Brightness and Raleigh's Royal Fairy. 3, Folck on Arden's Brightness. 4, Brewerton on Majesty's May Thornbury.

Graded herd—1 and 2, Longview. 3, Folck. 4, Brewerton. Young herd—1 and 2, Longview. 3, Folck. 4, Brewerton. Calf herd—1, Longview. 2, Folck. 3, Brewerton. 4, Zike.

Get of sire (four)—1 and 2, Longview on Poet's Writeheart and Flora's Queen's Raleigh. 3, Reynolds on Flora's Queen's Raleigh. 4, Brewerton on Interested Jap's Boy. Produce of cow (two)—1, 2 and 3, Longview on Raleigh's Poet's Emily, Kitty Maid and imp. Blue Feather. 4, Folck on Majesty's Maid of Nobility.

Senior and grand champion bull, Chief Raleigh. Junior champion, Noma's Perfect Raleigh.

Senior and grand champion cow, Golden Matron. Junior champion heifer, Premier Star Beauty.

Indiana Jersey Futurity

Junior yearling bull—1, Pierce. Senior bull calves—1, Hinkle. 2, Shaw. Junior yearling heifer's—1, Shaw on Bell's Premier's Lady. 2, Pierce on Viola's Favor. 3, Pierce on Viola's LaRosa. 4, Zike on Brier's Jolly Baby. Senior heifer calves—1 and 2, Pierce on Blonda's Alma and Snappy Helen. 3, Hinkle on Mousie Riotress. 4, Shaw on Oxford Bell Rose. 5, Zike on Matilda's May. 6, Zike on Shelby County Perfection. 7, Shaw on Oxford Jewell Maxine. 8, Hinkle on Meridale Raleigh Duchess.

GRADE DRAFTS AT FAIR

Many Fine Heavy Horses Come from Indiana Farms

The best showing of Indiana grade draft horses ever at the Indiana Fair was seen this year, the exhibition being notable in the number of breeders who came with their stock to the Fair for the first time and the number of candidates in the farm hitch contests. With a few exceptions it was an Indiana show and made it evident that an exceptional quality of Hoosier horses is being raised by the intelligent breeders. The prize winners on single grade drafts were:

Gelding or mare 4 years and over—1 and 3, Charles Griffin, Galveston; 2, Herbert Duckwall, Indianapolis; 4, John A. Day, Springport. Gelding or mare, 3 years and under 4.—1 and 3, Griffin; 2, Duckwall; 4, Day. 2 years and under 3.—1, Ellison Young, Summitville; 2, Griffin; 3, J. A. Leach, Atlanta. 1 year and under 2.—1, Painter Bros., Middletown; 2 and 3, Griffin. Champion.—Griffin.

The competition was sharp in the classes for farm teams and the prize ribbons were distributed among a number of winners. In the class for draft pairs of 3,500 pounds or over, the winners were: 1, Griffin; 2, Homeridge Farm, Jerseyville, Ill.; 3, Day; 4, Chesney Farm, Lake Villa, Ill.; 5, R. Graham, Whiteland; 6, Jesse Goodnight, Sheridan. The contest of light pairs brought out a strong show, the winners being: 1 ,Griffin; 2and 3 and 5, Othe Wyrich, Kempton; 6, A. G. Sodinberg, Osca, Ill.

The winners on young teams were: Three years and under 4.—1, Griffin; 2, Wyrich; 3, Sodinberg. Four years and under 5.—1, Day.

The show of heavy teams, two horses to a heavy truck, was very attractive and competition was close. The winners: 1, Griffin; 2, Homeridge Farm; 3 and 5, Day; 4, Herbert Duckwall, Indianapolis. Griffin won the event for four horses to a truck, with Day second and Duckwall third. The prize for the best county exhibit went to Hamilton county, one of the Hoosier fountainheads for good heavy horses.

JOY RIDE IN THE SKY

The Kokomo Aviation Company had several Curtiss airplanes at the Fair and made 15-minute flights, carrying many passengers during the week. Among the joy riders who saw the exposition from a height of several hundred feet were Charles N. Lindley, president, and Leonard B. Clore, of the State Board of Agriculture..

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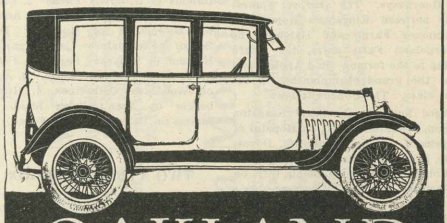

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10 HERDS COMPETE IN GUERNSEY SHOW

74 Animals In Ribbon Contests at the Indiana Fair

7 HERDS FROM INDIANA

Hoosier Futurity Contests Also Brought Out Good Talent

Three extra good herds from outside the state and seven from as many Hoosier farms, making a total of 74 head, formed the Indiana Fair's show of Guernseys. The sharpest contest was between Kingston's Hopeful of Edgemoor Farm, and Hambro, the Georgeland Farm entry, the award going to the former. Rag Apple again won the grand championship in the cow class. The awards follow:

Aged bulls—1, Goodhand Kingston & Son, Waukesha, Wis., on Hopeful of Edgemoor. 2, J. L. McIntosh, Dovesville, S. C., on Amiable of the Isle 2d. 3, Robert McNagny, Columbia City, on Cedartop's Fortune. Two-year-olds—1, C. R. George, Lafayette, on Hambro of Lookwell Guernsey Farm. 2, P. H. Crane & Bro., Lebanon, on Rex of Crane Farm. 3, Chesney Farm, Lake Villa, Ill., on Chesney Ches. Yearlings—1, Crane on St. Austel's Dividend. 2, Chesney on Mena's King of Chesney Farm. Senior bull calves—1, McIntosh on Amiable of the Isle 17th. 2, Crane on Bulldozer's Champion of Crane Farm. 3, McNagny on O'Reilly of Killarney Farm. 4, Chesney on Maid's King of Chesney Farm. Junior bull calves—1, Kingston on Raider's Major of Muskego. 2, Chesney on Pretor King of Chesney Farm. 2, McNagny on O'Hara of Killarney Farm. 4, Crane on Hambro's Marquis of Crane Farm.

Aged cows—1 and 4, Chesney on Rag Apple and Gold Speck. 2, McIntosh on Amiable's Caroline of Oak Ridge. 3, Kingston on imp. Crywoone Erica. Three-year-olds—1 and 2, Kingston on Raider's Butter Witch of Muskego and Raider's Irene of Muskego. 3, Crane on Angeline of Crane Farm. Two-year-olds—1 and 4, Crane on Nancy of Crane Farm and Hambro's Butterfly of Crane Farm. 2, McIntosh on imp. Duchess of Courtil Blicq. 3, Chesney Farm on Raider's Minnie of Muskego. Senior yearlings—1, Robert & Carl Nelson, Lebanon, on imp. Boone's Daisy. 2, Kingston on Forest Ramee of Hawthorne. 3, McIntosh on Carrie's Gemsey. 4, Chesney on Top of Chesney Farm. Junior yearlings—1, McNagny on Shiela of Killarney Farm. 2, McIntosh on Little Annie of Clover Farm. 3, Chesney on Faith of Chesney Farm. 4, Crane on Cynthia of Crane Farm. Senior heifer calves—1, McIntosh on Hattie of Clover Farm. 2, Kingston on May King's Shiela of Waukesha. 3, McNagny on Elaenor of Killarney Farms. 4, Crane on Rosebud of Crane Farm. Junior heifer calves—1, Chesney on Rodiposch Queen of Chesney Farm. 2, Kingston on Wonder Girl of Muskego. 3, McIntosh on Gemsey Princess of Clover Farm. 4, Clem Hershberger, Bremen on Cherry of Sugar Farm.

Graded herd—1, Kingston. 2, McIntosh. 3, Crane. 4, Chesney. Young herd—1, McIntosh. 2, Chesney. 3, Crane. Calf herd—1, Chesney.

Get of sire (four)—1, Kingston on Moss Raider of Muskego. 2, Chesney on Pine Crest King France. 3, McIntosh on Amiable of the Isle. 4, McNagny on Cedartop's Fortune. Produce of cow (two)—1, Kingston on Crywoone Lassie of M. L. 2, Chesney on Faith of Rodbash. 3, McIntosh on Carrie of Alfalfa Farms. 4, McNagny on Mollie of Killarney Farm.

Senior and grand champion bull, Hopeful of Edgemoor. Junior champion, Amiable of the Isle 17th.

Senior and grand champion cow, Rag Apple, Junior champion heifer, imp. Boone's Daisy.

Indiana Guernsey Futurity

Senior bull calves—1 and 4, Crane on Bulldozer's Champion and Hambro's Glenwood Chief. 2, 3 and 5, McNagny on O'Reilly, O'Molly and Tipperary of Killarney Farm. Junior yearling heifers—1, McNagny on Shielda of Killarney Farm. 2, Crane on Cynthia of Crane Farm. 3, Adams on Gwendolyn of Guersney Dell. Senior heifer calves—1, McNagny on Eleanor of Killarney Farm. 2, Crane on Rosebud of Crane Farm. 3, Mills on Woodlawn Catherine. 4, Hershberger on Fern's Daisy Maid. 5, Adams on Daisy of Guersney Dell.

TWO AYRSHIRE HERDS

Those of Seitz and Gossard in the Indiana Prize Contests

The Ayrshire herds at the Indiana Fair repeated the contests they had previously been in at the Illinois and Ohio Fairs, the exhibitors being the Gossard Breeding Estates, at Martinsville, Ind., and Adam Seitz & Sons, of Waukesha, Wis.

Seitz showed the aged bull Low Milton Iron Duke which was later made grand champion over the senior bull calf Cavalier's Model Champion. Gossard had the first-prize yearling bull in Vesta Robin Hood. In the female classes Seitz again obtained all the blue ribbons but one, and both championships. Cavalier's Belle was senior champion and Cavalier's Silver Actress was junior and grand champion.

VALUE OF FAIR WAS IN ITS SCHOOLING

(Continued from Page 5)

These associations were especially in evidence at the last Indiana Fair in futurities in cattle, horses and swine, and showed their interest in the educational work by their generous special prices.

Every show ring at the Fair had its crowds. Four thousand men and women were often in the coliseum watching the shows of horses and cattle. Capacity crowds were in the sheep pavilion. So many breeders were at the swine show that they at times overflowed into the exhibition ring.

The Indiana Fair has long been recognized as a board of trade where a producer might expect to find a purchaser for some animal of exceptional quality which he might desire to sell. Hardly was the blue ribbon tied on a young sow in the swine show the other day, when her exhibitor sold her for $3,000 to an admiring spectator who sought better blood for his herd at home.

The Fair had its bands, its hippodrome attractions, its carnival shows and other entertainment; its races were keenly interesting; its airplane flights brought thrills to the passengers. But, better yet, the Fair was a school. And therein was its real value to the people of the State.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS IN BRILLIANT ARRAY

They Gave Their Best Show at the Last Indiana Fair

22 HEIFERS IN FINE SHOW

Senior Futurity Class Filled With Choice Animals

The Holstein--Friesian show at the Indiana Fair was not only the largest and best of the breed at that exposition, but showed the marked advancement Hoosier breeders are making. The chief feature was the showing in the futurity classes, which were not only large but abounded in extra good animals. Only one herd came from outside of the state. There were 22 "top liners" in the class for senior heifers, which made the most brilliant Holstein exhibit ever at the Indiana Fair. The prize winners were:

Agel bulls—1, C. M. Bottema, Indianapolis, on King Bell Korndyke. 2, A. F. Randolph, Canton, Ill., on M. M. Mercedes Mechthilde Homestead. Two-year-olds—1, Thomas Keene, Hobart, on Creamelle Perfection. 2, F. X. Bushore, Valparaiso, on Unaland Korndyke Hengerveld. 3, Albert Ziese, Crown Point, on Unaland Hengerveld. Yearlings—1, Arthur Hanrahan, Valparaiso, on Winterthur Sadie Vale Dolgis. 2, Randolph on Calantha Posch Mechthilde. 3 and 4, Mathias Seberger, Scherverville, on Calantha Gerster Lyons and King Calantha Lyons 3d. Senior bull calves—1, 2 and 3, Bottema on Zeldenrust Pontiac Segis, Zeldenrust Wayne Peter and Model Albino Segis. 4, M. K. Purviance, Huntington, on Clines Pontiac Korndyke Imperial. Junior bull calves—1, Bottema on Zeldenrust Mona Vale Dekol. 2, Glenn R. Reed, Fishers, on King Hengerveld Statia Dekol. 3, Pete Jensen, Gary, Ind., on King Segis Pontiac Konigen Unaland. 4, Randolph on Mechtilde Posch Pietertje.

Aged cows—1 and 3, Ziese on Wythe Flossie Dekil 2d and Kitty Queen Canary 2d. 2 and 4, Bottema on Queen Mercedes Vale and Homewood May Hengerveld. Three-year-olds—1, Bottema on Zeldenrust Princess Segis. Two-year-olds—1 and 2, Randolph on White Hurst Calantha Hoew and White Hurst. 3, Bottema on Zeldenrust Johanna. 4, F.W. Sherburn, Leroy, Ind., on King Pontiac Hengerveld E. Maison. Senior yearlings—1 and 2, Bottema on Segis Pontiac Calamity and May Hengerveld Segis. 3, Randolph on White Hurst Grelyne Mechthilde. 4, Schillo Bros., Crown Point, on King Pontiac Allie May Calantha. Junior yearlings—1, Bottema on Zeldenrust Princess Segis 2d. 2 and 3, Bushore on Unaland Farm Una and Unaland Pontiac Calamity Inka. 4, Sherburn on King Pontiac Hengelveld E. Fay Rega. Senior heifer calves—1, 3 and 4, Bottema on Zeldenrust and Zeldenrust Pietertje Segis 2d and Princess May Hengerveld Pontiac Mona. 2, Schillo on Aggie Rocelia Fayne. Junior heifer calves—1 and 2, Bushore on Unaland Dekol Calantha Netherland and Unaland Farm Calantha Deko. 3, Keene on Beauty Creamelle Lass. 4, Reed on Helen Jane Pontiac Dekol.

Graded herd—1, Bottema. 2, Randolph. Young herd—1, Bottema. 2, Randolph. Calf herd—1, Bottema. 2, Reed. 3, Bushore. 4, Randolph. Get of sire (four)—1, Bottema on It Mona Pontiac. 2, Randolph on M. M. Mercedes Mechtilde Homestead. 3, Bushore on Unaland Korndyke Hengerveld. 4, Michael Seberger, Scherverville, on King Calantha Lyons. Produce of cow (two)—1, Bottema on Homewood May Hengerveld. 2, Randolph on Pietertje Calantha Posch. 3, Randolph on Iowana Calantha Posch. 4, Bushore on Unaland Sue.

Senior and grand champion bull, Creamelle Perfection. Junior champion, Zeldenrust Pontiac Segis.

Senior champion cow, Wythe Flossie Dekol 2d. Junior and grand champion heifers, Zeldenrust Princess Segis.

Indiana Holstein-Friesian Futurity

Junior yearling bulls—1, Mathias Seberger on King Calantha Lyons 3d. 2, Joe Wein, Crown Point, Ind., on LaBelle Lyons. Senior bull calves—1, 2 and 3, Bottema on Zeldenrust Pontiac Segis, Zeldenrust Wayne Peter and Model Albino Segis. 4, Purviance on Clines Pontiac Korndyke Imperial. 5 and 6, Bushore on Unaland Pontiac Netherlands and Unaland Kordyke Hegerveld 2d. 7, Michael Seber on Sir Emblegarde Lyons Segis. Junior yearling heifers—1, Bottema on Zeldenrust Princess Segis 2d. 2, 3 and 5, Bushord on Unaland Farm Una, Unaland Pontiac Calamity Inka and Unaland Farm Segis Walker. 4, Sam Woods, Crown Point, Ind., on Korndyke Kimpens. Senior heifer calves—1, 3, 4 and 7, Bottema on Zeldenrust Pontiac Mona, Zeldenrust Pietertje Segis 2d, Zeldenrust Dekol Calamity and Artis Pontiac Dekol Clyde. 2, Schille on Aggie Rocelia Fayne. 5, A. J. Krieter, Crown Point, Ind., on Johanna Ormsby Fairy. 6 and 8, Reed on Hope Mercedes Pontiac Dekol and Zephyr Korndyke Princess.

PICTURES AT THE FAIR

New Gallery Had Fine Displays and Special Lectures

With a large, well lighted gallery in the new Women's building, the display of pictures in oils and water colors at once gained a more important position at the recent Indiana Fair. The gallery has a floor space of 40 by 80 feet, is two full stories in height, and is off the main floor of the building, remote from the confusion of the crowds, and there, under the flood of light from overhead, art lovers reveled in the picture which were seeking premium ribbons and those shown in special exhibits. The walls of the gallery are covered with soft pine, which is covered with burlap, and pictures can be hung in any position anywhere on the spacious walls.

The pictures shown by Indiana artists in competition for awards came from some of the best talent of the State and ranged from portraits to scenic productions on Hoosier subject.

One display which was conspicuous in the gallery were pictures lent by the Indianapolis Art Association from its collection at the John Herron Art Institute, abounding in work by many leading artists. Another display was a collection of paintings lent by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ball, of Muncie, from their private collection of old masters. These pictures represented Dutch, Flemish and other schools of art, some of the pictures being very old and all of them rare.

The time of the art lovers in the gallery was not only spent in viewing the productions on the wall, but morning and afternoon some of the best Indianapolis authorities on pictures gave informal talks on the paintings and the artists who had produced them.

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16 BREEDERS SHOW 233 DUROC-JERSEYS

Helped to Swell Indiana Fair's Big Swine Events

MOSTLY HOOSIER DUROCS

Eight Aged Boars Were in the Chief Ring Contest

Sixteen breeders brought 233 Duroc-Jerseys to the Indiana Fair and helped to swell the swine show to the largest number and best quality ever seen there. One of the exceptional ring shows included eight aged boars. Nearly all of the Durocs were from Indiana farms. The ribbon winners were:

Aged boars—1, John Shannon, Ladoga, on American Colonel Success. 2, Mahan & Neff, Osborne, Ohio. 3, A. H. Sheets, Indianapolis. 4 and 5, Carl Niemann, Sharpsville. Senior yearlings—1, Stewart & Siess, Tipton, on Nellie O. C. K.'s Chief. 2, Cromer & Moreland, Daleville. 3, D. H. Dreisbach, Kingstown, Ohio. 4, Carter Bros., Fairmount. Junior yearlings—1, Stewart & Siess, on King Orion Fancy Jr. 2, Mahan & Neff. 3, I. J. Lorton, Union City. 4, Bruce Pullen, Liberty. Senior boar pigs—1 and 3, Mahan & Neff, on Orion's Orion 2d. 2 and 4, Stewart & Siess. 5, Wm. Tautz, Seneca, Ill. Junior boar pigs—1 and 5, Sheets. 2. Driesbach . 3, Perry Barker, Thorntown. 4, Tautz. Aged sows—1, 3 and 4, Tautz, on Miss Orion 2d. 2, Mahan & Neff. 5, Driesbach. Senior yearlings—1 and 2, Mahan & Neff. 3, Cromer & Moreland. 4, Driesbach. Junior yearlings—1 and 4, Mahan & Neff, on Pal's 5th M. 2 and 3, Sheets. 5, Tautz. Senior sow pigs—1 and 3, Mahan & Neff on Pal's Wonder Top. 2, Sheets. 4, Stewart & Siess. 5, Driesbach. Junior sow pigs—1 and 5, Barker. 2, Stewart & Siess. 3, Lorton. 4, Sheets. Aged herd—1, Mahan & Neff. 2, Sheets. 3 and 4, Tautz. Get of sire (four)—1, Mahan. 2, Stewart & Siess. 3, Sheets. Produce of sow (four)—1, Sheets. 2, Mahan. 3, Barker. Young herd—1, Mahan & Neff. 2, Sheets. 3, Barker. 4, Stewart & Siess. 5, Driesbach. Senior and grand champion boar, King Orion Fancy Jr. Junior champion, Orion's Orion 2d. Senior and grand champion sow, Pal's Pride 16th. Junior champion, Pal's Wonder Top.

FEDERAL BANKERS GUESTS

Sixty-three presidents and secretary-treasurers of the Indiana branches of the Federal Land Bank of Louisville, Ky., were guests of the bank at the Fair Thursday. At a dinner, Walter Howell, president of the bank, told the diners that within two months dividends would be paid by the Federal Bank. He predicted that within two years the dividends would be regular and amount to about 8 per cent.

Although the bank has been in operation only two years he said that it was one of the most successful government enterprises and had distributed $7,000,000,000 of loans in Indiana last year. In the past eleven months there has not been a delinquent payment from the farmers participating in the loans.

Leonard B. Close, of Franklin, treasurer of the bank, also spoke of the great record being made in the Hoosier State by the bank. He said there were eighty-seven associations now organized.

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POLAND-CHINA "FANS" SWARM AROUND RING

Enthusiastic Breeders in Force at Indiana Fair

A WINNER SELLS AT $3,000

Twenty-four Indiana Breeders Show 245 Animals

Enthusiastic spectators swarmed around the Poland-China ringside at the Indiana Fair to see the ribbon contests of this large breed, the spectators at times overflowing into the ring. Twenty-four Indiana breeders had 245 animals in fine condition for the show, which made a record at the Hoosier pavilion for numbers and quality.

Albert Petre won a grand championship with his Daisy Lunker and at once sold her to J. L. Davis, of Lafontaine, Ind., for $3,000.

The ribbons were distributed as follows:

Aged boars—1, W. E. Shelton & Son, Manila, on Long Big Bone 2d. 2, W. F. Kerlin, Rockfield, on Giant Buster of Indiana. 3, Padgett & Gummery, Whitestown, on Orange Wonder. 4, Atkinson Bros., Fowler, on Big Bob Jones. 5, Fowler & Mullen, Waynetown, on Big Smooth Bone. Senior yearling boars—1, B. B. Johnson & Son, Atlanta, on Titanic Chief. 2, T. E. Lindley & Son, Russiaville, on Big Wonder. 3, W. S. Riley, Thorntown, on Sailor Bob. 4, J. W. Williams & Son, Bryant, on Victory Giant. Junior yearling boars—1, Flora Breeders' Association, Flora. 2, T. H. Jackson, South Bend, on Clansman's Image. 3, Riley on Disturber's Giant. 4, Williams on The Harvester. 5, Orval Flora, Rockfield, on Chief of Giants. Senior boar pigs—1 and 5, Kerlin & Snoeberger, Rockfield, on Standard Buster of Indiana and Buster Chief. 2, W. P. Krom, Richmond, on Big Bob Caldwell. 3, Fowler & Mullen on Big Bone Model. 4, Williams on Buster Demand. Junior boar pigs—1, Padgett & Montgomery on Smooth Bob. 2, Williams on Electric Line. 3, Smith Bender, Zionsville, on Clansman Lad. 4, Shelton on Money-maker. 5, Fowler & Mullen on Big Bone Wonder.

Aged sows—1, Albert Petre, Andrews, on Daisy Lunker. 2 and 3, Flora on Long Chief Lady and Long Chief Giantess. 4, Taylor on Buster Giantess. 5, Kerlin on Big Lill 2d. Senior yearling sows—1, Padgett & Gummery on Giant Bessie 2, Leroy White, New Castle, on Equal's Maid. 3, S. G. Ghere, Danville, on Indiana's Giantess. Junior yearling sows—1, Flora Breeders' Association on Black Orange. 2, Kerlin & Snoeberger on Anna Buster. 3, Fowler & Mullen on Hoosier Lady 2d. 4, Wanda Vista Stock Farm, Fowler, on Lady Buster. 5, Flora on Miss Chief. Senior sow pigs— 1, Kerlin & Snoeberger on Buster Beauty. 2, Wanda Vista on Titanic Lady. 3 and 4, Fowler & Mullen on Lady Jumbo and Lady Jumbo 2d. 5, H. H. Hayes, Martinsville, on Daisy Giant. Junior sow pigs—1, Clarence Million, Monticello, on Princess Prospect. 2, Williams on Gem's Beauty. 3, Shelton on Fashion Belle. 4, Kerlin & Snoeberger on Big Lill's Best. 5, Coble Bros., Delphi. Aged herd—1, Flora. ,2, Flora Breeders' Association. 3, White. Young herd—1, Kerlin & Snoeberger. 2, Williams. 3, Fowler & Mullen. 4, Coble. 5, White. Get or sire (four)—1, Kerlin & Snoeberger. 2, Williams. 3, Fowler & Mullen. Produce of dam (four)—1, Kerlin & Snoeberger. 2, Williams. 3, Flora.

Senior and grand champion boar, Long Big Bone 2d. Junior champion, Smooth Bob. Senior and grand champion sow, Daisy Lunker. Junior champion, Princess Prospect.

PURDUE'S BIG SHOW A FAIR FEATURE

Farm Displays Filled Two Buildings to Capacity

30 INSTRUCTORS ON DUTY

Thousands of Farm People Saw Exhibits and Asked Questions

Purdue University's displays, in charge of thirty instructors, were among the strongest educational efforts at the Fair. The displays were seen by many thousand people, who asked many questions on their home farm affairs.

Limestone, alfalfa, clover and corn were the four subjects which received special emphasis in the display of the soils and crops department. More limestone for more and better legumes with straight brands of commercial fertilizers for the phosphate carriers was the slogan carried throughout the display.

In the limestone display attention was called to the fact that more limestone is necessary for more and better legumes. Miniature piles of the material were used to show the most desirable fineness to be obtained in commercial limestone.

A small map which showed the proportion of all other crops grown in the state, demonstrated clearly that there is a need in the state for a larger clover crop. Indiana's annual clover crop is only about 700,000 acres, while more than 8,000,000 acres of other crops are harvested. According to the ideal rotation, which includes clover every third or fourth year, the state should have an annual crop of 2,000,000.

Special emphasis was laid on the hardiness and feeding value of alfalfa which crop experts have called "Indiana's best yielding and drought resistant feeding and fertilizing hay crop." The importance of using hardy seed in starting an alfalfa field was clearly emphasized.

The score card put out by the Indiana Corn Growers' Association was made the main part of the corn exhibit. This score card is the one that all corn shows in the state should be judged by, according to the crops men.

The three medals to be given by the Corn Growers' Association as the prizes in the five-acre corn contest also were on display.

Purdue's Joan of Arc, the undisputed champion long distance layer of the United States was an attractive feature in the Purdue building. This hen, which is 8½ years old, has laid 1,064 eggs in her life time, or practically three cases. Figures given in the display showed how much food she ate in producing these eggs. Another attractive feature of the Purdue display was the culling demonstration. Specific directions were given on a wall chart to tell whether a hen is laying and members of the university staff were always on hand to show interested folk how to get rid of non-productive fowls.

CHESTER WHITES AT FAIR IN STRENGTH

270 Animals Gave the Largest Swine Show

54 IN TWO PIG EVENTS

Twelve of Sixteen Exhibitors Were From Indiana

In point of numbers at least, the largest show of hogs at the Indiana Fair was given by sixteen Chester White breeders who brought 270 animals. There was an exhibitor from Illinois, three from Ohio and twelve from Indiana, and no one of them won a lion's share of the ribbons, although several won more than one prize. Two classes which were especially strong were the under-year sow with twenty-four entries in the senior pig event and thirty in the junior event. The awards were placed as follows:

Aged boars—1, W. C. Gauby, Greenville, Ohio, on Jasper. 2, Earl Frost, Greenfield. 3, John C. Weddle & Son, Franklin. Garret Gibson, Muncie. 5, Parl E. Trick, Greenville, Ohio. Senior yearlings—1, Trick, on Petroleum Dandy. 2, S. L. Rhodes, Versailles, Ohio. 3, D. C. Gamble, Greenville, Ohio. Junior yearlings—1, Rhodes, on Prince Wildwood. 2 and 4, Settle. 3, O. P. Elridge, Kendallville. 5, Gibson. Senior boar pigs—1 and 4, Settle, on Petroleum Pilot. 2, O. A. Tucker, Bryant. 3, Trick. 5, Gamble. Junior boar pigs—1, Rhodes. 2, 4 and 5, Settle. 3, Trick.

Aged sows—1, Hogshead, on Miss Anita. 2 and 4, Rhodes. 3, Gamble 5, Weddle. Senior yearlings—1, Settle, on May's O. K. 2 and 3, Gamble. 4, Hogshead. 5, Frost. Junior yearlings—1 and 4, Gamble, on Ropie. 2, Rhodes. 3, Settle. 5, Trick. Senior sow pigs—1, Gamble, on Perhaps. 2, Hogshead. 3, Gibson. 4, Settle. 5, Trick. Junior sow pigs—1, Trick. 2, 3 and 5, Settle. 4, Rhodes.

Aged herds—1, Rhodes. 2, Settle. 3, Gamble. 4, Hogshead. 5, Trick. Young herds—1, Settle. 2, Gamble. 3, Rhodes. 4, Hogshead. 5, Trick. Get of sire (four)—1 and 2, Gamble. 3, Hogshead. Produce of dam (four)—1, Settle. 2, Hogshead. 3, Rhodes.

Senior champion boar, Prince Wildwood. Junior and grand champion, Petroleum Pilot. Senior and grand champion sow, Miss Anita. Junior champion sow, Perhaps.

BATTLE OF THE BREEDS

Steer Contest One of Best Ever at Indiana Fair

"The Battle of the Breeds," always one of the outstanding live stock contest, was again a feature of the Indiana Fair this year. Fifteen steers—three two-year-olds, four yearlings and twelve calves—were forward for the bullock prizes distributed by Dean J. H. Skinner, of Purdue University.

Two-year-olds.—1, Wilson Bros., of Muncie, Ind., on Black Judge. 2 and 3, E. P. Hall, Mechanicsburg, Ill., on Oakland Judge and Black Jolly. Yearlings.—1, Wilson on King Monarch. 2 and 4, Hall on Evan's Pride and Pat L. 3, G. C. Parsons, Louisville, Ky., on Dr. Harrison. Calves.—1, W. C. Rosenberger, Tiffin, Ohio, on Village Knight. 2 and 4, Hall on Hindu Rose and Dandy. 3, Wilson on Roger Beau. 5, Smith & George, Franklin, Ind., on Hoosier Dick. 6, William A. Phares, Tipton, Ind., on Whitefoot. Herds.—1, Wilson. 2 and 3, Hall. Champion, King Monarch.

168 CANDIDATES FOR BERKSHIRE HONORS

Six Breeders Give the Show at Indiana Fair

SOME CLASSES LARGE

And Contests in the Show Ring Were Close

Six Berkshire breeders brought 168 animals as candidates for high honors at the Indiana Fair and there were some sharp contests in the show ring, especially for the grand championship. There were thirteen candidates in the senior sow pig event and fifteen sought the blue ribbon in the junior sow pig class. The awards follow:

Aged boars—1, Jenkins Bros., Orleans, on Longfellow's Double 7th. 2, B. N. Stevenson, Salem, on Emulator. Senior yearlings—1, H. W. Gossard, Martinsville, on Epochal's Esquire. 2, Rogers Bros., Harrodsburg, Ky. 3, Grant Mitchell, Windfall. Junior yearlings—1 and 3, Gossard, on Epochal's Thor and Epochal's Prime Minister. 2, Jenkins. 4, Stevenson. Senior boar pigs—1 and 4. Rogers. 2 and 3, Barker. 5, Stevenson. Junior boar pigs—1 and 4, Rogers. 2 and 5, Jenkins. 3, Stevenson.

Aged sows—1, Jenkins, on Superior Dutchess 11th. 2 and 4, Mitchell. 3, Stevenson. Senior yearlings—1 and 4, Barker, on Emblem's Lody Goods. 2 and 3, Jenkins. Junior yearlings—1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Gossard on Epochal's Sally 5th. Senior sow pigs—1, Barker, on Real Type's Lucindy 2d. 2, Gossard. 3 and 4, Barker. 5, Rogers. Junior sow pigs—1, Barker, on Real Type Lucindy 5th. 2 and 5, Jenkins. 3 and 4, Rogers. Young herd—1 and 5, Barker. 2 and 4, Jenkins. 3, Rogers.

Aged herd—1 and 3, Gossard. 2, Jenkins. 4, Mitchell. Get of sire (four)—1 and 2, Gossard. 3, Barker. Produce of dam (four)—1, Gossard. 2, Barker. 3, Rogers.

Senior and grand champion boar, Longfellow's Double 7th. Junior champion, Matchless Double. Senior and grand champion sow, Epochal Sally 5th. Junior champion, Real Type Lucindy 5th.

BIG SHOW OF MACHINERY

It Was An Educational Revelation to Visitors from the Farm

The show of farm and home machinery at the Indiana Fair was an educational revelation to the people of the State who sought for new ideas to increase output and reduce work in the fields, in the dairy and in the home. The sightseer who undertook to explore the machinery department found it required more than one day to see it all, although an effort was made to classify the machinery as much as possible.

There were so many tractors that it was necessary to forbid plowing demonstrations, as there was not enough ground room available inside the 214 acres. But some of the tractors showed their operations on small tracts outside the Fair.

Harvesting machinery of all kinds, plows and planters of every kind useful on Hoosier farms, silos of wood, tile and cement, gas engines, both large and small, electric outfits, water systems for a farm or suburban home, dairy appliances—were all new in design and spread out in tempting array in pavilions, tents and in the open air.

INDIANA BREEDERS IN RIBBON CONTESTS

One Ohio Exhibitor Joins in Spotted Swine Events

PRIZES WELL DISTRIBUTED

Only Hogs of Higher Quality in the Show Ring

About twenty breeders showed 249 animals in the Spotted Poland-China division of the Indiana Fair's swine show. It was practically an Indiana contest for supremacy as only one exhibitor come from another state, and the coveted prize ribbons were widely distributed, the winners being as follows:

Aged hogs—1, Owen T. Mitchell, Thorntown, on Riddle's Missouri Giant. 2, F. H. Wise & Son, Cicero, 3, N. E. Canada, Jamestown. 4, A. J. Penick, Utica, Ohio. 5, Frank Howe & Son, Noblesville. Senior yearlings—1, Bock & Shirk, Kempton, on Spotted Gertsdale. 2, E. B. Jordan, Flatrock. 3, Howe & Son. 4, Patterson & Patterson, Flatrock. Junior yearlings—1, M. L. Dow, Forest, on General Booster. 2, Lilly Bros., Tipton. 3, Penick. 4, Canada. 5, Bock & Shirk. Senior boar pigs—1, Lilly on Lilly's Orb. 2, J. Goodnight, Sheridan. 3, Jordan. 4, Penick. 5, Canada. Junior boar pigs—1 and 3, Canada. 2, Bock & Shirk. 4, F. W. Barker, Westfield. 5, Lilly.

Aged sows—1, Canada on Sunshine 2d. 2, Howe. 3, Penick. 4, Jordan. 5, Howe. Senior yearlings—1, 2 and 3, Wise. 4, Canada. 5, Jordan. Junior yearlings—1, Lilly on Lilly's Peggy. 2, 3 and 4, Bock & Shirk. 5, Lilly. Senior sow pigs—1, Penick. 2 and 3, Goodnight. 4 and 5, Lilly. Junior sow pigs—1, Kurtz. 2 and 4, Canada. 3 and 5, Lilly. Aged herds—1, Bock & Shirk. 2, Lilly. 3, Wise. 4, Penick. 5, Jordan. Young herds—1, Goodnight. 2 and 3, Lilly. 4, Canada. 5, Penick. Get of sire (four)—1, Wise. 2 and 3, Lilly. 4, Dale. 5, Bock & Shirk. Produce of sow (four)—1, Wise. 2, Penick. 3 and 4, Lilly. 5 Bock & Shirk.

Senior and grand champion boar, Spotted Gertsdale. Junior champion, Canada. Senior and grand champion sow, Lilly's Peggy. Junior champion sow, Kurtz.

BOY SCOUTS AT FAIR

Nearly 1,000 Served the Public in Many Ways All Week

Nearly 1,000 Indianapolis Boy Scouts were at the Fair, from 200 to 400 being on duty each day, freely giving their services to the public from which they declined to receive "tips" in any form. They were under the command of Chief Scout Master F. O. Belzer. They conducted a first aid station at the brick horse barn, where they treated many minor ills and injuries; they helped lost children to find their parents; they were ushers at the grand stand and coliseum; also guarded the airplane field and guided motor cars to parking fields, and protected pedestrians at crossings where traffic was heaviest. When a visitor needed a guide for sight-seeing, there was always a Boy Scout at hand. The service of the Scouts was immeasurable in value both to the public and to the Fair management.

HAMPSHIRE BREEDERS MADE NEW RECORD

Gave Their Largest Show at 1919 Indiana Fair

171 ANIMALS WERE SHOWN

Old and New Exhibitors in List of Prize Winners

The Hampshire breeders broke their record at the Indiana Fair in 1919 by sending the largest number of animals of that breed ever seen at the Hoosier show ring. There were 171 hogs representing eleven herds. There were old exhibitors as well as new in the list of prize winners, the awards being as follows:

Aged boars—1, M. Flenner & Son, Ashmore, Ill., on Signet Lad. 2, Willie Essig, Tipton. 3, Ogle & Parr, Sheridan. 4, Claire Rhode, Pine Village. Senior yearlings—1, Rhode. 2, Essig. 3, Rhode. Junior yearlings—1, John R. Lewis, Rensselaer, on Hoosier Lad. 2, Ogle & Parr. 3 and 7, Essig. 4, Flenner. 5, Ogle & Parr. 6, Raymond Jones, Dublin. Senior boarrd pigs—1 and 5, Essig. 2, 3 and 6, Flenner. 4, Rhode. Junior boar pigs—1 and 5, Ogle & Parr. 2, F. H. Hulick, Atlanta. 3, Essig. 4, Rhode. 6, John R. Lewis.

Aged sows—1, Seth T. Hadley, Hadley on Lady You'll Do. 2 and 4, Essig. 3, Lewis. 5, Ogle & Parr. 6, Rhode. 7, C. E. Brenner, Williamsport. Senior yearling sows—1, Flenner. 2, Essig. 3, Ogle & Parr. 4, Rhode. Junior yearling sows—1, 2 and 6, Essig. 3, Lewis. 4, Hadley. 5, Rhode. 7, Ogle & Parr.

Aged herd—1, Essig. 2, Lewis. 3, Rhodes. 4, Hadley. Young herd—1 and 3, Essig. 2, Flenner. 4, Ogle & Parr. 5, Jones. 6, Rhode. 7, Hadley. Get of sire (four)—1 and 6, Essig. 2, Lewis. 3, Flenner. 4 and 5, Hadley. 7, Ogle & Parr. Produce of sow (four)—1 and 6, Essig. 2, Flenner. 3 and 5, Hadley. 4, Lewis. 7, Rhode.

Senior and grand champion boar, Hoosier Lad. Junior champion, Essig. Senior and grand champion sow, Lady You'll Do. Junior champion, Essig.

NEVER LACKED VISITORS

The exhibit of the State Department of Conservation at the State Fair was never lacking for visitors. The exhibit was so arranged that the crowds could see everything on display in the shortest time possible and hundreds of persons made the rounds in an hour.

Indiana's natural resources were shown to advantage in the exhibit. Half of the booth was devoted to tanks of Indiana's best fish. Practically every kind of fish that sportsmen can find in the State were on display. A large eel attracted as much attention as any of the fish. Bass, perch, suckers, bullheads, pickerel, buffaloes, catfish, sunfish and quilbacks were on display. Snapping and soft-shell turtles and bullfrogs also were shown.

A part of the exhibit was devoted to birds of Indiana, and another to Indiana relics. Another showed raw and finished clays, and still another various stones found in the State. One part showed the animals found in the State. In this exhibit were foxes, rabbits, coons, groundhogs, moles and a skunk. A section of game birds was the most attractive part of the display. Pheasants of brilliant plumage drew the admiration of everybody.

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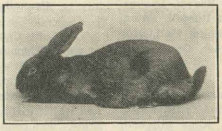

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PIG CLUB DISPLAY LARGEST EVER HELD

Thousands of People Saw Junior Show at State Fair

WINNERS OF PREMIUMS

Plans Started for Still Greater Contests Next Year

Several thousand persons witnessed the show of pure-bred porkers by members of the Indiana boys' and girls' pig clubs at the State Fair, Tuesday and the judging of the animals. The cheering and applause of the crowd when the honors were awarded showed the popularity the junior live stock work is attaining in Indiana.

F. M. Shanklin, of Purdue University, state pig club leader, who arranged the show for the State Board of Agriculture, said that nearly 100 pigs were shown and that the Indiana display was the largest pig club show held by any state. He said that plans would be started soon for next year and that an even larger show would be held then. Edward Phillips, of Walton, superintendent of the swine department, checked the awards in person.

Paul Seiss, an eighteen-year-old Tipton county lad, was declared to be the best herdsman of all the youngsters, he showing his pig to the best advantage before the eyes of the judges. He won the $50 herdsman's prize offered by the Fair board.

The state champion pig club youngsters in the various breeds were as follows: Big Type Poland Chinas, Samuel Tomlinson, Shelbyville; Spotted Poland Chinas, Ernest Watson, Tipton; Durocs, Carleton Hayworth, Upland; Berkshires, Margaret Barker, Thorntown; Chester Whites, Hubert Settle, Petroleum.

The awards by breeds follows:

Durocs—Judge, Bruce Pullen, Liberty; first Carleton Hayworth, Upland, $30; second, Mildred Alter, Forest, $27.50; third, Louis Trowbridge, Mays, $25; fourth, Ralph Whitman, Sullivan, $22.50; fifth, Paul Seiss, Tipton, $17.50; sixth, Lewis Carter, Fairmont, $25; seventh, Harold Shawn, Ladoga, $12.50; eighth, Albert Russell, Eaton, $10; ninth Helen Wilhite, Hall, $10; tenth, George W. Greer, Greensburg, $10.

Berkshires—Judge, W. W. Smith, Lafayette; first Margaret Barker, Thorntown, $30; second, Ruth Floyd, Salem, $27.50; third, Alma Mitchell, Windfall, $25; fourth, Edwin Barnett, Logansport, $22.50; fifth, Mildred Barker, Thorntown, $17.50; sixth, Sheldon Cox, Logansport, $15.

Chester Whites — Judge, D. C. Gamble, Greenville, O.; First, Hubert Settle, Petroleum, $30; second, Earl Settle, Petroleum, $20; third, Paul Myers, Rochester, $17.50; fourth, Ruth Milnerfield, Thorntown, $15; fifth, Olgo Frost, Greenfield, $12.50; sixth, Layern Frost, Greenfield, $10; seventh, Oakley Frost, Greenfield, $8.50.

Spotted Poland Chinas—Judge, W. W. Smith, Lafayette; First, Ernest Watson, Tipton, $75; second, Cash Watson, Tipton, $60; third, Violet Walters, Jamestown, $50; fourth, George Harper, Sharpesville, $40; fifth, Morris Beck, Kempton, $30; sixth, Emma Robinson, Tipton, $25; seventh, Ernest Catlin, Elizabethtown, $20; eighth Doris Wise, Lafayette, $17.50; ninth, Bernard Maloney, Churubusco, $15; tenth, Lewis Newton, Sharpesville, $12.50; eleventh, Howard Cole, Tipton, $10; twelfth, Albert Schmirerer, Lafayette, $10; thirteenth, Dorian Mitchell, Kempton, $10; fourteenth, Fred Hughes, Edinburg, $10; fifteenth, Paul Glick, Hope, $10.

Big Type Poland Chinas—First Samuel Tomlinson, Shelbyville, $50; second, Harry Griffi, Lafayette, $45; third, Clarence Niellor, Monticello, $40; fourth, Ralph Hall, Oxford, $35; fifth, Gerald Johnson, Atlanta, $30; sixth, Mary Hayes, Martinsville, $25; seventh, Russell Hadley, Mooresville, $20; eighth, Ruth Williams, Bryant, $17.50; ninth, Kenneth App, Mooresville, tenth, Albert Strassburger, Oxford, $12.50; eleventh, Ralph Burlson, Farmersburg, $10; twelfth, Ralph Heath, Noblesville, $10; thirteenth, Dale Hawler, Waynetown, $10; thirteenth, Dale Hawler, Waynetown, $10; fourteenth, Thelma Ghere, Danville, $10; fifteenth, Russell Shanklin, Crawfordsville, $10.

THIRTY MULES IN CONTEST

All Exhibitors But One Were from Indiana

Mules, which were out of the Indiana Fair's premium list for several years because of lack of interest on the part of breeders, came back strong at the last Fair, about thirty animals of high class contending for ribbons on Saturday morning. With the exception of one Kentucky breeder, the mule show was staged by Indiana and competition was strong. There were many buyers at the Fair and every mule could have been sold. The prize winners follow:

Jack 4 years old.—C. R. Graham, Whiteland. Jack under 4.—1, Graham; 2, C. A. Thomas, Oakland, Ky. Mule 4 years and over.—I and 2, John W. Day, Springport; 3 and 4, City of Indianapolis. Mule 3 years.—1 and 2, Graham. Mule 2 years.—1 and 2, E. L. Barnett, Franklin; 3 and 4, Day. Mule 1 year.—1 and 2, Perry Davis, Elizabethtown; 3, Graham; 4, Barnett. Mule under 1 year.—1 and 2, Graham; 3 and 4, I. N. Beason, Carmel. Pair mules.—1 and 4, Barnett; ,2 Day; 3, Davis. Champion mule, Graham.

LAKE'S MODEL FAIR

$110,000 Appropriated by County Council for Buildings

The Lake County Fair Association, of which Thomas A. Grant, director of the State Fair's cattle department, is president, is working out plans for the finest county fairs grounds in Indiana and which will have few equals in any State. The county council has appropriated $110,000 for new buildings and improvements of the grounds, and the plans for the structures are now under way. The county owns the fair ground tract of 80 acres, in the center of which is a lake that is 100 feet deep. A race track surrounds the lake and the track is to be rebuilt this fall and a broad asphalt drive is to surround it.

A number of new buildings are to be completed for the fair next year, all of them to be of steel, brick and cement. A coliseum, a large cattle barn, sheep and swine pavilions and a poultry house are to be built. A base ball and athletic field will be among the improvements. The fair grounds has a natural setting as a park and with the new buildings it will be the hub around which the county farming and live stock interests will revolve. A home is to be built on the grounds for the county farm agent.

INDIANA IS RICH IN BELGIAN HORSES

Largest Show of the Breed Ever Held at State Fair

FINE ARRAY OF STALLIONS

Twelve Strong Candidates in the Futurity Contest

The horse show at the Indiana Fair was distinctly a breeder's show, the number of animals filling the big brick barn to overflowing, the mules occupying temporary sheds. Buyers were numerous with inquiries strong for mares and young fillies. Indiana would have more Belgians than Belgium ever had if the demand for mares could be supplied.

The Fair had the greatest show of Belgians in its history, and such an array of stallions was probably never seen in one ring in the United States. The futurity show brought out 12 entries on which the judge spent much time in reaching decisions. The two-year-old fillies, which were last year's futurities grown up, was another important class.

The Belgian prize winners follow:

Aged stallions—1 and 4, Harvey Smith, Boswell, on Magnet and Hector. 2 and 3, Wm. Bleke, Huntertown, on Daron and Caporal. 5, Toney & Druley, Kitchel, Ind., on Bolicar. 6, Geo. M. Gillespie & Sons, Wabash, on Carlos. Three-year-olds—1, M. Meyer & Sons, Elwood, on Roger. 2, Luther Craven & Son, Carmel, on Robert D. 3, Bleke on Felix Shay. 4, Irven J. Snyder, New Paris, on Mogul. 5, C. L. Graham & Sons, Whiteland, on Bobbie de Landen, Jr. Two-year-olds—1, Harry Stamp, Roachdale, on Marcus de Hamel. 2 and 4, Snyder on Admiral Dewey and Frank.

Yearlings (futurity)—1, Homer Bowser, Huntertown, on Bob Fosteau. 2, 3 and 8, Bleke on Lord Daron, Marque, Jr., and Caporal. 4 and 10, Snyder on Jupiter and Jim. 5. M. Meyer & Sons, Elwood, on Lion de Flandere. 6, Huff. 7, Gillespie on Rowdy. 9, Ellison Young & Son, Summitville, on Jolly Boy. Stallion foals—1, Meyer on Jeff. 2 and 4, Chesney Farm, Lake Villa, Ill., on King, Jr., and Chesney Pride. 3, Snyder on Ideal. 5, Graham.

Aged mares—1 and 4, Snyder on Flora de Jand and Foxy Lady. 2, Young on Rowdy Girl. 3, Graham on Lena. 5, Chas. Ahr, Ft. Wayne, on Lady Belle. Three-year-olds—1 and 3, Gillespie on May Snyder and Ruth Snyder. 2, Graham on Linneatte. Two-year-olds—1 and 4, Meyer on Roxie and Dixie. 2, Snyder on Maporie. 3, Smith on Carvel. 5, Bleke on Irene Baron. 6, Bowser on Esther de Fosteau.

Yearlings (futurity)—1, Meyer on Nettie D. 2, Smith on Jeanette. 3, Snyder on Carnette. 4, Stamp on Rubie. 5, Craven on Bellmont. 6, Gillespie on Daisy.

Get of sire (three)—1, Meyer on Lion de Flandere. 2, Bleke on Caporal. 3, Smith on Bientot de la Count. 4, Snyder on Mikado. Produce of mare (two)—1, Bleke. 2, Smith. 3, Meyer. 4, Craven. Group of stallions (five)—1, Smith. 2, Bleke. Group of mares (three)—1, Smith. 2, Meyer.

Senior and grand champion stallion, Magnet. Junior champion, Marque de Hamel.

Senior and grand champion mare, Flora de Jand. Junior champion, Roxie.

BIG CLASSES RULED IN PERCHERON RING

Fifteen Aged Mares, the Sensation of French Breed

17 IN THE FUTURITY SHOW

Where the Prize Ribbons Were Tied by the Judge

That Indiana has an abundance of high-grade Percherons with which to assure the future of the breed was proved at the extraordinary show at the Hoosier Fair. The class of 15 aged mares was the Percheron sensation, while there were eleven fine young mares in the two-year-old class. The 17 yearlings made the greatest futurity show ever seen in Indiana. Jehovah, champion at the Ohio Fair, won the same honor at the Indiana show. The Percheron ribbon winners were:

Aged stallions—1, G. A. Dix, Delaware, O., on Jehovah. 2 and 5, Homeridge Farm, Jerseyville, Ill., on Inedit and Giron. 3, Dan Augstin, Carlock, Ill., on Marley Forrest. 4, Wm. Freitag, Minier, Ill., on Liberty Bond. 6, Randolph Bros., Green Valley, Ill., on French Boy. Three-year-olds—1, Augstin on Odou. 2, Dix on Nebachod. 3, J. E. Sutton & Sons, Noblesville, on Charmer 2d. Two-year-olds—1 and 2, Augstin on Marness and Olturco. 3, Freitag on Foch. 4, Dix on Senator K. 5, Randolph on Incomp. 6, Sutton on Joffre. Yearlings (futurity)—1 and 3, Augstin on Ro Landau and Marcule. 2, Dix on Jehovas. 4, Homeridge on Kismet. 5 and 9, Parker Bros., Arcadia, on Parkdale Major and Parkdale Image. 6 and 7, Sutton on Image and Image 2d. 8. Randolph on Linn R. Stallion foals—1, Dix on Lynot. 2, Graham on Ledon 2d. 3, Homeridge on The Rogue. 4, E. J. Klepfer, Noblesville, on Billy Bryan. 5, Bud Davis, Noblesville, on Jone Lebright.

Aged mares—1, Augstin on Roseland. 2, Dix on Dixieanna. 3, Homeridge on Grace. 4, Freitag on Carmoletta. 5, Randolph on Cinderella. 6, Sutton on Stella. Three-year-olds—1, Homeridge on Eulora. 2, Parker on Topsy. 3, Randolph on Chalemede. Two-year-olds—1 and 2, Augstin on Roquette and Marline. 3 and 5, Dix on Tulip and Kara Bell. 6, Homeridge on Tillie.

Yearlings (futurity)—1, 2 and 3, Dix on Cossine, Joyette and Johovaline. 4, 5 and 7, Augstin on Mar Tille, Olberdale and Mar Retta. 6, Randolph on Lottie. 8, 9 and 10, J. Given & Son, Noblesville, on Tillie Olbert, Progressive Ella and Loupe 2d. Filly foals—1, Graham on Ledoness. 2, Homeridge on Murile. 3 and 4, Randolph on French Girl and Maplehurst Lady.

Mare and colt—1, Homeridge. 2, Dix. 3, Randolph. Get of sire (three)—1 and 2, Augstin. 3, Dix. 5. Randolph. 6, Parker. Produce of dam (three)—1, Parker. Produce of mare (two)—1 and 2, Augstin. 3 ,Dix. 4, Homeridge. 5, Freitag. 6, Randolph.

Senior and grand champion stallion, Jehovah. Junior champion, Marness.

Senior and grand champion mare, Rosaline. Junior champion, Roquette.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The State Board of Agriculture will hold its meeting to elect officers and members in January.

SHOW OF CLYDESDALES WAS FULL OF PEP

Quality at Indiana Fair Made Up for Numbers

AWARD OF THE PREMIUMS

Indiana Breeders Compete With Strong Illinois Stable

What the Clydesdale horses lacked in numbers in their show at the Indiana Fair, they made up in "pep." The stock was in good condition. The ribbon winners were:

Aged stallions—1, Otha Wyrick, Kempton, on King William. 2, Painter Bros., Middleton, on Robert Bruce. 3, J. H. Leach, Atlanta, on Lord Mathias. 4, A. G. Soderberg, Osco, Ill., on Come Again. 5, C. E. Wildasin, Kentland, on McTerrain. Three-year-olds—1 and 2, Soderberg on Prince Cedric and Pride of Enterprise. Two-year-olds—1 and 3, Soderberg on Robert Hope and Hope's Prince. 2, Wyrick on Peerless Fortune. 4, Wildasin on Bonny's Last. Yearlings—1, Soderberg on Royal Prince. 2, Leach on Dixie William. 3, Wildasin on Prince William. Stallion foals—1, Painter. 2 and 4, Wyrick. 3, Sodeberg.

Aged mares—1, Pointer on Lady Evergreen. 2, 3 and 5, Soderberg on Fanny Barber, Lary Maud and Hope's Princess. 4, Leach on Vecil M. Three-year-olds—1 and 4, Soderberg on Winsome Favorite and Mary E. 2, Painter on Lilly Van. 3, Wyrick on Lady Bell. Two-year-olds—1, Wyrick on Daisy Sweetheart. 2, Leach on Lady Refiner. 3, Soderberg on Osco Rose. 4, Wildasin on Bonnie Lassie. Yearlings—1, Wyrick on Gilbert's Queen. 2, Soderberg on Liberty Bell. 3, Leach on Osco June. Filly foals—1, Wyrick. 2, Wildasin.

Get of sire (three)—1, Soderberg. 2 and 3, Wyrick. 4, Wildasin. Produce of mare (two)—1, Wyrick. 2, Soderberg. 3, Leach. 4. Wildasin.

Mare and foal—1, Painter. 2, Soderberg. 3 and 4, Wyrick.

Senior and grand champion stallion, Prince Cedric. Junior champion, Robert Hope.

Junior and grand champion mare, Daisy Sweetheart. Senior champion, Winsome Favorite.

LIGHT HARNESS CLASSES

Winners of Prize Ribbons in Many Classes

The Indiana Fair's shows of light harness and saddle horses were a reflex of conditions prevailing generally and were marked by the absence of many old exhibitors who have retired from the breeding of these animals.

STANDARD BRED HORES

Stallion 4 years and over.—1, H. A. Bell, Indianapolis; 2, James Arbuckle, Flatrock. Stallion, 3 years and under 4.—1, Frank P. Jones, Rushville; 2, H. W. Deam, Thorntown. Colt under 1 year.—1, Arbuckle. Stallion with 5 of his get under 5 years.—1, Arbuckle. Mare 4 years and over.—1, Arbuckle. Mare 2 years and under 3.—1, Mart Wilson, Indianapolis; 2, Arbuckle. Mare and her suckling colt.—1, Arbuckle. Champion stallion.—1, Jones; 2, Wilson.

LIGHT HARNESS HORSES

Gelding, 4 years and over.—1, John E. Robbins, Greensburg; 2, Mart Wilson; 3, T. F. Myers, Indianapolis. Gelding under 4 years.—1, Chesney Farm, Lake Villa, Ill.; 2, Myers; 3, Wilson; 4, Arbuckle; 5, Frank P. Jones. Mare under 4 years.—1, Wilson; 2, Arbuckle; pair, 1, Jones; 2, Arbuckle.

Roadsters—Stallions.—1, Arbuckle; 2, Jones. Mare or gelding.—1 and 2, Jones; 3, Wilson; 4, Arbuckle. Pair.—1, Jones; 2, Arbuckle. Champion.—Arbuckle.

Ladies' Drivers.—Single, 1, F. G. Lupton, Hartford City; 2, Mrs. A. A. Zion, Indianapolis; 3, Jones. Team.—Jones.

Combination Horses.—1, Mrs. Zion; 2, Herbert Duckwall, Indianapolis.

Runabouts—Stallion.—1, Chesney Farm; 2, Lupton; 3, Arbuckle; 4, Jones. Mare or gelding.—1, Chesney Farm; 2, Lupton; 3, Myers; 4, Jones. Pair.—1, Jones; 2, Arbuckle.

Riding Classes—Best mare.—1, T. F. Myers; 2, Lupton; 3, Chesney Farm; 4, Duckwall. Best Lady.—1, Mrs. Zion; 2 and 39, Duckwall; 4, John Feneresiin, Madison. Best Boy.—1, Feneresiin; 2, Duckwall; 3, Robert S. Bliss, Indinaapolis; 4, John O. Frye, Indianapolis. Best Girl.—1 and 3, Duckwall; 2, Frye.

Combination Harness and Saddle.—1, Myers; 2, Lupton. Stallion5 gaits.—1, Mrs. Zion; 2, Feneresiin; 3, Duckwall.

SADDLE HORSES

Five Gaits—Stallion.—1, Chesney Farm. Mare.—1, Feneresiin; 2, Chesney Farm; 3, Myers. Gelding.—1, Mrs. Zion; 2, Feneresiin; 3, Duckwall; 4, F. C. Hood, Franklin. Ladies' Mount.—1, Mrs. Zion; 2, Duckwall; 3, Dr. H. T. Walsh, Indianapolis. Champion.—1, Mrs. Zion; 2, Feneresiin; 3, Chesney Farm.

Three Gaits—Mare.—1, Feneresiin; 2, Dr. Walsh. Gelding.—1, Feneresiin; 2, Myers; 3, Duckwall; 4, Myers. Ladies' Mount.—Mrs. Zion. Champion.—1, Mrs. Zion; 2 and 3, Feneresiin.

Breeding—Mare, 3 years and over.—Feneresiin. Gelding.—1, Feneresiin; 2, Myers. Champion mare or gelding, Feneresiin.

POLICE SADDLE CONTEST

A new saddle contest was on the Fair's program, being given Friday afternoon in the coliseum, the contestants being mounted patrolmen of the Indianapolis police force. The patrolmen and their horses are in the regular traffic service down in the city and on the boulevards and some of the best gaited and high school animals of Indianapolis are in the police department. The coveted blue ribbon went to Robert Taylor, who rode "Dwight," and the $50 which went with the first honors was given to the police pension fund. The other winners were: George Stricker, on "Teddy," Sergt. Joones on "Billy G." and James Owens on "Rex."

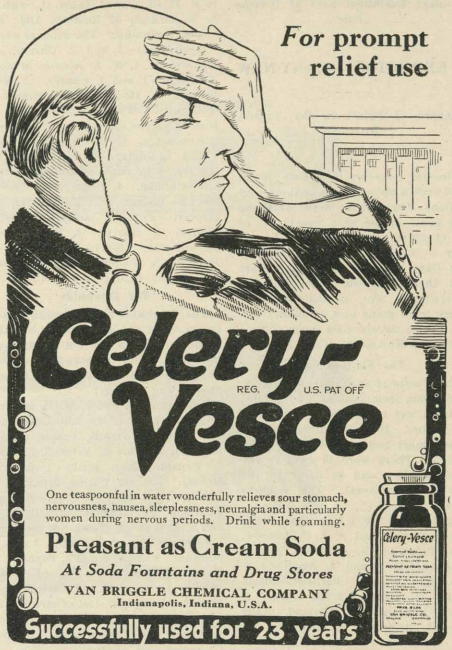
CROWDS AND PROFITS MAKE NEW RECORDS

(Continued from Page 5)

prosperity of the Hoosier public. The greater the public interest and the larger the attendance from year to year, the greater will be the Fair become and the greater will be the benefits it will return to the whole Hoosier land.

The Indiana State Board of Agriculture is made up of men who are keenly alert to their responsibilities and to their opportunities to make the State Fair a larger and better institution, to make it of increasing worth to the people of the State, to whom the members of the board are accountable. More sympathetic and financial response from our public will bring still greater endeavor from the board, which is charged with the management of the Indiana Fair.

-headache?



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POULTRY SHOW WAS LARGEST IN HISTORY

Birds Filled Horticultural Hall and Old Building

MORE DUCKS AND GEESE

Show of Hares Put on by a Few Breeders

The Indiana Fair's show of poultry has for years ranked with the big expositions of the country, but at the Fair this year it far over-reached any previous effort. It was practically an Indiana show, as there were relatively few exhibitors from other states, and the birds filled both the horticultural and old poultry buildings, giving exhibitors much better facilities for displaying their stock, while thousands of people moved through the rows of coops in comfort.

The show of ducks and geese was much larger than in the past, including all of the standard and fancy breeds which are produced on Hoosier farms.

The show was under the direction of E. W. Pickhart, member of the State Board of Agriculture.

The only disappointment experienced by the management of the Fair was the failure of the breeders to rise to their opportunities by making a large show of domestic hares. The rabbit show was undertaken for the first time, but comparatively few breeders responded. The hares formed a division of the poultry show, and most of the exhibitors were Indianapolis breeders, including Edward Dirlein, Claude Johnson, R. V. King, E. H. Foullois, Redstock Rabbitry. Exhibitors from out in the state were Sugar Grove Farm, Whiteland; Ed Murphy, Carmel; Howard P. Martin, Lebanon. The show made by these breeders was a creditable one.

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Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANA FLOCKS IN BIG SHEEP SHOW

Greatest Exhibition Ever at Indiana Fair

40 EXHIBITORS—MANY NEW

Winners of Prizes in the Various Divisions

Hoosier breeders of sheep never held such a show as that of the recent Indiana Fair. There were 814 sheep and goats in the pens, nearly 700 of the sheep being of mutton breeds, and they were owned by 40 exhibitors. A few Ohio breeders were competitors and there was one from Illinois; otherwise it was an Indiana show. There were many new exhibitors and all of them showed good sheep. There was not a Hampshire at the Fair.

The Shropshires

There were 12 Shropshire exhibitors, 11 of them from Indiana, and several of them had never shown at a state fair before. Interest ran high and a prize-winner had to have real qualifications. There were 16 ewes in the yearling class and as many in the yearling ram event. The winners were:

Aged rams—1, P. I. Lockwood, Bellefontaine, O., 2 and 3, J. C. Andrew, West Point. 4, A. J. Moore, Butler. Yearlings—1, 3 and 4, Andrew. 2, Wm. Axe & Son, Portland. Ram lambs— 1, Andrew. 2 and 4, Axe. 3, Milton Millet & Son, Portland. Aged ewes—1, Andrew. 2, Lockwood. 3 and 4, Millet. Yearlings—1 and 2, Andrew. 3, Moore. 4, Axe. Ewe lambs—1, Axe. 2, Millet. 3 and 4, Axe. Flocks—1, Andrew. 2, Lockwood. 3, Axe. 4, Moore. Pen of lambs (four)—1, Axe. 2, Millet. 2, Moore. 3, Preston. 4, Andrew. Champion ram, Lockwood. Champion ewe, Andrew.

The Southdowns

Close contests marked the Southdown events, Ohio and Illinois contending in the championships, the Ohio animals winning, as well as all but one first. The winners:

Aged rams—1, 2 and 4, U. R. Noble, Boston. O. 2, Milton Millett & Son, Portland. Yearlings— 1, 2 and 3, Noble. 4, Wm. Axe & Son, Portland. Ram lambs—1 Axe. 2, 3 and 4, Noble. Aged ewes—1 and 2, Noble. 3, Millett. 4, Axe. Yearlings— 1, 2, 3 and 4. Noble. Ewe lambs—1, 3 and 4, Noble. 2, Millett. Flocks—1 and 2, Noble. 3, Millett. 4, Axe. Penn of lambs (four) —1 and 3, Noble. 2, Millett. 4, Axe. Get of sire (four)—1 and 3, Noble. 2, Axe. 4, Millett. Champion ram, Noble. Champion ewe, Noble.

The Oxfords

J. C. Williamson's champion ewe of a year ago, was a repeater in the Oxford show, in which the classes were not large, but quality was high. The awards:

Aged rams—1 and 3, M. R. Purvivance, Huntington. 2 and 4, J. C. Williamson, Xenia, O. Yearlings—1 and 3, Williamson. 2 and 4, Purviance. Ram lambs— land 4, Williamson. 2, Purviance. 3, M. E. Stoops, Kempton. Aged ewes—1 and 3, Williamson. 2 and 4, Purviance. Yearling ewes—1 and 3, Williamson. 2 and 4, Purviance. Ewe lambs—1 and 2, Williamson. 3, Purviance. 4, Stoops. Flocks—1 and 3, Williamson. 2 and 4, Purviance. Pen of lambs (four)—1, Williamson. 2 and 3, Purviance. 4, Stoops. Get of sire (four)—1 and 4, Williamson. 2 and 3, Purviance.

The Dorsets

Most of the Dorset blue ribbons went to H. H. Cherry, of Xenia, O., with J. S. Kellerman, of Romney, Ind., his closest competitor. The winners were:

Aged rams—1 and 2, Cherry. 3, Kellerman. 4, W. A. Hoover, Muncie. Yearlings—1 and 4, Cherry. 2, Kellerman. 3, Hoover. Ram lambs—1, Kellerman. 2 and 3, Cherry. 4, Hoover. Aged ewes—1 and 2, Cherry. 3, Kellerman. 4, Hoover. Yearlings—1 and 2, Cherry. 3, Kellerman. 4, Hoover. Ewe lambs—1 and 2, Cherry. 3, Kellerman. 4, Hoover. Flocks—1 and 2, Cherry. 3, Kellerman. 4, Hoover. Pen of lambs (four)—1, Cherry. 2, Hoover. 3, Roy Cooley. Get of sire (four)—1, Cherry. 2, Hoover. 3, Cooley. Champion ram, Kellerman. Champion ewe, Cherry.

The Cotswalds

The Cotswalds show in quality was up to its usual good mark, but the number of sheep was not as large as last year. With the exception of one Illinois breeder, it was an Indiana show. The winners:

Aged rams—1 and 3, W. E. Bryant, Portland. 2, A. A. Mitchell, Chrisman, Ill. 4, Merritt Heath, Muncie. Yearlings—1, Heath. 2, Mitchell. 3 and 4, Bryant. Ram lambs—1 and 2, Bryant. 3, Jerry Wilson, Muncie. 4, Heath. Aged ewes—1 and 3, Bryant. 2, Heath. 4, Mitchell. Yearlings—1 and 2, Bryant. 3, Heath. 4, Mitchell. Ewe lambs—1 and 2, Heath. 3 and 4, Mitchell. Flocks—1 and 3, Bryant. 2, Heath. 4, Mitchell. Pen of lambs (four)—1, Mitchell. 2, Heath. 3, Wilson. 4, Bryant. Get of sire (four) —1, Mitchell. 2, Health. 3, Wilson. 4, Bryant. Champion ram. Bryant. Champion ewe. Bryant.

Lincolns, Cheviots, Tunis

J. R. Bickett of Xenia, O., and W. E. Bryant of Portland, Ind., were the only exhibitors of Lincolns. The championships went to the Indiana man and the other prizes were about evenly divided.

Keith Clark of Clarks Hill, had no opposition in the Cheviot classes.

Raymond Hays won all the first and most of the seconds on Tunis, his competitor being Frank Hartman.

The Rambouillets

The fine wool Rambouillets get increased attention every year at the Indiana Fair and this year, for the first time, separate B and C classes were offered. John Webb of Indianapolis, swept the B class except in ewe lambs, which were won by Harry Peterson of Darlington. The class C honors were well divided. W. W. Watson of Spencerville, won on champion ram; Webb won champion ewe and flock, and the lamb honors went to Peterson.

Most of the Merinos came from Ohio. In the Delaines, all the firsts and championships went to W. N. Cook of Xenia, O. In the Americans, Gowdy Williamson of Xenia, won the championships and most of the first prizes.

PONY SHOWS AT THE FAIR

There were more hackneys and ponies at the Indiana Fair than for many years, these shows being staged by Indiana breeders. A. G. Lupton, of Hartford City, won all first on Hackneys, Shetlands and Welsh. The competition was in the classes for ponies of any breed. The winner on stallion and pony under saddel was Thomas Hersey, of Carmel, and the other firsts went to B. F. Steinheiser, of Indianapolis.

BIG SHOW OF SOIL PRODUCTS AT FAIR

Agricultural Building Was Beautifully Arrayed in Exhibits

SHOW OF INDIANA CORN

Winners of Blue Ribbons in Sections and Sweepstakes

A. A. Gast, director of the agricultural department, received many compliments on the extent and beautiful arrangement of the farm products show. The exhibitors not only brought the best yields of their soil but spent several days in arranging them on tables and walls. Mr. Gast said that the agricultural department is much in need of a new building as any other at the fair. "The present building is too much like a barn," he said. "Much space is wasted in it because it is much too high. We need a building that has walls space that is broad and low, which will give the exhibitors better opportunity to spread their displays still more attractively. Much of the present building has waste space overhead which can not be used for exhibits. The new building should also have a better location —one that is in the path of visitors— for there are thousands of people at the Fair every year who do not know where the agricultural products are to be seen."

The Fair's corn show was marked by unusually elaborate displays, the walls and tables in the Agricultural building being lavishly decorated. The state had been divided into north, middle and southern sections, while there was another division of the show in which the sectional winners competed for the state sweepstakes. Troyer Bros., of Lafontaine, were the only entrants from the northern section, and they made a beautiful show of numerous varieties of corn grown on their farm, taking first, second and third prizes on their showing.

The winners of first prizes in the middle section were: New white, C. O. Hendricks, Acton; new yellow, Blaine Moore, Sheridan; new mixed, George Biers, Southport; old white, old yellow and old mixed, Cliff Martin, Muncie.

In the southern section G. W. Stainbrook, of Franklin, won first on new and old white; new yellow, Peter Lux, Shelbyville; new mixed, Wilbur Wishart, Greensburg; old yellow, W. W. Means, Shelbyville; old mixed, W. H. Phares, Shelbyville.

In the state sweepstakes the winners were: New corn, Wilbur Wishart; old, Cliff Martin; white and hominy flint, Troyer Bros.; rice pop corn, H. O. Smith, Brownsburg; pearl pop corn, W. K. Gleason, Columbus.

The winners of firsts in the potato classes were: Burbank, F. M. Sanford, Greensburg; early Ohio, Wilbur Wishart; early Rose, A. D. Norris, Anderson; Irish Cobbler, C. B. Morris & Son., Indianapolis; Rural New Yorker, A. D. Norris; Blue Victor, A. D. Norris; best display, Troyer Bros.

W. H. Phares won first on red sweet potatoes and A. D. Norris on white.

Troyer Bros. won first on the best display of grains, Cliff Martin on grasses, alfalfa and seed, while the blue ribbon for the best display of farm products went to Troyer Bros.

MISS HARRIS M WON FAIR'S SPECIAL PACE

Best Time Made in Three Heats Was 2:01½

TROTTING RECORD BEATEN

Ramco Sets World Mark for Four-Year Geldings

Horses in liberal numbers, many close contests, good time over a track in prime condition, and crowds of record-breaking size marked the trotting and pacing races throughout the week of the Indiana Fair. In many of the events the fields of starters were large, which added zest to the races from the viewpoint of the spectators. Altogether it was one of the most successful weeks in the history of the Indiana track.

Two features stand out distinctly in the week's program. One was the special pacing race between Miss Harris M and Single G and the other was the world record for four-year-old trotting geldings made by Ramco in the 2:09 trot.

Doubtless the largest crowd that ever saw a horse race at the Indiana Fair witnessed the special race on Wednesday afternoon. The grandstand and the paddock in front of it were packed with spectators, the seating capacity of the grandstand having been entirely sold early in the morning. Almost a solid wall of people surrounded the rail of the mile track. Single G took the first heat in 2:02¼. He had the pole in this heat and the two raced almost like a pair up to the half-mile, when the mare drew up almost a length in the lead, and held this advantage well into the stretch, when she went off her feet. Before she recovered, Single G stepped out and won by four lengths.

Single G led by a half length at the quarter in the second heat and the two were on even terms at the half. Miss Harris M then forged ahead by a length and held this lead at the wire. Time, 2:03¼.

For almost the entire mile the third heat was the best race ever seen at the track. The two pacers were neck and neck all the way. But Miss Harris M showed the most stamina in the stretch and was more than a length ahead at the wire. Time, 2:01½.

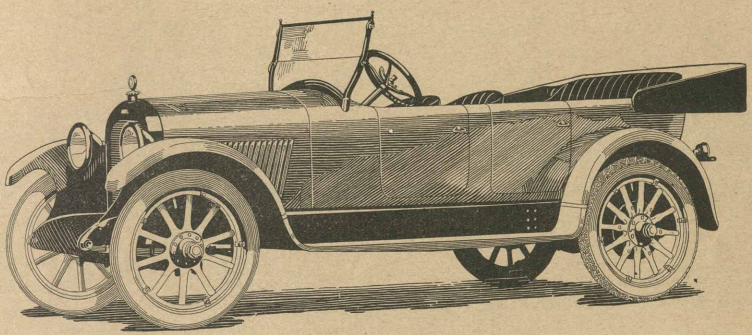
Ramco broke the four-year-old geldinb record on Thursday afternoon, reducing the time a full second to 2:06¼. He trotted the last half in 1:01½ and the final quarter in :31¼. This trotting feat was in the first heat, and Ramco lost the next two to Harrod's Creek, and finished second in the race.

SHORTHORN BREEDERS DINE

More than fifty members of the Indiana Shorthorn Breeders' Association were at the State Fair and attended a banquet Tuesday evening at the Claypool Hotel. Dr. A. E. Harlan, of Alexandria, president of the organization, acted as toastmaster and talks on the past, present and future of the Shorthorn business were made by J. L. Tormey, Chicago, field representative of the National Breeders' Association; Will Johnson, Fort Wayne, secretary of the Shorthorn World, and various well known cattle men from this and surrounding States who were also at the fair.

Lexington

MINUTE MAN SIX



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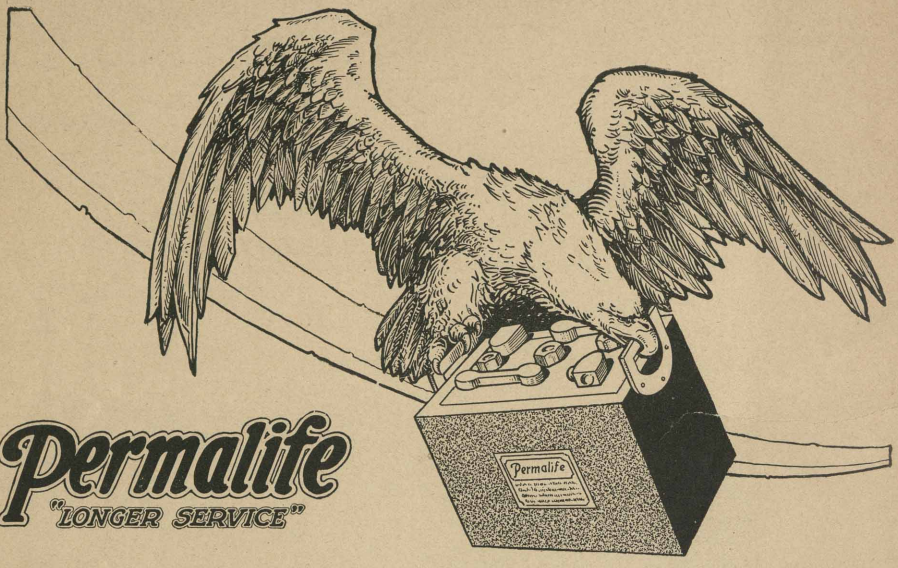

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THE HUB OF THE INDIANA STATE FAIR UNIVERSE

Sept. 6-11 1920

ISSUED MONTHLY DURING STATE FAIR SEASON.

FOR BREEDERS, AGRICULTURALISTS AND OTHER PATRONS OF THE FAIR

APRIL

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THOMAS GRANT
Vice-President

WILLIAM M. JONES
Financial Secretary

CHARLES F. KENNEDY
Recording Secretary

FEATURED IN THIS NUMBER

STATE FAIR OF 1919 SET HIGH GOAL FOR THE FAIR THIS YEAR

William M. Jones, Financial Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, writes of the earnings of last year's exposition, when the high mark in profits was reached. Attendance figures and other departments made new records.

PREMIUM LIST FOR 1920 FAIR IS NOW UNDERGOING REVISION

Charles F. Kennedy, Recording Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, writes of the coming Indiana Fair and discusses why it should be larger and of better quality, especially in the livestock departments where premiums will be increased.

FOUR NIGHT SHOWS WILL BE ON LIST OF NEXT INDIANA FAIR

"Victory of St. Mihiel" will be a great war spectacle. The hippodrome and horse shows, the auto show and the "midway" will make up a festival of gaiety each evening of the Indiana Fair, week of Sept. 6.

MRS. C. N. LINDLEY WILL BE IN CHARGE OF GIRLS' SCHOOL AT FAIR

Well known farm woman will be chairman of the Board of Managers. The school can begin promptly in the completed Women's building, without last year's hindrances. A girl from each county is expected to enroll.

SPRING AUTO SHOW WAS GLOWING SUCCESS AT THE FAIR GROUNDS

The Indianapolis Automobile Trade Association gave its twentieth display of motor cars and trucks, with the largest exhibits and crowds in its history. The new heating plant in the Manufacturers' building was used. The usual show will be held at the coming State Fair.

INDIANA CLUBS OPEN WHAT PROMISES TO BE THEIR BUSIEST YEAR

Hoosier farm boys and girls start their pig and calf club activities with renewed enthusiasm, and with prospects of making 1920 an outstanding year in the raising of pure-bred livestock—News notes of many clubs.

Early Signs of 1920 Outlook for Pure-Bred Stock

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Indianapolis

THE HUB OF THE INDIANA STATE FAIR UNIVERSE

Sept. 6-11 1920

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CHARLES F. KENNEDY
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FAIR OF 1919 SETS HIGH GOAL FOR 1920

Exposition of Last Year Made New Record for Profits

ALSO YEAR OF SPENDING

New Buildings and Sewer System Chief Items in Expense Account

By WILLIAM M. JONES
Financial Secretary of State Board of Agriculture

The Indiana State Fair made a financial record in 1919 which not only overmatched the mark of any previous year, but sets a high goal for the exposition next September. Year by year in the last three the Fair has established new high marks in the way of profits, and while it went far over efforts of the kind last year, it is reasonable to expect that the coming Fair will win still greater honors in the way of a treasury showing.

The gains made by the Fair of all sources of $227,749.67. Its expenses were $132,204.61, leaving a profit of $95,545.06. This was more than twice the profits of 1918, which amounted to $34,261.27, a gain in favor of 1919 of $61,283.79.

The gains made by the Fair of 1919 came from several sources. The shows of livestock and the entries in all other departments outranked in numbers any previous year, which brought increased stall and pen rents as well as entry fees. The receipts from concessions were much heavier than in any former year. The greatest volume of money from any one source was that from admissions, which for the week amounted to $126,-161.25, and by days the admissions were: Monday, $20,601.50; Tuesday, $12,023.25; Wednesday, $35,656.25; Thursday, $41,372.00; Friday, $13,048,-50; Saturday, $3,459.75.

The receipts at the grandstand for the week amounted to $16,872, the largest amount for one day being $5,535, on Wednesday. The receipts of the night show for the week were $7,424.75.

While receipts of the Fair were heavy all along the line, the expenditures of money for the year were also extraordinary, because of building operations. The Manufacturers' Building cost $116,831.58. The cost of the Women's Building was $136,-472.50. The sewer system was put in at a cost of $13,448.

The State Board's total receipts for the year, including money borrowed to carry on construction work, amounted to $545,980.21, and the expenditures, including the Fair and new buildings, amounted to $521,-053.12.

The Indiana Fair may be expected to increase in size and quality in coming years, not only because of the increased farming resources upon which it has to draw for exhibits, but because of improved facilities for both exhibitors and visitors.

News of Boys' and Girls' Clubs

Eastern Trip of Prize Winners

Eleven Indiana farm boys and girls, all of them winners of prizes in club work promoted by Purdue University, met at the State Board of Agriculture offices on January 19 and began a trip to Niagara Falls, and a number of other Eastern points, the trip being awarded as first honor in the state-wide contests of the clubs. The young tourists were met at the State Board's office by Miss Grace L. King and Fred L. Kem, who led the party on its interesting trip of sight-seeing, Detroit, Buffalo and Toronto being on the itinerary as well as Niagara Falls.

The club contests were carried on under the auspices of the department of agriculture of Purdue University. The work included sewing, baking and canning clubs for girls and corn and pig clubs for boys. The girls also participated in the pig clubs. For the work in the corn clubs the state was divided into five districts and a winner was selected for each district.

The prize winners who made the trip were Pauline Henderson, Sharpsville, Tipton county, sewing; Ruth Radcliffe, Lizton, Hendricks county, baking; Lydia Hawblitzel, Lakeville, St. Joseph county, canning; Preston Moody, Fremont, Steuben county, corn, district No. 1; Charles Clamme, Hartford City, Blackford county, corn, district No. 2; Hubert Jones, Liberty, Union county, corn, district No. 3; Gilbert May, Heltonville, Lawrence county, corn, district No. 4; Paul Holcroft, Madison, Jefferson county, corn, district No. 5; James Maxwell, Liberty, Union county, pig breeding, and Irma Hartman, Brookston, White county, pig breeding.

Louise Brockman, sewing champion in 1918, accompanied the party, paying her own expenses with the proceeds from a $50 Liberty bond awarded as a prize.

The State Board of Agriculture provided the funds for the corn club winners. The sewing and baking champions were the guests of the State Home Economics Association. Canning club winners were sent on the trip by Ball Bros. of Muncie.

The party spent the first afternoon in inspecting the State House, viewing Indianapolis from the monument and attending the theatre.

Club Sale a Success

The early spring sale held by the Pulaski County Boys' and Girls' Club at Medaryville was a glowing success, the Hereford calves selling for an average of $279 and the Shorthorns, which were larger in size, brought an average of $385.

New Club in Putnam County

A new pig club is starting in Putnam county with seventeen high school boys and girls as members. Each is to receive a pure-bred pig ten weeks old. The pigs have all been purchased from the Putnam County Duroc Breeders' Association.

Corn Champion for 1919

Preston Moody, age fourteen, of Fremont, Steuben county, was declared the junior corn champion of Indiana at the farmers' short course at Purdue University, his feat of growing 147.3 bushels of corn on one acre of ground establishing a new record in Indiana corn production. The youth is a high school freshman.

Nearly 1,600 boys and girls in many counties of Indiana entered the contest, but many dropped out as the season advanced. However, about 600 of them completed the contest. Moody's production was made possible by enriching the soil and planting seed thickly. Reed's early dent corn was used and the field was checked by F. L. Kenn, head of the Boys' Corn Club work in Indiana.

Forty-two of the boys in the corn contest grew more than 100 bushels on their acre of ground. District winners follow:

District 1—Preston Moody, state champion. District 2—Charles Clamme, Hartford City, 93 bushels. District 3—Herbert T. Jones, Liberty, 103.4 bushels. District 4—Gilbert May, Heltonville, 136.1 bushels. District 5—Paul A. Holcraft, Madison, 75.5 bushels.

New Club at Loogootee

Eleven registered and bred Poland China gilts were distributed to eleven boys of the vocational agricultural class of the Loogootee High School, members of the Martin County Pig Club. The White River Bank of Loogootee is financing the club. The bank bought the gilts and gave them to the boys. Each boy signs a contract to feed and care for the gilt in a way that will cause her to develop to the best advantage and to return to the bank two registered gilts not less than 3 months of age out of the first litter, or, failing in this, out of the next litter. The bank is to have the choice gilts of the litter and agrees to give them to other boys on the same terms.

The gilts are of the big type and showed excellent quality and smoothness.

Banks Helping Club Work

Sixty-four banks in thirty-five Indiana counties during the last year purchased either pigs, calves or sheep for members of the boys' and girls' clubs and financed the members in their initial livestock ventures, according to figures obtained recently by F. M. Shanklin, who has charge of the livestock club work in the state, Replies were obtained from fifty-nine of the ninety-two counties and it is thought that this total of sixty-four would be boosted considerably if information were obtainable from the other counties.

Seventy-four banks, twenty-four of which are included in the original sixty-four previously named, are supplying in part or all the prize money for some form of boys' and girls' club work, such as corn growing, potato production, poultry raising, etc. These prizes range from a few dollars to several hundred.

TWO REASONS FOR A LARGER STATE FAIR

More Farm Resources and Fair Has Better Equipment

THE NEW PREMIUM LIST

General Revision and Increased Prizes Probable for 1920

By CHARLES F. KENNEDY
Recording Secretary, Indiana State Board of Agriculture

The Indiana State Fair for 1920 ought to be a larger and better exposition than in any year of its long history. There are two reasons for this. The farming resources of the state, especially in livestock, were never so great in quantity or so fine in quality as they are at present. The Indiana Fair with increased housing facilities was never so well prepared to take care of a growing exposition. It is true that the facilities are not what they should be, not what they will be within the next few years, but they are better than in former years. While the Board of Agriculture fully appreciates the desires of exhibitors, it from necessity is holding its building operations in abeyance until a time when costs of buildings will come within reason as well as within the resources of the Board. A new cattle barn, an enlarged sheep pavilion and other improvements contemplated for this year must, because of the prohibitory cost, go over until later. But the Board will go on with its building program when conditions are favorable and Indiana will yet have State Fair equipment and housing which will give it rank with other great fairs of the country and which will measure with the needs of our own exhibitors.

While the Fair management can not go forward this year with its building plans, it can and will help the exposition in other ways. This will be especially along the line of improving the classifications in the premium list and offering greater amounts in prizes. The State Board of Agriculture has received from the livestock interests many timely suggestions which will enable exhibitors to show their stock under more encouraging regulations.

The Indiana Fair last year offered premiums amounting to about $70,000. The management is limited in the amount of money that can be expended for premiums, as only $10,000 a year comes from the state treasury, in the form of a legislative appropriation. Other state legislatures are much more liberal than this, which enables their state fairs to offer greater prize lists than can the Indiana Fair. With $70,000 in premiums last year, and with $10,000 of it from the state treasury, the Indiana Fair paid about $60,-000 out of its own treasury in prizes, the money being taken from gate receipts and other sources.

HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

Published monthly during the Spring and Summer in the interests of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, Indiana State and County Fairs, Agricultural, Horticultural and Livestock Associations and for the information of State Fair exhibitors and concessionaires.

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"THE HUB'S" THIRD YEAR

The Hub of the Universe, official spokesman for the Indiana State Board of Agriculture and its State Fair, begins its third year with this issue. It will, as in former years, be issued once a month during the State Fair season, and will be sent to many thousand readers without charge. "The Hub" has during its time given its efforts to the upbuilding of the Indiana Fair and the exposition's allied interests throughout the state and it will continue its energy along these lines. All along the farming line, particularly in livestock, Indiana is entering a new era. Pure-bred herds and flocks in this state have made more development in the last five or six years than in the previous ten or fifteen, and while thousands of breeders have joined the ranks of believers in pedigreed stock, new converts are enlisting in the movement rapidly. What the future will be is forecast by the thousands of boys and girls who have taken up pig and calf club work, and their energies, coupled with the efforts of the older promoters of livestock, point to very great advancement of Indiana in high grade livestock, both in quality and in quantity. The Indiana Fair has a distinctive place in this development and through The Hub of the Universe, as well as through the Fair, the State Board of Agriculture hopes to lend its help in increasing volume to the promotion of all things which promise to increase the farming resources of the Hoosier land.

Club at Pine Village School

Fifty-six of 102 boys and girls in Pine Village school will be in club work this year, it being in a country-wide program led by the Warren County Farmers' Association.

MRS. LINDLEY AGAIN TO DIRECT SCHOOL

Well Known Farm Woman Reappointed for 1920

ITS SUCCESS LAST YEAR

More Girls Expected at Next Session of State Fair School

The State Board of Agriculture at its meeting on March 13 gave a vote of confidence to Mrs. Charles N. Lindley, of Salem, by reappointing her director of the Indiana State Fair's School of Home Economics for Girls, which will be held in the Women's Building at the Fair next September. Mrs. Lindley, who is one of the leading farm wonen of Indiana, was chairman of the board of directors which founded the school last year, and she will hold this position again, selecting women who will, as board members, join her in the management of the school.

The School of Economics was last year a glowing success both in point of girls who attended and in the instruction given them. The school began its work under a number of handicaps, especially in going into an incompleted building, the girls a part of the time living in a hotel down in Indianapolis. But for the coming school term these hindrances of last year will not prevail, for the school quarters on the third floor of the handsome Women's Building are well equipped as a dormitory and in its school rooms, while the kitchen and dining room are ready for immediate use.

With Mrs. Lindley last year were Mrs. Lewis Taylor and Mrs. C. W. Sewell and the instructors were Mrs. Nellie K. Jones and Mrs. Edna H. Edmondson, and the fifty or more farm girls from over the state, most of them never so far from home before, had a royal time in schooling and entertainment while guests of the State Board of Agriculture.

Every county in the state is entitled to representation by one girl in the school. This educational enterprise was so popular with those who followed its activities last year, and the girls who attended went home so enthusiastic over their experiences, that doubtless every county will send a representative next fall.

The tentative plan, as last year, is to open the school a few days before the State Fair and continue its sessions through the week of the exposition. In addition to the instruction in home management which will be given the girls, they will be taken on a number of sight-seeing trips in Indianapolis and they will also have free access to all departments of the Fair.

ARLETTA WINS CUP

Liberty Cow Holds Indiana Jersey Honors for 1919

Arletta of B. V. F. 422751 holds the Indiana Jersey record for butter for 1919, a silver cup attesting this fact having been awarded J. A. Driscol of Liberty, her owner, by the Indiana Jersey Club. She made a record of 754.33 pounds of butter fat and 10,532.8 pounds of milk. She began the test as a four-year-old. Purdue's Golden Estella 267570 was second with 558.1 pounds of butter fat and 10,533.1 pounds of milk.

1855 1920

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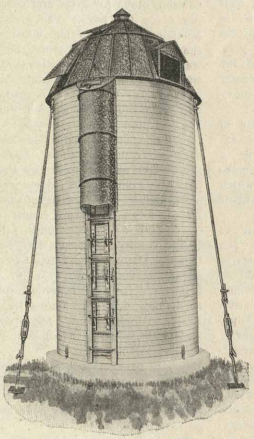

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TWO STATE BOARDS ARE NOT FAR APART

Boards of Accounts and Agriculture Agree on Fair Buildings

FLURRY IN NEWSPAPERS

Board of Accounts Receives Substantiated Statements

Following the Indiana Fair of last year, when the business of the State Board of Agriculture was closing for 1919, the affairs of the Board were, as usual, audited by the State Board of Accounts. When the Board of Accounts made known its findings last January, there was a flurry of front-page headlines in the Indianapolis newspapers which sent abroad to the public the impression that there was a wide difference of opinion between the two state boards as to the methods of the Board of Agriculture, relating particularly to the construction of buildings on the State Fair grounds during the summer of 1919.

But after the tempest in the newspapers had subsided and the Board of Agriculture had submitted substantiated statements to the Board of Accounts, it soon developed that so slight a difference existed between the two boards that little can now be said on the subject. The developments showed that the Board of Accounts had been misled by statements made to it from sources which at the time were thought to be dependable.

As construction work on buildings progressed on the Fair grounds last summer, the day for opening the exposition also approached. The completion of the buildings became of first importance. All energies of the Board of Agriculture and of the contractors were directed to making the Women's and Manufacturers' buildings ready for exhibitors and for visitors on the first day of the Fair. "Speed ahead with the buildings" became the first order in preparation for the Fair. It was a time for short cuts to real results, a time for omitting avoidable details of "red tape". The record-making attendance of visitors during the Fair fully, after the buildings were ready and the exposition closed its week, justified the energies that had been given to get the structures ready.

An extraordinary record in construction work on an extensive scale had been accomplished, which added very substantially to the Fair's gate receipts for the week. The buildings were ready in the important details on schedule time. Work which would ordinarily have required six months had been done in four.

Honesty of purpose and in results attained did not for a moment enter into the findings of the State Board of Accounts. All of the important financial moves made preparatory to erection of the buildings had been approved by a third board—the State Board of Finance, composed of the governor, auditor and treasurer of state. The proper fulfillment of contracts was in the immediate charge of officers and committees of the State Board of Agriculture, all of whom during the summer were most diligent and attentive to their duties and obligations. They were fully alert to the fact that the money being spent for the buildings did not belong to them or to the State Board of Agriculture, but that they were in the service of the people of Indiana.

AUTO SHOW OUTDOES ITS FORMER EFFORTS

March Exposition a Glowing Success in Every Way

A NEW HEATING PLANT

Manufacturers' Building Well Equipped for Cold Weather

The Indianapolis Automobile Trade Association fairly outdid its former records at the spring show of motor cars and trucks which was held at the State Fair's Manufacturers' building the first week in March. Not only was the great building filled to capacity with cars and accessories, but the attendance was the largest since the association began holding these spring displays twenty years ago. The crowds were undismayed by rain, which fell on two days and evenings, and at times the show fairly overflowed with visitors. The decorations of the building were on lavish order and an orchestra and some wandering minstrels provided the music.

The Indianapolis association will give its usual fall show in connection with the State Fair, the week of September 6.

The Manufacturers' Building is now the largest and best appointed structure for automobile shows in the United States, and since the last Fair it has been equipped with a steam heating plant, which proved its worth during the cold and rainy days of the recent show. The heating system is operated from boilers of 150 horsepower and ample radiation extends around the walls of the structure, providing an even temperature everywhere. The heating plant is so arranged that it can be extended to the Women's Building. The cost of the plant was about $26,500.

Between auto shows the Manufacturers' Building is being used by Indianapolis agencies for storage of their surplus cars, and when factory production is increased the huge building will be filled with new motor cars awaiting delivery to the "ultimate consumers."

FARMS CHANGE OWNERS

Thousands Sold and Thousands of Deals Fell Through

An exodus from Hoosier farms and from those of other Central States in March has been comparable to the movement of the children of Israel back in Bible times in point of families involved. Thousands of Indiana farms changed ownership on March 1 and thousands of other land deals fell through, all growing out of sensational speculation in farm lands last summer and fall. A very large number of the sales were conditional, one payment being made down at the time and the later payments being due or beginning on March 1, this year. When March 1 came, countless plungers found they had over-bought, so they forfeited the payment already made.

The closing of the deals on March 1 brought an unprecedented demand upon country banks for money, much money being paid into the banks and immediately checked out. There were many chain deals involved, some of them including from five to ten farms, and where one deal in the chain could not be worked out the whole chain failed.

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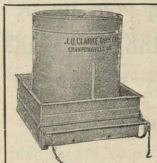

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SALES OF PURE BREDS MAKE GOOD START

But It Is Somewhat Early to Foretell Year's Outlook

SOME RECENT PRICES

Warren T. McCray Shipped Thirty to Argentine

Although sales of pure-bred beef and dairy cattle have continued through the winter, and at public sales of February and March have developed substantial prices and good demand, it is a little early to foretell what the year holds for pedigreed stock. Through the winter the prices have averaged well. While many of the larger breeding farms may be supplied with herd leaders, there are many smaller ones which will be in the market for good blood. The slackened demand for pedigreed bulls during the winter was probably due to the fact that prospective buyers have been waiting for spring pasturage.

One of the greatest shipments in the history of the Hereford in America was that made by Warren T. McCray, who sent thirty bulls in one lot to the Argentines.

The sales at F. R. Edwards' dispersion at Tiffin, Ohio, were at good prices. F. C. Quirk, of Knox, Ind., bought five cows at this sale, prices ranging from $575 to $775. Silver Brook Farm, of Muvie, bought two cows, paying $875 for each of them. Will Johnson, of Fort Wayne, bought Gloster Maiden B for $500. W. A. Kruse, of Auburn, bought Roan Avalanche for $525.

Among the buyers at the Berkshire sale of T. A. Harris & Son, Lamine, Missouri, in February, was the Gossard Breeding Estates, of Martinsville, purchasing thirteen head at prices ranging from $100 to $140.

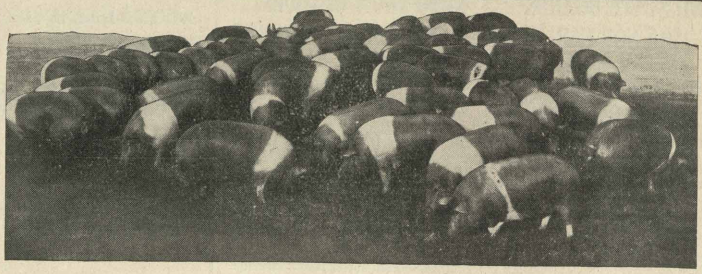
Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, of Bushnell, Ill., whose horses are well known to visitors to the Indiana State Fair, has sold Eureka Standard, a shire, to Roy Bolton, of Oregon. The stallion won first prize at the international last year and the year before.

NEW CLASSES ASKED FOR

A committee from the Indiana Draft Horse Breeders' Association, with Harvey Smith as its spokesman, met with the State Board of Agriculture on March 13, and made a number of suggestions for the 1920 premium list. One was for a separate classification for Indiana futurities, with separate open classes in which breeders from other states can show their youngsters. The committee also asked that the rule on the closing date be enforced. Additional classes for stallions and mares, five years old and over, and a number of other changes were requested.

The committee asked that county contests be limited to Indiana. In making premium awards in the county contests, it was suggested that daily inspection of stable quarters, of groomsmen, and of the showing the counties make in the coliseum parades be taken into account. The committee further suggested that light harness and saddle horse contests be woven into the night show program in the coliseum. This will give more time for judging both light and heavy horses.

A committee representing the Ohio Improved Chester White Association has asked for a separate classification in the premium list.



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NIGHT FEATURES OF 1920 STATE FAIR

"Victory of St. Mihiel" to Be a Great War Demonstration

HORSES IN HIPPODROME

Automobile Show Will Also Be on Evening Program

The Indiana Fair management has made its contracts for popular attractions for 1920, the exposition to open on Monday, September 6, and continue through the week. A great array of hippodrome talent has been engaged for the night show, which will be held in the coliseum, and which will each evening also include some horse show features. The vaudeville bill given at the race track will differ from the attractions appearing in the night show.

A special attraction will be "The Victory at St. Mihiel," which is to be staged each evening on the infield of the race track by the North American Fireworks Co., of Chicago. This feature will abound in battle scenes, in which tanks, machine guns, armored cars, airplanes and other wartime engines of destruction will be used. An outdoor stage 500 feet long and 300 feet deep will be utilized, and about 300 performers will take part in the battle of St. Mihiel, one of the most tragic fights in France during the world war.

The automobile show will be held each evening, and the carnival shows on the "midway" will be in full blast. Altogether, the Indiana Fair will overflow with night entertainment next September.

HOG SOLD FOR $35,000

Iowa Breeders' Association Purchased Chief's Best

The Iowa Spotted Poland China Breeders' Association has purchased Chief's Best, a boar, for $35,000, making a world's record. The sale was made by Frank Wise, of Noblesville.

The Cow's Health - First of All

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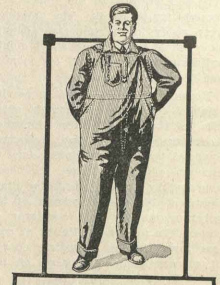

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The Rise of Two Farm Boys

E. T. MEREDITH
U. S. Secretary of Agriculture

From a penniless boy of an Iowa farm to secretary of agriculture in President Wilson's cabinet has been the rise of Edwin T. Meredith in his life span of forty-three years.

Born on a farm near Avoca, Ia., Dec. 23, 1876, Meredith of necessity early became interested in the game of making money. His first chance came when his father gave him a little runt of a pig and told him that with proper care the pig might be sold at a profit.

Meredith thought it was the opportunity of a lifetime. Boylike, he jumped at the chance, and from that minute the runt of a pig was handfed, watched over, sheltered and protected. It grew and waxed fat and young Meredith soon sold it at a nice profit.

Leaving the farm, Meredith entered Highland Park College, at Des Moines. He had no money from home except a little he had saved, so he paid his way through college by tending furnaces and waiting on tables. Mathematics was his favorite study.

His first job after leaving college was as a printer with a Des Moines firm. In 1899 his uncle, Thomas Meredith, started the Tribune here and young Ed became his assistant, doing everything from writing news and chasing advertisements to setting type.

The paper was started as a political organ to support the Greenback party. Neither the paper nor the party gained much strength in Iowa and Meredith and his uncle had a grim struggle to make expenses. In 1901 Meredith and a printer friend bought the paper. In 1902 Meredith founded "Successful Farming," now one of the largest and most prosperous farm publications in the country.

The initial number carried the announcement that only "clean" advertising would be accepted. The first few issues were refused by the delivery wagons hired to take them to the postoffice until payment was made. The postoffice would not mail them until the postage was paid. Few believed in the ultimate success of the magazine. But Meredith "had a way with him" and it was but a few years until farm publishers of the country were forced to reckon with a "comer."

"Imagination spells the difference between small success and big success," Meredith said.

Service to his readers is one of Meredith's hobbies. One of the biggest things the farmer can do is to keep the boys interested in the farm, Meredith says.

"In this way the drift to the cities can be checked," he says. "I believe the boy will be interested in the farm if he has a stake in it. He wants to make money."

So Meredith will lend any boy money to carry on farm work. A boy can borrow $25 or $50 or $100 to buy a pig or a cow or whatever he may want. The note bears 6 per cent interest and matures in one year. If he has bad luck his note is extended and he is urged to try again.

Meredith also loans money to young men working their way through college. So far he claims he has lost comparatively nothing and he feels well repaid for having helped hundreds of young men get a start in life. He got the idea from his father's plan of giving him a pig to raise.

Meredith married Edna C. Elliott in Des Moines, in 1896. They have two children, a son and a daughter.

He was a Democratic candidate for United States senator in 1914 and Democratic candidate for governor in 1916. Both times he was defeated.

He was a member of the industrial war labor commission that toured England and France in 1918 and later was chosen as a member of the public group in the first industrial round table conference at Washington.

JOHN BROWN
President of Indiana Federation of Farmers' Associations

John Brown, president of the Indiana Federation of Farmers' Associations, tells this story of his rise from the soil:

When he was large enough to manage a hoe and strong enough to swing a plow, he was a farm boy—a poor one when measured by wealth. He worked for 25 cents a day, instead of $8 and $10 which farm laborers commanded in Hoosier harvest fields last year. One of John Brown's early employers could not pay him 25 cents a day in cash, but settled with him with a pig—a red pig, small enough to place in a paper sack—and the farm boy trudged home with the sacked pig on his shoulder. The red pig—it would be known as a Duroc Jersey in these days, if it were well bred—thrived and waxed fat under the ministrations of John Brown, who was rearing the first head of livestock he ever owned. The whole family watched the red pigs well in dimensions and weight, for the growing animal promised to yield a winter's supply of pork and lard for the Brown home. But youthful John Brown had another and more important career for the growing pig. It had cost him 25 cents in labor, but he sold it for five dollars. The five dollars was spent for a pair of red-topped boots, the first John Brown ever owned, and there was enough left to buy a bundle of books, with which he started to school. But the red pig did more than this—it started in the farm boy's mind the idea of breeding livestock, so from the 25-cent pig John Brown grew into one of the leaders in Hoosier livestock production, and it was this distinction, gained on his black-soiled farm at Monon, which brought the call for him to lead the Indiana Federation of Farmers' Associations as its president.

1919 FARM WAGES HIGH

Without Board Average Was $56.29; With Board, $39.82

Farm wages were the highest in the history of the United States last year, the Department of Agriculture announces. For labor hired by the month with board, the average for the country as a whole was $39.82, without board it was $56.29. Harvest wages a day with board reached the top figure of $4.48 in the North Central States west of the Mississippi river. The lowest farm wages are in the South Atlantic States, with the South Central States next lowest. Monthly wages with board were highest in the Western States, including the Mountain and Pacific States where the average was $62.96, while without board it was $87.12.

Farming operations of 1919 produced crops that had a value at the farm that was 11.8 per cent above 1918, and animal products 9.9 per cent above, but the gain in wages for farm labor was relatively greater.

The Daughter on the Farm

By VIRGINIA C. MEREDITH

Much may be said and justly about the lack of conveniences and appliances to save labor in the farm home. It may be questioned, however, whether the blame for this lack can be justly put altogether on the man, as between husband and wife. It may often be put justly upon the man who was the father of the wife in the case. No one is disposed to detract from the facts and the poetry of a mother's influence with her son, but one may well wish for an expansion of a father's influence with his daughter.

Father and daughter should be comrades. He can so easily and surely guide her into a true view of the world she must live in, its delights and its dangers. Girls are not so romantic as their brothers at the same age, yet they may have visions and plans that reach far beyond the home and the accustomed pursuits and ideals of the family. The father when a comrade and friend can gauge his daughter's capacity, holding her steadily without antagonizing nor defeating her aims. Doubtless in these days fathers are confronted with the unexpected, but after their youthful adventuring the daughters are likely to come back to the fundamentally feminine; at least, there is every probability of this when the father has done his part in clearly etching her mind's picture of what is fundamentally feminine. The father-love, like all man-love, is essentially and primarily protective. He yearns to save the precious girl child from contact with the hard and ugly things of life. It is useless. A plan worth trying is to help her to see why things are hard and where they are ugly; then perchance she may pass by safely on the other side.

Later when her husband, under the stimulation of a community campaign, begins to consider running water for their home, she will not suggest buying furniture in preference. When a habit of mind puts things into their proportions and relations then the furniture seen in a neighbor's house under the circumstance and illusion of a dress-up party does not fascinate the judgment so much as does the appeal of running water and the sink in their relation to a daily routine of lifting and carrying. The proportion of her time released from routine affairs is a tangible addition to a woman's power to do whatever she finds worth doing in her home and in her community. Is it too much to say that the vigor of her decisions and the rightness of her action may be conditioned by what her father was to her in girlhood?

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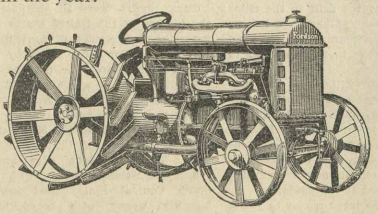

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INDIANA STATE FAIR
Sept. 6-11
1920

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Director of Horse Department

EDGAR E. PHILLIPS
Director of Swine Department

U. C. BROUSE
Director of Sheep Department

HARRY M. MOBERLY
Director of Poultry Department

FEATURED IN THIS NUMBER

PREMIUM LIST FOR INDIANA FAIR SHOWS IMPORTANT CHANGES

The Premium List for the State Fair of 1920 has had thorough and careful revision and shows many changes, with new and expanded classes, and increased premiums. The book to be ready early.

BIG INDUSTRIAL SHOW MAY BE HELD A FEW WEEKS AFTER THE FAIR

An exposition of "Made-In-Indiana" products is proposed by the State Board of Agriculture for the late Autumn. The enterprise depends upon the interest shown by Hoosier manufacturers during the coming Summer.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE DRAFT AND LIGHT HORSE CLASSES

A. B. Carter, director of the Horse Department of the Indiana Fair, writes of new classes provided for draft horses and of premiums increased—Saddle horses to be shown at night—Pony classes reorganized.

"O. I. C." SWINE ARE TO BE SHOWN WITH THE OTHER WHITES

The conclusion of the Indiana Fair's Committee on Premium List is announced by Edgar E. Phillips, director of the Swine Department, after the question of separate classes for the O. I. C. was considered.

ANOTHER EFFORT IS TO BE MADE TO START A GOAT DIVISION

U. C. Brouse, director of the Indiana Fair's Sheep Department, discusses new classifications and increased prizes offered for various kinds of pure-bred goats, with the purpose of making this a permanent Fair feature.

SPRING CATTLE SALES MAKE GOOD START FOR BREEDERS OF INDIANA

Indiana Polled Hereford Breeders' Association and J. G. Green, of Muncie, open the breed's auctions of the year—Aberdeen-Angus sales held by the Benton-Newton District Association and on the Forgy farm. Other sales.

Indiana State Fair's Better Babies Contest By CHARLES F. KENNEDY

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IMPORTANT CHANGES IN HORSE DIVISION

Indiana Premium List Provides New Classes for Drafts

INCREASE IN PRIZES

Light Harness and Saddle Show to Be Held at Night

By A. B. CARTER
Director of Horse Department, Indiana State Fair.

The premium list for the Indiana State Fair of 1920 will show some important changes in the horse department, not only in increased classifications, but in the plans for the arena shows In the heavy horse classes the prizes have been increased about 60 per cent. There will be classes confined to Hoosier breeders, although they may where they desire also compete in the open classes where their horses will meet those of other States.

In response to requests from a committee representing the Indiana Draft Horse Breeders' Association, several changes have been made in the fair's heavy horse classifications. A class has been added for stallions five years old and over and five prizes will be given, $30, $25, $20, $15 and $10, these taking the place of $25, $20, $10 and $5 offered last year. The class for stallions one year old and over was taken out of the list last year, but it has been put back in the premiums for the coming fair. Another new classification is for five stallions owned by one exhibitor.

The classifications for heavy mares have also been changed, one providing for mares five years old and over, another for mares one year old, and still another addition is for three mares the property of one exhibitor.

The classes for light harness and saddle horses will be about the same as last year. The arena shows of these horses will be given in the coliseum at night as a part of the hippodrome program. This change in the show plans has been made that more time can be given to the judging of both heavy and light horses.

The most extensive changes have been made in the fair's pony division. The pony show dwindled last year to a point where but one exhibitor competed for the prize ribbons. Two other exhibitors who had made entries failed to appear. While the one exhibitor last year put on a good show, the fair management has concluded it would be unwise to give such a wide classification for the coming fair. The Welsh and hackney ponies have been grouped in one class and Shetlands and others in another class.

The whole purpose in making the changes in the horse department has been to meet the desire of horsemen, particularly those from Indiana, and with the additional encouragement the premium list offers for the coming fair, it is expected that the brick horse barn will be filled to its capacity again and that the arena shows will be more attractive than ever.

State Fair Better Babies Contest

By CHARLES F. KENNEDY

The Creator of the universe has given to the human family the responsibility of caring for and bringing through childhood creatures of His own image. We are very careful in the selection, treatment and care of a colt, calf and pig. What are we doing for the child of this day? Nature has given to the mother an instinct as well as a crude knowledge of her responsibility to her children; it has given to a father a love which once stirred to action responds to all the demands that belongs to him as a father. But it is quite evident that there is with the fathers and mothers in this day very little of the real information they should possess in the care and rearing of children, therefore the State Board of Agriculture, having an audience composed of every phase of the Hoosier human family, in numbers without limit, purposes to bring before this audience a vision and knowledge of what constitutes a perfect and faultless baby. To do this the board will bring into action experts with trained minds and a wide knowledge of what constitutes a perfect child and what should be attributed to the treatment of a child.

The Better Babies Contest at the Indiana State Fair will invite babies of a suitable age for examination, taking into account their normal condition in the homes where they are found. It will be an examination of them at a time in their lives when their physical development is beginning to be formed; it will tell the mother the many circumstances and conditions through which the child must naturally pass, and teach her the proper care and handling of the child in this, its helpless state of growth.

The doctors, the surgeons, the dentists and the nurses are fully equipped with knowledge of full care of the child when disease approaches it, but when in health the child is left to grow at will and without the guidance, such as comes with the examination which will be produced by a contest of this kind, would be in almost every instance neglected were it not for the advantages herein offered.

I, therefore, appeal to the fathers and mothers of Indiana to give thought to this opportunity which seeks to become an aid to them and their children. It is confidently believed by men in this line of work that a very great per cent undergoing these examinations, and the mothers experiencing the touch with an institution of this kind and gaining the information given, that both mother and child are greatly benefited, and it only remains for them to follow the instructions herein given to obtain a better knowledge of the needs of the child so that the whole babyhood and motherhood will be blessed.

If you are a father or mother it becomes your duty to make investigation of the Better Babies Contest. To do this we ask you to write the Secretary of Agriculture for information covering the scope of the work, so you will be ready when the time comes. One of the difficulties which will be encountered will be in having room for the great number of babies that will be presented, or seek to be presented, for examination. The time and scope of the examination necessarily limits the examination and the number of examinations possible. When an entry is received at the State Board's office it will be given a serial number and there will be no favors shown, so when the management finds it has the number necessary to fill the possibilities that can be encountered with a given division, or certain section of the work, the application will be returned to the parent and can not receive the examination at the fair. So there is a necessity for prompt action that there may be no mistakes, that no one is disappointed when the day of examination comes.

In rating the age of the child, which must be estimated from the 6th of September, 1920, and the children not then two years old or more than three years old will not be eligible to examination. Application blanks and conditions of the Better Babies Contest will be found in this issue of The Hub of the Universe.

SHORTAGE OF DRAFT HORSES

Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America, who has been making field surveys, says there are not one-third as many draft foals as there should be to provide for replacement needs of farmers in the corn belt. "Those who have no foals or yearlings," he said, "and no mares bred to foal in 1920, are proceeding in the fond belief that some one else, somewhere else, is rearing enough young horses to take care of all needs two and three years hence."

A. B. CARTER "GOES BACK HOME"

Albert B. Carter, director of the Indiana Fair's horse department, after living in Indianapolis and Carmel for many years, has "gone back home" to Hendricks county. He has purchased 80 acres on the north edge of Danville, where he can expand his hobby of raising chickens, and there his registered draft horses will be the beginning of a stock farm of thoroughbreds. About the first thing Mr. Carter did when he arrived at Danville was to start a movement to revive the Hendricks County Fair which went out of business many years ago.

MEETING OF CATTLE FEEDERS

The Indiana Cattle Feeders' Association will hold its annual spring meeting at Purdue Friday, May 14, when the seventy head of two-year-old steers, which have been fed during the winter at the Purdue farm, will be inspected and appraised prior to their marketing. The results of various feeding experiments will be disclosed.

"O. I. C'S" IN THE CHESTER WHITE SHOW

Ruling By Indiana Fair's Premium List Committee

A NEW CLASS DESIRED

But White Swine Show Will Not Be Separated

By EDGAR E. PHILLIPS
Director of Swine Department, Indiana State Fair.

Representatives of the Chester White and the Ohio Improved Chesters, of the "O. I. C.," as the breed is generally called, were before the State Board of Agriculture at the March meeting, the "O. I. C." representatives asking for a separate classification in the Indiana Fair's premium list and the Chester White representative offering opposition. The entire State Board heard the discussion and left the question to the Premium List Committee for a decision. This committee decided to give a half-class to the "O. I. C.," but later, through the secretary of the State Board, opened correspondence with the secretaries of the Illinois, Ohio and other neighboring fairs which, it was learned, will not this year have separate classes for the two branches of the Chester Whites.

Basing its conclusions on the reports from the other fairs and on the further fact that the committee could find no distinctive difference between the breeds, excepting registration, it was decided not to have separate classes at the Indiana Fair. The committee further decided that the "O. I. C." may show with the Chester Whites within the requirements of the premium list are met by the exhibitor. In this the Indiana Fair follows the plan of the Ohio Fair, which opens its Chester White lists to the "O. I. C."

It has not been the purpose of the Committte on Premium List to settle any differences which may exist between the Chester Whites and the "O. I. C." There are members of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture who on their own farms breed both kinds of Chester Whites and who are unable to see any difference between them, although some distinguishing marks are claimed for the "O. I. C."

The swine department of the Indiana Fair recognizes the popularity of the Chester White family in this State. It gives one of the most interesting shows that is staged at the State Fair, and in numbers it is one of the largest. Without any prejudice whatever against the "O. I. C.," a breed which has many strong supporters on Indiana farms, the fair management does not pretend to dispose of any controversies, but offers the same welcome to "O. I. C." breeders that it does to other Chester White enthusiasts, and hoped that the White show at the coming fair will be larger and of greater merit than ever.

AN INDUSTRIAL SHOW ON A HUGE SCALE

New Enterprise Proposed By State Board of Agriculture

TO BE "MADE-IN-INDIANA"

Opinions of Hoosier Manufacturers Now Being Sought

The Indiana State Board of Agriculture is planning to embark in a new enterprise on a broad scale, now that it has the necessary housing facilities on the State Fair grounds, and proposes to hold a "Made-in-Indiana" industrial exposition late in November or early in December. The details of the exposition are in the charge of Charles F. Kennedy, recording secretary of the board, who originated the idea, and he is now by mail presenting the enterprise to the manufacturers of the State. If their interest justifies it, the plans for the exposition will be advanced during the summer and as soon as the State Fair closes next September much effort will be concentrated on the industrial enterprise.

Many Indiana manufacturers have shown marked interest in the idea, and if the response is general from the leaders of the industries, the exposition will be staged on a huge scale. Three of the largest buildings on the fair grounds will be utilized for the exposition, including the manufacturers' building with 80,000 square feet of floor space, the women's building of three floors with a total of 50,000 square feet, and the arena of the coliseum which measures 120x270 feet.

"The industrial exposition is now only in contemplated form," said Mr. Kennedy, "but we hope to develop it during the spring and summer, that it may be held a few weeks after the State Fair. The purpose of the industrial display will be to bring to the attention of the Hoosier public the vast and varied manufacturing resources of the State. The extent of the exposition will depend upon the interest shown by the manufacturers."

During the State Fair an extensive exposition of manufactured products is held every year, but they are shown under tents and in the open and these displays cover about forty acres of ground. The displays are made up of farm machinery, dairy appliances and similar products used on Hoosier farms. The "Made-in-Indiana" exposition, however, will cover a much wider range of manufacturing, to include products used by town as well as farm people, and which are distributed widely over the world.

With the three large buildings available for the displays, Mr. Kennedy said, an industrial exposition can be staged which will open the eyes of the Indiana public as to what is going on along manufacturing lines in their home State.

Polled Shorthorn Association

The Indiana Polled Shorthorn Breeders' Association, which will maintain a futurity class at the Indiana State Fair on a basis equal to that of Shorthorns, has been organized with the following officers: President, Marvin J. Ranck, of Roann; vice-president, E. C. Shaffer, Bourbon; secretary and treasurer, Herbert C. Ross, Rossville.

Electric Light in Thirty-Four Homes

Thirty-four Huntington county farmers recently celebrated the installation of electric lights in their homes and in the community school.

FAIR'S PREMIUM LIST TO BE ISSUED EARLY

Indiana Book is Now in the Printer's Hands

SHOWS MANY CHANGES

New Classification and Increased Prizes Offered

The premium list of the Indiana State Fair, to be held the week of September 6, is now in the hands of the printers and the book will be distributed some weeks earlier than last year. The forthcoming book will show many changes, for extensive revisions have been made in some departments in the way of classifications and increased premiums. Exhibitors in all departments will find that their opportunities for winning prize ribbons have been improved.

Each department director has helped supervise the list for his department, and committees from farming and breeding associations and individual authorities have been consulted to the end that the best premium list possible might be arranged. Secretary Charles F. Kennedy has also gathered much information on what other State fairs offer in classifications.

The new premium list, while it invites in exhibitors from other States, should be especially attractive to Indiana breeders of live stock, for many classes are confined to Hoosier contestants, although the general classes are also open to them.

The Hoosier futurities, the prizes for boys and girls, changes in the poultry lists, an enlarged prize list for rabbits, new classifications for goats, are a few of the improvements made in the premium list. A large edition will be printed, which will, as usual, be distributed free.

"RAG DOLL" CORN TESTS

The test of seed corn grown by Shelby county growers who hold national and state championships and that grown by winners at other shows, has been made at Shelbyville by the "rag doll" method. The tests showed a remarkable freedom from disease. Ten thousand ears have been tested at Shelbyville. A total of 1,106 ears, or 10.3 per cent, showed poor germination, while 2,057 ears, or 19.2 per cent, which showed a perfect germination test, were found to be diseased.

FARMERS NOT PROFITEERS

Prof. George I. Christie, of Purdue University, says that farmers are not profiteers, and misleading figures and propaganda are used when it is charged that they are getting exorbitant prices. "If it was necessary for the farmers to have $2.20 a bushel for wheat in 1917," Prof. Christie said, "they should have $3.00 a bushel this year, and if 83 cents was a fair price for a bushel of corn in 1914, the price should be $1.75 this year."

"SWEET ROSE" IS DEAD

Sweet Rose Meadowbrook, a Jersey cow raised and owned by Mrs. H. L. Covode, near Noblesville, died recently of peritonitis. She held the record for a butter-making cow in Indiana, and in official records up to last September was the third best butter cow in the United States. Sweet Rose had a record of 512.25 pounds of butter fat in 7,678.2 pounds of milk in her second year of milking. She was valued at $4,000.

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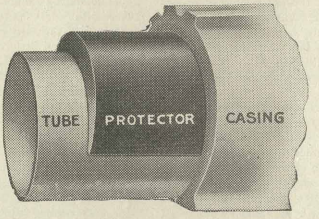

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SALES OF CATTLE MAKE GOOD START

Large Attendance and Substantial Bids Prevail

POLLS AND ABERDEENS

Top Prices Paid at Chief Auctions Recently Held

The spring sales of blue-blooded cattle in Indiana have started off well, the attendance being large and bidding lively, and while substantial prices prevail in many instances, the real trend of valuations will be revealed at auctions to be held later.

Among the notable auctions was that of the Indiana Polled Hereford Breeders' Association, which held a consignment sale at the Indiana Fair Grounds on March 31, when 39 were sold at an average of $421, the five bulls averaging $307 and the 34 females, $435. Katy Jewel 10th, consigned by F. R. Mullendore & Son, of Franklin, brought the top price of $1,300, the purchaser being the Renner Stock Farm, of Renner, Ind. Stately Consort, a young sire consigned by W. A. Wilkey & Co., of Sullivan, was bought by J. W. Chumley, of New Tazewell, Tenn., who paid $800, the top price for the bulls.

The spring sales of J. E. Green's Polled Herefords, on his farm north of Muncie, have become an outstanding event on the Hoosier auction calendar. He sold 65 head on March 30 at an average of $450, the 11 bulls averaging $456, and the 54 females, $450. They were sold in lots of five and ten, and the purchasers came from Texas to West Virginia. The chief buyer was J. H. Persons, who obtained 33 females for a herd he is establishing at Terre Haute. The top price of the sale was $1,075 for Emma, a five-year-old brood cow, with a cow calf at foot, and the purchasers were G. F. Slater & Son, of Matthews, Ind. Henry Miller, of Bradford, O., bought Mae, calved June 2, 1916, for $1,000. Thirty-eight of the offerings sold at $400 and upward.

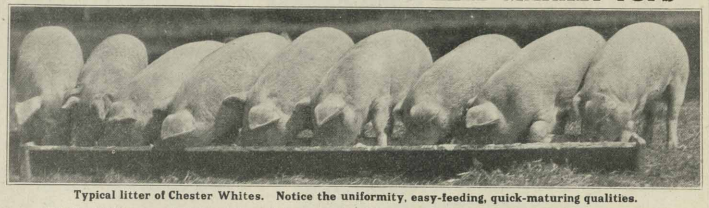
The Benton and Newton District Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association held its first sale at Kentland, on March 16, when twelve animals were sold at prices ranging from $200 to $510. Carpenter & Ross, of Mansfield, Ohio, purchased three at a total of $1,030. The top price was $500, which S. H. Dickinson, of Goodland, paid for Hoosier Blackbird, calved September 16, 1917.

A sale of Aberdeen-Angus was held on Glenn Forgy farm, north of Logansport, on April 9, when 69 head sold for a total of $59,775. The highest price paid for one animal was $3,600. This amount was paid by Edwin Ball & Son, of Pleasant Lake, for Kribina of Alta, a four-year-old cow. Thirty-four cows were sold at an average of $1,150 each. Senator A. T. Todd, of Murphyburg, Tenn., was the largest purchaser. He paid $16,295 for twenty head of cattle. Eight head, a herd bull and seven cows, were bought by the Miami County Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association of Peru. Breeders from eight states were present and more than 1,200 persons attended the sale.

Charles M. Bowers & Son, of Crystal Springs stock farm, near Lawrenceburg, at their annual sale sold 44 head of registered Holstein cattle, which brought about $10,000. Calves brought from $10 to $150, cows from $250 to $350, and bulls from $450 to $650 a head.

Spurgeon Bros., of Ligonier, have purchased from Wm. Hartnett's importation of Shorthorns the bull Imp. Bridgebank Choice for $7,000. From other breeders they recently secured five females. To. Mr. Hartnett they sold a show heifer for export to Argentina.

RAISE CHESTER WHITES—UNEXCELLED MARKET TOPS



Typical litter of Chester Whites. Notice the uniformity, easy-feeding, quick-maturing qualities.

Chester Whites are noted for their prolificness and percent of farrow raised. They are unexcelled in disposition and their adaptability to their environments; a breed that will fatten at any age and produce the high quality of meat and lard that the world demands.

Chester White barrows, purebreds, grades and cross-breds, have won **more prizes** at the Chicago International in classes open to the world than any other breed of swine.

Chester Whites won **grand champion** barrow, 1918. Chester Whites, purebreds, grades and their crosses, won **nine** of the **ten** prizes in the dressed carcass contest, including **champion** carcass, at the 1919 International.

Send your name and address on a postal at once for interesting literature on the adaptability of this profitable, practical, popular breed of swine.

CHESTER WHITE RECORD ASSOCIATION

F. F. MOORE, Secretary, Box 50, ROCHESTER, IND.

McCRAY SALE MAY 19-20

120 Herefords to Be Sold at Auction at Orchard Lake Farm

Warren T. McCray will hold his twelfth annual sale of Herefords at Orchard Lake Farm, Kentland, Ind., on May 19 and 20, when twenty young bulls sired by Perfection Fairfax, and 100 females of Fairfax, Farmer and other McCray sires, will be disposed of at auction. About forty calves at foot will be included.

The McCray sale has become one of the world's outstanding Hereford events, attracting buyers from all over the United States and from foreign lands. New records for prices were made at the sale last year, the animals being distributed to many herds over the country.

$10,000 FOR "PASSPORT"

Mayor of Indianapolis Buys Poland China at Winchester Sale

Charles W. Jewett, mayor of Indianapolis, bought a Poland China male hog from J. A. Johnson and Forrest Dwiggins, of Winchester, Ind., in February, paying $10,000 for the animal, which is said to be the second highest price for a hog on record in Indiana. Passport, as the hog is called, was sent to Mayor Jewett April 1, and was placed on Mr. Jewett's farm, near Indianapolis. He also bought four other hogs from the Winchester herd.

Mayor Jewett said that he and Will H. Oakes, president of the Oakes Manufacturing Company, had bought Passport. Mr. Jewett and Mr. Oakes are associated in a stock buying company and are buying thoroughbred hogs to stock Mr. Jewett's farm at Six Points on Pendleton pike and Mr. Oakes' farm in Owen county.

Posey Bee-Keepers Organize

Sixteen bee-keepers of Posey county have formed an organization. A two days' short course was held at Judyville in March by Purdue extension workers and it was attended by over 300 farm folks, when much progressive work was started over the county.

C. M. VALENTINE & COMPANY

SHIRT MAKERS AND IMPORTERS

Clothing, Hats and Men's Furnishings

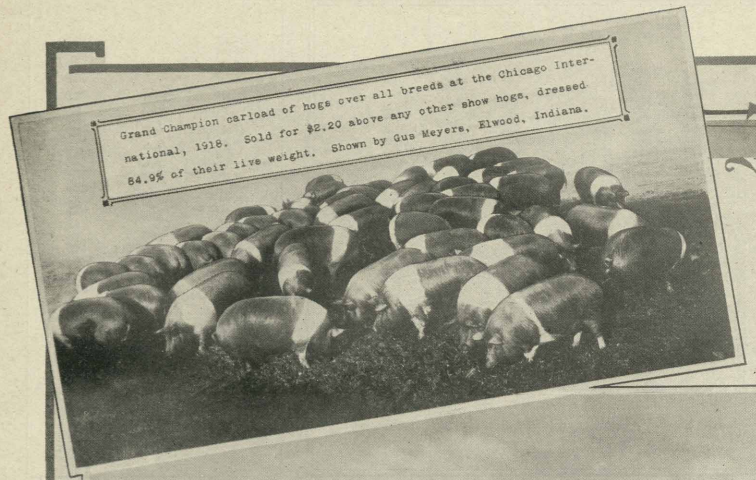
Fifteen North Pennsylvania Street

INDIANAPOLIS

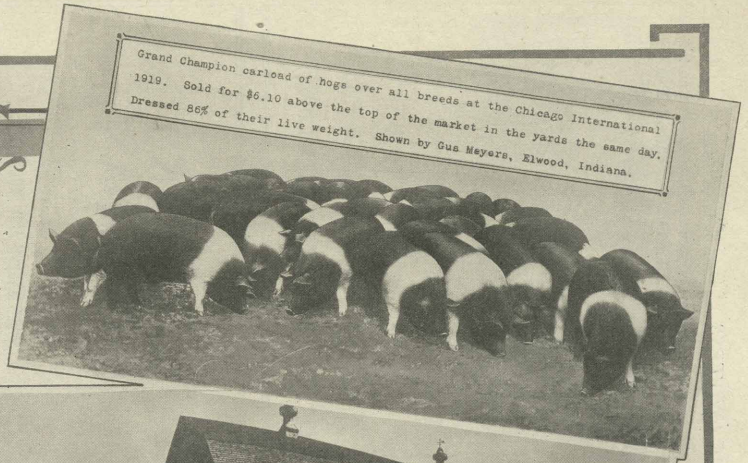
WATCH THIS SPACE

NEXT ISSUE

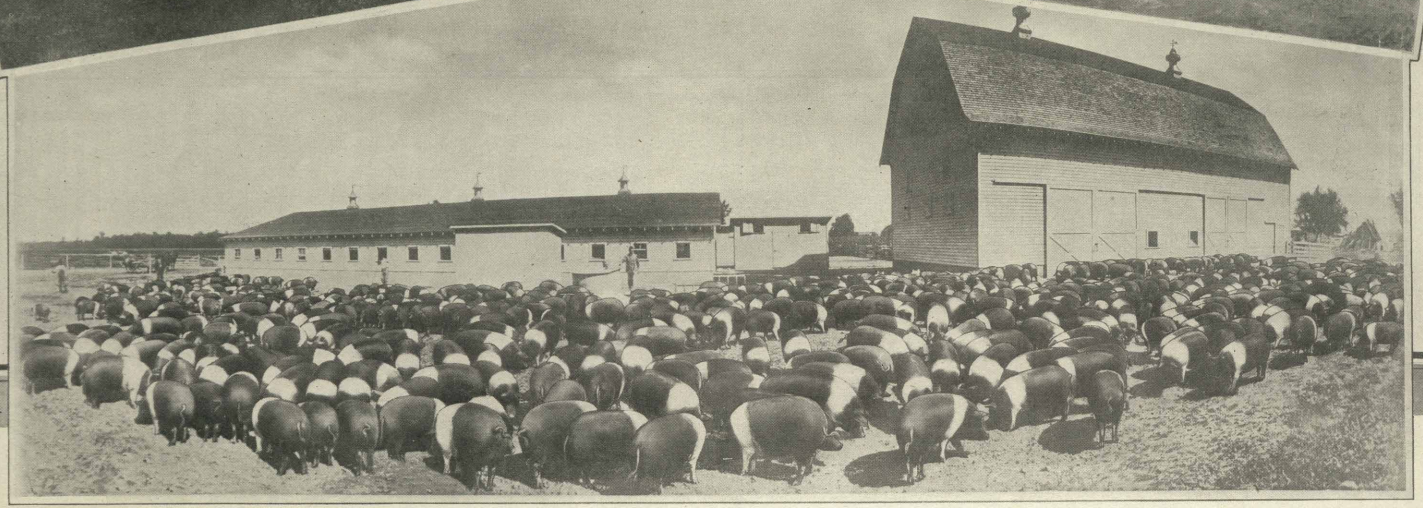
Somebody knows that it will bring results



Grand Champion carload of hogs over all breeds at the Chicago International, 1918. Sold for $2.20 above any other show hogs, dressed 84.9% of their live weight. Shown by Gus Meyers, Elwood, Indiana.



Grand Champion carload of hogs over all breeds at the Chicago International 1919. Sold for $6.10 above the top of the market in the yards the same day. Dressed 86% of their live weight. Shown by Gus Meyers, Elwood, Indiana.



These 609 head averaged 325 pounds per head at nine months of age. They are the produce of seventy-six Hampshire sows. Their mothers and the entire cost of production, including rent on the farm, all hired help and feed is $23,115.23. Their pork value on the Chicago Packers' market at nine months old was $42,782.00, showing a net profit of $19,666.77; bred, fed and marketed by J. M. Ballard, Marion, Indiana. There are 45,000 well established herds of this breed. The history of the Hampshire Breed and development of the Record Association may be had free of cost by addressing E. C. Stone, Secretary, 409 Wisconsin Ave., Peoria, Illinois.

NEW GOAT CLASSES AT INDIANA FAIR

Toggenburgs, Saanens, Anglo-Nubians Are Provided For

MORE PRIZES OFFERED

Specials Also to Be Given by American Association

By U. C. BROUSE
Director of Sheep Department, Indiana State Fair

Although the show of Hoosier milk goats at the Indiana Fair last year did not measure up to the expectations of those who promoted it, that fact does not discourage the State Board of Agriculture in making another attempt. The goat industry has been growing in Indiana and by persistent effort to interest Hoosier breeders, it is expected that they will respond with a show at the Fair which in quality and numbers will compare with the magnitude of the breeding industry in the state. A generous increase in prizes has also been made.

In making up the classifications of milk goats, the sheep department has had helpful suggestions from Will L. TeWalt, secretary of the American Milch Goat Association, of Vincennes, who based his suggestions on those which he obtained from leading breeders. The classes in the premium list not only provide liberal prizes, but also a separate class for each breed, so that they will not all come into one class in the sheep department. This gives the breeders of goats the kind of recognition received by breeders of cattle and other livestock.

The class for pure-bred Toggenburgs includes bucks two years old and over, one year and under two, and under one year; does two years and over, one year old and under two, and under one year; champion buck, champion doe. The classes for grade Toggenburgs include doe two years old and over, one year old and under two, and under one year. The same classes are provided for pure-bred and grade Saanens, pure-bred and grade Anglo-Nubians. Twenty dollars is the prize offered for the champion buck of any age and breed, and also for the champion doe, and a prize of $25 is offered for the largest exhibit of milk goats of any breed which are not natives.

The milk goat breeding industry is growing rapidly over much of the United States, as well as in Indiana, according to reports from Mr. TeWalt. About 500 milk goats will be brought to the United States, from Switzerland, through France and the Island of Martinique, this year, he said. They will not arrive until warm weather, and practically all of them have been sold. "The breeders of America are clamoring for them," said Mr. TeWalt, "and I get as many as twenty-five inquiries in one mail."

Mr. TeWalt began as a breeder of Toggenburgs and now has added Saanen and Anglo-Nubians, for which he paid from $350 to $500 each, selecting for his flocks highly bred daughters of six to six and one-half quart does.

The American Registry Association will do extensive educational work this year through the medium of state fairs, where it is offering substantial special prizes in addition to the goat premiums offered by the fairs. The specials will be offered by the Association for goats shown at the Indiana Fair.

INDIAN RUNNER'S MERITS

Good Qualities of This Variety of Fancy Ducks

The Indian Runner duck, always a favorite in the poultry department of the Indiana State Fair, is proving its qualities on the farms where attention is given to the breed. It is too small to claim superiority for the production of meat, but it more than makes up for this shortage in the number of eggs produced. The Indian Runner has less of the undesirable fat of the larger ducks, and more protein, or lean meat, making it, for the size, a very desirable table fowl.

The Runners are what might be called a dry-land duck, a feature which is well worth considering to the poultryman who has no running stream or pond of water on the place. They require water only for drinking purposes, though they enjoy a swim or chance to paddle in a swamp quite as well as any other fowl of this species. On the other hand, it is not an easy matter to raise other breeds of ducks without plenty of water for them.

One of the most prominent differences in the Indian Runner and the ordinary duck is its erect and almost vertical carriage. Instead of carrying their bodies in an almost horizontal position, as do other ducks, they carry themselves very erect. The regular penciling of the English bird and the snow-white plumage of the pure white variety make them a very attractive fowl.

The qualities of this duck as a forager give it a great advantage on the farm over the other breeds, for while the Pekins or other heavy breeds are waddling around the feeding pen eating a large amount of high-priced grain, the Indian Runner is searching around the field for bugs, worms and digging after grass roots, thereby picking up a good share of its own feed. The Runners are wonderful creatures of habit, being considerably disturbed if they are compelled to change their roosting place for only a few feet, and no matter how far away from home they may wander during the day, they are sure to return at night.

The building for these ducks need not be an expensive affair, as no roosts or nests are required, only a smooth, dry floor covered with a few inches of straw, or other dry litter. The house need not be high, in fact a rather low building is better.

These ducks can not be successfully kept in small or limited inclosures. A flock of twenty to thirty should have a yard of from 1,500 to 2,000 square feet, and be provided with plenty of shade in hot weather. Properly fed and housed they are seldom troubled with disease of any kind and lice and mites never bother a duck.

BEST KIND OF POULTRY

It Is the Kind That a Breeder Likes the Best

Get the opinion of breeders of poultry at the Indiana State Fair, and the kind of chickens he is raising is the best. Ask the poultry authorities of Purdue the question, and the answer will be: "The breed you like the best."

Prof. A. G. Philips, head of Purdue's poultry forces, says the reason for this answer is obvious, as a person gives the best care to that which he himself chooses and thinks of the most. People do not agree on the particular breed that is suited for all needs and they never will.

In theory, at least, there is no difference between a white, black, buff or parti-colored variety of any breed. If there is, it is due to the breeding or strain and not the variety characteristics. Odd, or not well-known varieties may not be so highly bred for utility purposes and consequently not considered so valuable.

All breeds should be thought of first on their utility qualifications—that is, whether they produce eggs or meat economically—not on their comb, color, slope of tail, etc. Beauty is of wonderful value and standard points are necessary, but the utility must be combined with them.

The popular meat-producing breeds are the Langshan and Brahma, both large in size and layers of large, dark brown eggs. Some strains of these breeds lay well, but they are the exception and not the rule.

The Leghorns, Minorcas and Anconas are the theoretical egg-producing breeds and their popularity is in the order given. The Leghorns and Anconas are small in size, not considered desirable as meat-producers, sensitive to cold, non-setters and easily excited. They are not generally considered as heavy winter layers of eggs, but do well in hot weather, and produce very economically. They hatch well and mature in less time than most breeds. The Minorca lays the largest white egg, probably not in such large numbers as the Leghorn, and is large in size.

No one but the individual breeder would split hairs over the economic difference between the Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red and the Wyandotte as dual purpose birds or good producers of both meat and eggs. They are not as large as the Brahma nor as small as the Leghorn. They lay brown eggs and are the most popular with the farmer and produce buyer of the middle west. They are called the farmers' breeds. Some strains win at egg-laying contests over all other and make wonderful egg producers. The Rhode Island Reds are probably naturally the most persistent setters of the three.

To choose a breed, first determine the purpose for which it is to be kept, select any breed filling this purpose that looks good and then hunt for a strain that has been known to produce economically the very things desired.

CATALOGUE OF LIVE STOCK

In response to requests from many sources, a printed live stock catalogue of exhibits at the Indiana Fair will be issued for the exposition next September. Breeders who have been particularly interested in following the work of the judges in the various show rings have asked for the catalogues that they may check up the awards as they are made from day to day.

Tippecanoe Farm Sales

The greatest volume of farm sales ever recorded in Tippecanoe county was in February and March this year, the figures in February amounting to $1,186,958, and in one week in March the total was $1,728,236. The former high mark for one month was in March, last year, the sum being $925,562. The mortgage indebtedness involved in this year's sales was not over 20 per cent.

THE FARM OUTLOOK

Estimates Made by Geo. C. Bryant on Indiana Conditions

The Indiana corn acreage will this year go back to normal because of the scarcity of farm labor, said George C. Bryant, field agent for the Co-operative Crop Reporting Service. He thinks that the oats acreage will be larger than last year. More clover has been planted than for several years, with the price for seed very high. While the Hessian fly has damaged some Indiana wheat, the winter kill has been small and there will be little plowed up.

About 1,960,000 acres were seeded to wheat in Indiana last fall, while Mr. Bryant estimates 60 per cent of the acreage will make a paying crop.

More than 600,000 acres of grass lands taken for crops the last two years will be returned to grass because, principally, of the labor shortage and uncertainty of prices. A 15 per cent reduction is predicted generally for the state's food and stock production in 1920.

There is only 86 per cent of the number of brood sows on farms now that were there a year ago. The high price of feed and bad spring weather which kept the sows from farrowing well, have caused many farmers to dispose of many of the animals.

Mr. Bryant estimates an 83 per cent shortage of farm labor in this state.

SINGLE G IN 1920

Single G (1:59½), the sensational Hoosier pacer, has been wintering in splendid shape at the Indiana State Fair track with the other horses in the Allen Brothers' stable. Ed Allen will prepare him again and drive him in his engagements. Allen was prevented from driving him through a great part of last year because of a broken arm, but got up behind him in his closing engagement at Allentown, Pa., late in September. The former Iowa driver pronounced the horse as good as ever, and that meant a whole lot.

The pacing wonder will be seen only on mile tracks this year, and will be prepared with a view to getting his greatest possible accomplishments. He will start in a few engagements with other horses, the balance of the time being devoted to efforts for new laurels in the world's best line.

If this policy is adhered to, the half-mile track champion will be given an opportunity which heretofore has been denied to him. Ever since his debut on the half-mile tracks as a three-year-old in 1913, he has never been saved for special occasions, nor nursed with any supreme attempt in sight. Single G has traveled no royal road to a championship, but engaged the best of opponents on all sorts and sizes of tracks.

Of championships he holds four, as statistical tables acknowledge them. The most distinct is the fastest mile on a half-mile track, this being the 2:01 made at Des Moines, Ia., in 1918. On the same occasion he lowered the world's record for a three-heat race on a small oval, with two heats in 2:06 and 2:03¾, in addition to the sensational mile noted. At Toledo last year he made a new three-heat race record for all tracks, when he won in 2:02, 1:59¾ and 2:00½, while in 1918, over the same track, he acquired championship honors by winning a record-breaking three-heat race, Miss Harris M. taking the first heat in 1:58¼, and Single G the next two in 1:59½ and 1:59¾.

HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

Published monthly during the Spring and Summer in the interests of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, Indiana State and County Fairs, Agricultural, Horticultural and Live-stock Associations and for the information of State Fair exhibitors and concessionaires.

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THE HIRED MAN'S FAMILY

So much has been said on the subject of why it is difficult to find men to work on farms that it would seem that the topic has been exhausted. Doubtless it is true that high wages paid by factories has drawn men who worked on farms into the industries of the cities, where wages are not only well above the farm level, but hours of work are shorter and more diversion is to be found in idle time. The census figures for 1920, almost without exception, show that cities and towns have greatly increased in population. What is to be done to turn the movement of men back to the farms is one of the outstanding questions which confronts the American farmer.

The wives and daughters of men who have worked on farms are now being heard on the question, and doubtless they have had considerable to do with the employed men leaving the farm for the city. These wives and daughters say that they themselves have not had the social treatment in farm neighborhoods that they desired, and they have brought pressure to bear on the employed men to move from farm to town. These wives and daughters of farm "hands" say the wives and daughters of farm owners in the neighborhood will not have anything to do with them, that the children of a hired man are sadly mistreated by the other children at school. Of course, there are exceptions to the rule, but where the social bars of a farm neighborhood are put up against the women of a hired man's family, there is little or no peace of mind or contentment in that family, and it moves away to town, where the family can find congenial associates.

INDIANA STATE FAIR
BETTER BABIES CONTEST
ENTRY BLANK

Name _____

Born (date) _____1920_____Age_____months

Division _____Section_____

_____

Entered by _____Mother

_____Father

_____Address

Mail to CHARLES F. KENNEDY, Secy., Room 234 Capitol Bldg., Indianapolis

CLASSIFICATION OF BABIES

The following divisions of the exhibit will, it is believed, make the work of increased interest:

Division 1—For babies in the cities of more than 10,000 population in 1920. Judged Monday.

Division 2—For babies in cities and towns of less than 10,000 population in 1920. Judged Tuesday.

Division 3—For babies in villages and rural districts. Judged Wednesday.

Division 4—For pairs of Twins or Triplets, any place in state, age under 36 months. Judged Thursday.

ENTRIES CLOSE AUGUST 23rd.

No entry fee.

DIVISION I

	1st	2nd	3rd
Boy, 12 to 24 months	$15.00	$12.00	$10.00
Boy, 24 to 36 months	15.00	12.00	10.00
Girl, 12 to 24 months	15.00	12.00	10.00
Girl, 24 to 36 months	15.00	12.00	10.00

DIVISION II

Boy, 12 to 24 months	$15.00	$12.00	$10.00
Boy, 24 to 36 months	15.00	12.00	10.00
Girl, 12 to 24 months	15.00	12.00	10.00
Girl, 24 to 36 months	15.00	12.00	10.00

DIVISION III

Boy, 12 to 24 months	$15.00	$12.00	$10.00
Boy, 24 to 36 months	15.00	12.00	10.00
Girl, 12 to 24 months	15.00	12.00	10.00
Girl, 24 to 36 months	15.00	12.00	10.00

DIVISION IV

Best pair of twins, boy or girl, any age under 36 months	$25.00	$15.00
Best set of triplets, boy or girl, any age under 36 months	25.00	15.00

CHAMPION PRIZES

Best boy baby	$25.00
Best girl baby	25.00

ANNOUNCING OF AWARDS

On Friday, September 10th, all winners of the various sections will be assembled on the large stage in the Coliseum and names of successful contestants, together with names and addresses of parents of same, will be given.

HOLD LIBERTY BONDS

Millions of dollars worth of Liberty and Victory war bonds are owned by Indiana farm people who with considerable concern find that these securities are not worth on the bond markets what they paid for them. The first issue of these bonds, which bear 3½ per cent interest and which have some non-taxable features which later issues do not have, are the only bonds of the wartime which have sold at or above par. Some of the later issues are bringing ten or fifteen dollars less than what was paid for a fifty or one hundred dollar bond.

The war bonds of the United States are the premier investment security of the world and farmers who hold them should continue to do so. In fact, the market price of some of the bonds is so low that surplus money might well be invested in them, for at present prices some of the Liberty bonds will yield 5 per cent or more.

There are many reasons why the war bonds are now commanding less than face value. One is, many millions of them have been thrown upon the bond market by small holders who needed ready money. Long-time investors have readily bought them in. The demoralized condition of Europe's money markets has also been felt in American securities. But these conditions are being rapidly adjusted. Fewer war bonds are afloat in the investment market. The time will come when Liberty and Victory bonds will, as did the bonds issued during the Civil war, sell well above par, and farm bond owners who can do so should hold their wartime securities with full faith that they will in the end bring a substantial profit on the investment.

MILLIONS IN GOOD STOCK

A proposition is before the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce to promote the establishment of an up-to-date annual exposition of improved live-stock, together with other advanced agricultural features. Surprise is often expressed at the high prices paid for choice breeding animals by practical, hard-fisted farmers, a class who think long before investing in anything held at what might be called fancy figures. But the principle that it pays to be well-born is appreciated in American barn yards. Our farmers are awake on the value of the best sires and dams. It is a commonsense matter of results in profit and loss. The difference between good animals and scrub animals is that between success and failure. The scrub demands the same effort and expenditure, yet it remains a slacker to the end of its days. The problem is not what is desirable, but how to get the best stock in the quickest way. The proposed animal exhibition would be of great advantage in the study of animal efficiency, which enters so largely into agriculture as a productive business for millions of intelligent and energetic families.

The news of the day shows that farms in this region are in demand at from $100 to $200 per acre, a sure sign of progress in methods of tilling the soil and raising stock. A $20,000 bull, $10,000 hog or $1,000 hen is no fantastic speculation, but plain business sagacity.

EGGS

An average of eighteen eggs a month is the record established by hens owned by Miss Grace Wolf, of Urbana, in the egg record contest which has just been completed in Wabash county by twenty-six poultry raisers. The highest number of eggs gathered by any person taking part in the contest during the last thirty days was 9,195, from a flock of 535 hens owned by Austin Shively, of North Manchester. The highest number from any other county in the State for a month was 5,000, according to Purdue records.

More than 4,000 hens were entered in the Delaware county egg-laying contest for March. The 100 hens owned by Mrs. George W. Haney were declared the best layers, with an average of 18 5 eggs each for the month. The hens were of various breeds. Mrs. Shirley McMullen, of near Daleville, had a flock of 220 hens which laid an average of seventeen eggs each in March.

An egg show will be held at Morristown, Shelby county, on April 26, 27 and 28. Classes have been arranged for pupils of the high school, grade schools and for the residents of the township, county and State. Winners will compete at the State show to be held at Purdue later.

Purdue University's twelfth annual egg show will be held May 3, 4, 5 and 6. This year's exhibition promises to be the largest ever held there. The purpose of the show is not only to create an interest in the exhibition of eggs, but also to encourage the production of more and better eggs throughout the State.

Top prices have prevailed for eggs for hatching this spring and the demand for them has been greater than the owners of high grade flocks could supply. Some of the breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks have obtained $3 for fifteen eggs from special matings and $6 a hundred, or $1 for for fifteen from range stock. Thoroughbred wild mallard duck eggs have brought $1.50 and upward for settings of thirteen.

A POOL OF TWINE BUYERS

More than 50,000 pounds of binder twine will be bought by farmers of Cass county through co-operative buying this year, according to T. G. Murden, president of the Cass County Better Farming Association. All township organizations of farmers in the county will join in the buying of the twine for the harvest this year. More than 25,100 pounds of wool were pooled in Cass county last year and there is a promise of much more this spring. The wool is to be collected in every township of the county and taken to Logansport, where it will be sold to the company submitting the highest sealed bid.

35,000 VISIT SPECIAL TRAIN

The Indiana home special train, with its exhibits of appliances for farm homes, which Purdue University conducted on a tour over the New York Central system in this State, was very popular with both farm and town people. The train started its tour on March 15 and closed it on April 16. It visited eighty-seven towns on the Big Four system, and 35,000 people saw the exhibits and heard the Purdue speakers on "better homes"

WORTH OF REGISTERED CATTLE ON A FARM

Many Farmers Show Lack of Interest On Important Subject

ARGUMENTS DO NOT HOLD

First Registered Cow on a Farm Marks the Real Beginning

In attending sales of livestock for two years, Frank D. Tomson says he has frequently heard this question put to an interested spectator: "Why don't you buy two or three of these good heifers and a good bull and take them home and start a herd?" And almost invariably the answer would be this, in substance: "Oh, I'm not a full-blood man; I'm just a farmer." As though that fully disposed of the question!

"Just a farmer" has been offered innumerable times as an excuse for lack of enterprise. "Just a farmer" is, in fact, the reason why he should be on the lookout for the material that will increase his revenue. He is in possession of the plant, and what he needs is to improve his methods and the quality—the value—of his inventory. By making advancement in these particulars his opportunities will become more frequent—and more alluring.

"I realize that there is a prevailing impression that the production of pure-bred livestock is a business separate and apart from the farmer's operations," he says in the Country Gentleman. "Apparently this impression that improved livestock has no place in the plant or the activities of those who are 'just farmers' has become deep-seated. Perhaps it will be more nearly the truth to say that such an impression has long existed, for it is now acknowledged that the farmer has definite need of these better standards and is himself now inclined to adopt them. It has taken time—a long time, speaking in general—to induce farmers to take advantage of the use of pure-bred bulls, and a longer time to encourage them to include a pure-bred female or two in their herds. Here and there one was enterprising enough to venture—and as a rule it has been regarded in the light of a venture—to make a limited investment. But the great mass of farmers, regardless of location, have shown a lack of interest in one of the most important and fundamental matters pertaining to their financial welfare.

"Farmers are instinctively cautious when it comes to embarking along hitherto untried ways, but what has always surprised me is that when they have had so many object lessons in this matter of breeding improved cattle and so many opportunities to learn the basic facts concerning it, they continue to manifest a lack of interest. They seem to recognize that it is a good business for their neighbors, who are similarly situated as regards environment, equipment, farm help and prospects, but are unable to include themselves in the consideration. The farmer doesn't deny that there is money in the breeding of registered cattle. He admits that it is the steers by the pure-bred sires that command the highest prices at the beef markets. He acknowledges that there is an evident profit in growing pure-bred cattle, even if no other market was available than the beef markets. Yet he seems to feel that it is a business for the other fellow.

"Here is another feature that seems a little difficult to explain: A farmer will frequently drop in to see his neighbor's registered cattle and display a lively interest in the various animals. He will come to know many of them and will watch their development with real enthusiasm. When his friends and relatives come to visit him he will usually take them over to see the neighbor's herd, and with manifest pride call their attention to the different animals that have excited his admiration. But it may never occur to him that he could be growing such cattle and commanding such trade as he is aware his neighbor is having.

"This same farmer and thousands like him attend the fairs each year and spend the major part of their time while there following the judges' ratings in the beef-cattle classes and become keenly interested in the selection of the prize winners. They go to the auction sales and follow the bidding with the attention of professionals. But they do not seem to develop the idea that they have any place nearer to this fascinating and lucrative business than that of enthusiastic onlookers. Year after year and times without number I have noted this attitude of the farmer and marveled. Occasionally one would break over the unseen barrier, but the great majority remained in the sphere in which they regarded themselves—'just farmers.'

"Their arguments may not prevail at first, but sooner or later good counsel prevails, and one day there comes upon the farm the first registered cow. Once this cow has come into the farmer's ownership, the need of a better bull is recognized, and the second step in the improvement of the farm's product is taken.

"It is surprising how rapidly the numbers bred from one or two females as a foundation increase. I happen to know of a farmer who used a little foresight and bought two registered females. He used good judgment in his selections and careful methods in handling them. As their descendants increased in number he disposed of a corresponding number of grade cattle. Finally, the last of the grades were disposed of and he had a registered herd all descended from these two original purchases, for he never invested in any more pure-bred cattle. He was a cautious man, but he knew the value of improved standards. The prices which he was able to obtain for his pure-bred cattle when he had sufficient numbers to offer them were from 100 to 500 per cent more than his grades sold for. Yet they didn't consume any more feed than his grades would have been given, they didn't cost any more to raise, and as many of them could be carried on the farm as grades. It is a good illustration—the plan which this farmer adopted—of the practical course that any farmer who includes cattle growing as a part of his operations may safely and profitably follow.

"I can hear some farmer say, 'Yes, but your prices fluctuate so.' And my answer is that price fluctuations are not limited to registered cattle. I have seen hogs sell at the market centers for two and a half cents a pound, and within the past few weeks they have sold for nearly eight times that amount. I have seen beef cattle sell for three cents a pound, and recently they have sold for over six times that figure. Good dairy cows have sold in farmers' auctions in years past for twenty-five and thirty dollars a head, and now they fetch from five to seven times these figures.

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Forest Home Stock Farm

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MULES and HORSES

Expert judge of all breeds of horses and mules.

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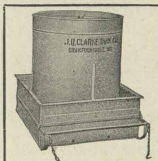

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Can move your water supply to any part of the farm.
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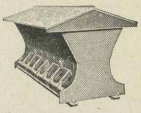

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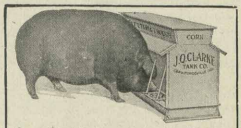

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12 N. Walnut St., Crawfordsville, Ind.

WHO GETS PROFITS?

Hoosier Sheep Raisers Get $5.85 for Wool in a Suit

If an Indiana sheep raiser only gets $5.85 for the wool that goes into a suit of clothes, as Claude Harper, secretary of the Indiana Sheep Breeders' Association, declares, the wool grower who has to pay $50 for a poor quality of ready-made clothing wonders who gets the profits on an "all-wool" made-to-order suit that easily costs from $90 to $125? Men's clothing was never so high in price and so poor in quality as this spring.

"A man who weighs 175 pounds requires three and one-half yards of cloth for a suit, the weight of the clothing being from ten to eighteen ounces a yard," Mr. Harper says. "The average medium weight wool suit is made of goods weighing fourteen ounces a yard. At three and one-half yards a suit, the cloth in the entire suit weighs forty-nine ounces, or a little more than three pounds. In the manufacture of all-wool cloth it requires one and three-fourths pounds of scoured wool to produce a pound of cloth.

"Therefore, considering waste in manufacturing, it requires about sixty-two ounces of scoured wool for an average suit of clothes. Most of the Indiana scoured wool is selling in Boston from $1.25 to $1.44 a pound. This wool scours around 50 per cent of grease and dirt. At $1.44 a scoured pound, this makes wool worth 9 cents an ounce. As sixty-two ounces are required for the entire suit, then the cost of wool in the suit is $5.85."

Mr. Harper says that if a suit is made of the very best grade of wool, which is selling at about $1.90 a scoured pound, then the wool in the suit will cost $7.37. The cost of shipping, commission, etc., he says, is at least 5 cents a pound, which is deducted from the producers' receipts. These suits, he pointed out, sell at retail all the way from $40 to $75 and higher.

MERGING THE SCHOOLS

Little Red School House Is Passing in the Hoosier Land

The little red school house, from which many famous Hoosiers have been graduated, is steadily, surely passing out of existence. Rapid progress in the consolidation of schools and the passing of the one-room school in Indiana is clearly indicated by reports compiled by the rural school survey committee, appointed by L. N. Hines, state superintendent of public instruction, of which B. J. Burris is chairman. These reports show that since 1890, 3,990 one-room schools have been consolidated into 1,002 schools. In 1890 there were 8,853 one-room schools in the state and the number has been reduced to 4,880 in 1920, with the abandonment of 3,990 schools, a reduction of 45 per cent.

The reports show that of 115 one-room schools in Randolph county in 1890 only nine remain. Montgomery county in the same period of time has abandoned 91.1 per cent of the one-room schools in favor of consolidated schools, and the percentage abandoned in Marion county is 90.8 per cent. Only nine one-room schools remain in Marion county of the ninety-eight schools in existence in 1890. Rush county in the thirty years has abandoned 88.2 per cent of its one-room schools; Delaware county, 87.8 per cent, and Wabash county, 85.5 per cent.

In some counties, however, little progress has been shown. Harrison county had 135 one-room schools in 1890 and still has 128 such schools.

Only two one-room schools have been abandoned in Orange county in thirty years, and in Monroe county only one district school has been closed in the same period of time, and there remain ninety-two one-room schools. Crawford county has seventy-five one-room schools, the same number that was in existence in 1890. Martin and Pike counties, according to the records, have more schools of this type than they had thirty years ago. Martin county had eighty-eight such schools, and now has ninety-six, and Pike county had seventy-six and now has eighty-five.

The largest number of one-room schools now are in Washington county, which has 117; Greene county, 110, and Allen county, 109.

ERADICATING THE BARBERRY

Approximately 2,000,000 common barberry bushes were dug up and destroyed during 1919 in connection with the combined efforts of federal and state authorities to protect wheat against black stem rust, which can not survive unless it is able to spend one period in its life cycle on the leaves of the common barberry. For this work the past year the federal government appropriated $150,000. The territory in which the fight was carried on was in Indiana and many other states.

The combined expenditures were small in comparison with the size of the menace to wheat production by this disease. Cereal disease experts in the department of agriculture estimate that the wheat crop of 1919 in the United States was reduced 53,000,000 bushels by black stem rust alone in addition to damage by scab and other diseases. This damage by black stem rust has only been exceeded in one previous season, namely, in 1916, when the total reduction of the wheat crop by this disease was 200,000,000 bushels. In addition to the 1919 loss of 53,000,000 bushels of wheat due to ravages of black stem rust, there was a loss of 17,400,000 bushels of oats and 4,700,000 bushels of barley due to the same cause

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Treat Your Pigs Now—Use the Best

SERUM AND VIRUS

The Throat Bled from the Swine Breeders Pure Serum Company saves your hogs. Experience has proven it to be THE BEST. We can supply your wants at once.

Prompt attention given to all orders.

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KOW-KURE, the great cow medicine, makes cows healthy and *keeps* them healthy. Working on the digestive and genital organs, it is a prompt, sure remedy for Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Scouring, Lost Appetite and Bunches. Try KOW-KURE; druggists and feed dealers sell it—65c and $1.10 packages.

Write for "The Home Cow Doctor," free.

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LUKE W. DUFFEY

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LEWIS MEIER & CO.

INDIANAPOLIS

News of Boys' and Girls Clubs

Banks Help Corn Contest

Five Shelbyville banks have each given $50 to be distributed among the winners of the boys' one-acre corn-growing contest in Shelby county this year. Each bank will hold a show of the corn grown. A total of $700 is offered in prizes in the corn, pig and poultry clubs. The Shelby County Fair Association will offer $400 in prizes for club work, or double the amount of last year. The membership of the clubs in the county is much larger than ever.

In nine counties of the state, organizations of the bankers have been perfected for the purpose of supporting club work. These county bankers' associations have divided up the work and the financial responsibility for the clubs. In several more counties all the banks are supporting club work, although they have no bankers' organization. Only six counties of the state have no banks that are aiding in club work in some way or other.

Potato Show for Boys and Girls

Boys and girls in Indiana farm clubs are not only raising pigs and calves this year, but many of them are growing potatoes that they may participate in a show which will be staged at Purdue University during the farmers' short course in 1921. General plans for the show have been announced by H. H. Swaim, secretary of the Indiana Horticultural Society, which is co-operating with the agricultural extension department of Purdue in forming the clubs and arranging for the show.

More than $600 in prizes, half of which will be paid in cash or premiums, will be offered to the winers in the various classes. Competition is open to all youngsters in the State between the ages of 10 and 19 years.

In order to give the young exhibitors an equal chance at the prizes, the State will be divided into three sections—north, south and central—and the exhibitors in each of these sections will compete against one another. The north section will be composed of all counties north of and including Jasper, Pulaski, Fulton, Kosciusko, Whitley and Allen. District No. 3 will be composed of all counties south of and including Sullivan, Greene, Monroe, Bartholomew, Decatur, Ripley and Dearborn. Section 2 will be composed of all counties between Sections 1 and 3.

Three $50 trips, three $25 cash prizes and $75 cash premiums, together with sixty other premiums varying in value from $3 to 20, will be given the winners.

Within each section the show will be divided into three classes. The first class will be open only to boys and girls doing regular club work and who are winners of township potato club exhibits. The second class will be for boys and girls who are not doing regular potato club work. Any boy or girl growing Early Ohio, Irish Cobbler or Rural New Yorker or varieties which can be shown to belong to these groups may exhibit in this class. Class 3 will be for club exhibits and will be open to any club of the State doing potato work.

Keeping Boys on Farm

Robert C. Cain, a farmer living near Peru, has organized the firm of Cain & Co., Unlimited, with a capital stock of $27,000. The company's purpose is to rear better boys and girls, more corn and hogs being mere incidentals. A fourteen-year-old son of Mr. Cain is president and a nine-year-old son is vice-president. Mr. Cain acts as treasurer. In his prospectus of the new company he says:

"The way to keep the boys on the farm is to keep them interested and make them feel that they are a part of the farm organization. I want to keep my children on the farm and I decided on Cain & Co., Unlimited, as the means to that end. I believe that it will be successful."

The old-fashioned method of keeping the boy on the farm was through the exercise of paternal authority. Now and then a boy had a runt pig to feed because the pig was not worth the time and attention of the farmer. A crippled sheep or an unlikely looking calf went to the boy, and many times if the son nursed these misfit animals to health and sold them at a profit the father pocketed the money. The boy had nothing in the future except when the old man died, and then, often he had to go to law to get his interest in the estate. Some farmers took care of the interests of their children and made the farm attractive, but many of them regarded the children as unpaid hired hands. When the boys got old enough to shift for themselves they went to the city where wages were higher, hours were shorter and they were their own bosses during idle hours.

The farmer now believes in taking his son into partnership. The Cain & Co. experiment should pay big dividends in satisfaction as well as real money. It is a business venture, founded on the right principles.

PURE-BREDS ARE BEST

Cow Test Shows They Are Leaders in Milk Production

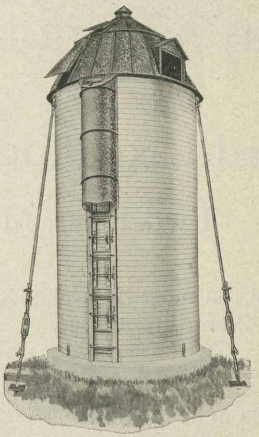
Records made in six cow-testing associations in Indiana show that pure-bred cows led the grade cows in milk production by a comfortable margin. The records have been compiled by the dairy extension department of Purdue University, and show that out of the ten highest producing cows in each association, sixty animals in all, thirty-two were pure bred and twenty-eight grade cows. These results are even more striking when it is remembered that less than 20 per cent. of the cows being reported in the testing associations of Indiana are pure bred. In addition to this showing, the highest producing cow in five of the six associations was a pure-bred animal.

Dairymen often are inclined to believe that the grade cow is underestimated with respect to its producing powers. This belief is encouraged by the fact that occasionally a grade cow makes an exceptional record, but the results obtained by the cow testing associations would indicate that the herdsman is either taking more interest in the animals or that the pure-bred cow is naturally better from the production viewpoint.

Jersey Cattle Club Formed

The Tippecanoe County Jersey Cattle Club is the name of a new organization which has elected the following officers: President, Dr. J. H. Waldron, Lafayette; vice-president, Charles Marsteller, West Lafayette; secretary and treasurer, C. B. Moore, Wea township.

Bourbon Silos



have stood the test and have proven their superior qualities. They are built of good material, and are well made.

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prevent freezing, and are a permanent structure.

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are proving themselves the best single stave silo because they have the most substantial Door Construction, which is the main feature of any single stave silo.

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Write our nearest office for full information. Also be sure to visit our exhibition tent at the Indiana State Fair. We want to meet you.

The American Agricultural Chemical Co.

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100 COWS AND HEIFERS
40 with calves at foot and 96 bred to PERFECTION FAIRFAX, King of Sires.
All young and useful—a magnificent offering.

New history will be made for the Hereford annals at this sale. You are invited to attend.

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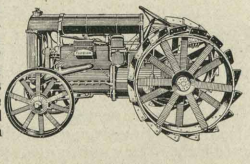
TRADE MARK
Farm Tractor

When Henry Ford set about building the Fordson tractor, he had a thorough understanding of just what it should be and what it should do. His early life on the farm gave him a deep insight into the daily life of the farmer; his mechanical genius saw the type of tractor needed. And for more than twelve years he experimented over more than 7,000 acres of land in different kinds of soil, with different crops.

So he built the Fordson. It is so simple that a school-boy can operate it. It is low in first cost. It is lowest in operating cost and Fordson parts and Fordson service are always to be had promptly from the dealer.

The Fordson is a profitable investment. It can be used every working day in the year. It is an inexpensive power plant and it will lighten your work.



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Whether You Raise

Thoroughbreds or Scrubs

They are subject to attacks of

WORMS

And from various causes may run down and get out of condition.

Pity they cannot go straight to the Doctor with their ailments!

Do You Know They Can and Will DOCTOR THEMSELVES If given a chance?

Drop Blackman's Medicated Salt Brick in the feed box and watch them take to the physic; also watch their improvement in appearance and in vigor.

Mixed with the salt are four valuable ingredients, including a fine tonic, a worm expeller and medicines to act on the blood and kidneys. These are compounded according to Dr. Blackman's famous formula used and praised by stock owners for 15 years.

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"I think your Medicated Salt Brick is the best stock remedy on earth. It has worked wonders and my many customers are surprised at what it will do."

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THE HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

INDIANA STATE FAIR · Sept. 6-11 1920

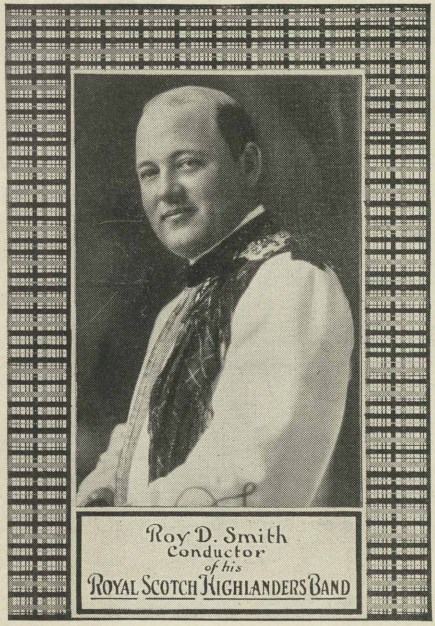
ISSUED MONTHLY DURING STATE FAIR SEASON.

FOR BREEDERS, AGRICULTURALISTS AND OTHER PATRONS OF THE FAIR

JUNE

STATE FAIR ATTRACTIONS

The Royal Scotch Highlanders Band, which will be the musical headliner; a brilliant hippodrome and horse show in the coliseum; "The Victory of St. Mihiel," a thrilling reproduction of one of the world wor's tragedies; the automobile show of 1921 models; a funfest of midway carnival attractions—these are some of the items on the entertainment program that is being organized for the Indiana State Fair. From early morning until late at night the



Roy D. Smith
Conductor
of his
ROYAL SCOTCH HIGHLANDERS BAND

exposition will abound in attractions for visitors from Hoosier towns and farms. The shows of livestock promise to overtax the Fair's pavilions and exhibition rings, for the herds of purebreds on Indiana farms are increasing in numbers, and breeders know the value that a State Fair prize ribbon has to the winners. The new women's building will have greater shows of handicraft, art work and culinary products. The Indiana Fair, in fact, never had a more promising outlook than has the exposition which opens on September sixth.

Ten Features in This Number

STATE FAIR GROUNDS 100 YEARS OLD

The 214-acre tract of land now occupied by the Indiana State Fair is a century old, as reckoned by the white man's history. Before the Fair, it was a fertile farm, and before then it was a hunting ground of the Indians. Frank Johnson tells an interesting story about it in this issue.

NEW BAND IN STATE FAIR CONCERTS

Although Roy D. Smith and his Royal Scotch Highlanders Band make their home headquarters at Oakland City, Indiana, the band spends practically all its time at famous winter and summer resorts and has never played at the Indiana Fair. But next fall it will be heard at several State expositions.

FUTURITY ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 1

Breeders of horses, cattle and swine should without delay nominate their candidates for the rich futurity honors which will come to the winners at the Indiana Fair. Many new classes have been provided and prizes increased.

RAILROAD RULES FOR EXHIBITS

Railway freight traffic regulations provide for the free return of livestock and equipment, where these exhibits do not change ownership. Every State Fair exhibitor who makes heavy shipments should know these traffic rules.

HARNESS RACES AT THE INDIANA FAIR

The harness races, always an outstanding feature at the Hoosier Exposition, will measure up to their old quality, for there is an abundance of speedy trotters and pacers—many of them spent the winter at the Indiana track—and the purses have been substantially increased.

SHORTHORNS BRING STRONG PRICES

The Fort Wayne District Breeders' Association distributed its purebreds to many states at its spring auction, while Hoosier breeders bought freely. The Hamilton County Association had a successful sale at Indianapolis, most of its offerings being taken by Indiana breeders. Warren T. McCray's Hereford sale gets world-wide attention.

NEW ANGUS BLOOD COMES TO INDIANA

Interest in Aberdeen-Angus breeding has been greatly stimulated in Indiana by the purchase of nineteen of the Carpenter & Ross importations which nine Hoosier breeders bought, paying $24,200 for the nineteen animals at the auction in Chicago

SUMMER FROCKS FOR FARM WOMEN

Miss Pansy Norton, home economics demonstrator in Hendricks county, started a home dress-making movement back in the winter, and the women of that county are defeating the high cost of living by making their own apparel for summer wear.

NEWS OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS

A Monroe County boy sells a sow for $1,000—Jay County Club gets a fine lot of Shorthorns—The Indiana Hampshire Association offers prizes for clubs and at the State Fair—Clubs are now busy with summer plans.

CLUBS AT PURDUE ROUND-UP

Hundreds of Indiana club boys and girls spent a delightful week at Purdue University, where an elaborate program of entertainment was given for them and they participated in many contests, the winners of which are given in this issue of "The Hub."

Running Water in Indiana Farm Homes By Mabel L. Harlan

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A saving of 20% to 40% can be realized on all goods bought from or sold to us.
We are wholesale jobbers and we are selling direct to consumer.
We are always ready to give the customer the benefit of our experience.
We can send quotations upon request. Because we have no agents or representatives on the road, all business is purchased thru the office.
Hoping I will have the pleasure of serving you at an early date, I remain,

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THE HUB OF THE INDIANA UNIVERSE

Sept. 6-11 1920 STATE FAIR

Sent to Readers Without Charge

Circulation Covers State of Indiana

LANNES McPHETRIDGE
Editor

CHARLES F. KENNEDY
Business Manager

EARL W. KURTZE
Manager of Advertising

Vol. 3, No. 3 INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1920 Twelve Pages

STATE FAIR TRACT IS A CENTURY OLD

First White Man Acquired It in Spring of 1820

WAS THEN A WILDERNESS

Now a Place Easily Worth a Million Dollars

BY LANNES McPHETRIDGE

While the city of Indianapolis celebrates its 100th anniversary on June 7 with elaborate ceremonies, the Indiana State Fair grounds also is 100 years old this spring. Indianapolis did not become an organized outpost in the Hoosier wilderness until 1821, but in the spring of 1820 a few settlers had come into the depths of the forest and set up their cabins on the banks of White river, at the present West Washington street, while a handful of other settlers ventured into the region to establish farms, and one of the first was Jeremy Johnson, the first white man to own the tract of land which is now included in the State Fair grounds.

Frank P. Johnson, grandson of this first owner, who now lives in one of the most beautiful suburban places of Indianapolis, his large white house being located on Maple road, directly across the way from the Fair grounds, tells this history of the exposition tract:

Jeremy Johnson was a Scotch-Irishman, who with his brother George, came from Scotland or Ireland, probably in the year 1775, and settled in New Jersey. While the exact date of Jeremy's landing in the new world is not given, family tradition says that he was a soldier in the War of the Revolution and it is known that he was a major in the War of 1812.

From New Jersey the two brothers went to Virginia and there Jeremy Johnson married a Miss Lawson, daughter of a planter, the father of the bride presenting them with a pair of negro slaves for a wedding gift. It was not many years later when Jeremy Johnson, his family and slaves moved into Kentucky, where he became a farmer and blacksmith, and they lived there until their chattels in the form of human slaves had increased to thirty. Jeremy became opposed to slavery, gave his negros their freedom and with his wife and children moved to Franklin county, Indiana, to make a new start, arriving there before 1820. He settled at Andersonville, west of Brookville, where at the cross roads he operated a blacksmith shop and occasionally preached a sermon.

When a legislative commission from the young state of Indiana selected a site for a new capital on White river and Indianapolis had been laid off, the site was known as "the new purchase."

(Continued on Page 8)

Running Water in Farm Homes

By MABEL L. HARLAN
Department of Agricultural Extension, Purdue University

The Indiana Home Special Train in its tour over the New York Central Lines this spring ushered in the campaign for running water in every farm home in Indiana, as a part of the "better homes" movement, which is being waged by the Indiana Home Economics Association and the Department of Agricultural Extension, Purdue University.

The train consisted of four coaches and a living car, in addition to carrying all modern equipment showed the different types of water systems which are suitable for installation in the farm homes, also a sewage disposal system.

Perhaps the greatest convenience and labor-saving device for the farm woman is running water in the house. The city and town woman can hardly appreciate this convenience, since she has always had it as a matter of course, but for the farm woman who has much heavy work to perform its value cannot be estimated. While there are many farm homes in Indiana that have all modern improvements equal to the best city homes, yet there is still a great need in thousands of others for better equipment and especially for running water.

City water companies estimate that the average family—father,mother and three children—use 3,000 gallons of water a month. Estimating the water the farm woman handles as weighing 8½ pounds a gallon and the bucket as weighing ½ pound and that she lifts each gallon 3 times, she, therefore, lifts 27 pounds for every gallon of water used. Taking the water company's estimate, the farm woman lifts 27 pounds of water 3,000 times, or a total of 81,000 pounds of water a month or 2,700 pounds of water a day.

It is readily seen then that no feature of home arrangements will save as much labor, afford as much comfort and be so conducive to health as an abundant supply of pure water.

No rural home owner, in fact, can afford to be without a water system and by a water system is meant an abundant supply of as pure fresh water as is obtainable, for water is one of nature's most lavish and cheapest gifts to the human family and should be employed without stint "internally, externally and eternally."

There is no reason why the rural home owner cannot have every convenience that may be found in the city and much more besides, for there is the beauty of the country side, which is lacking in the city. Thousands of young men and girls are leaving the farm every year and going to cities, simply for the reason that they are tired of the drudgery of it all.

Provide a few of the necessary conveniences, that may be had for a very small outlay; give the boy the inducements at home that he is seeking in the city; make the girl's home life in the country pleasant by removing the kitchen and washday drudgery and see what they will do.

"There are four types of water systems used to furnish running water in the country home, namely, suction pump, elevated storage tank, hydro-pneumatic and pneumatic," says C. A. Norman, rural engineer of the Department of Agricultural Extension. The pitcher pump, hydro-pneumatic and pneumatic systems were shown on the train.

"Of the four, the suction pump is the simplest and perhaps the most common. As a rule, it is not considered a running water system since the water only runs as it is pumped, but it is a great improvement over the systems in use on a majority of the farms in the state. Such a pump set at one end of the kitchen sink will save the housewife many steps and much lifting and carrying during the day. In most cases soft water is to be desired in preference to hard water, especially if it has been filtered so that it may be usable for drinking purposes.

"The elevated storage tank provided the first means for piping water under pressure to the kitchen sink, washroom, bathroom, etc. The tanks are of varying capacities and are located in various ways. If the lay of the land is such that a point may be found, within a reasonable distance, that is higher than the house, barn, hog house, etc., or a point in these structures where the water is desired, an underground tank or cistern may be used. Sometimes the hill or knoll is only high enough to insure proper pressure when the tank is built above ground. In this case the construction is still comparatively simple for artificial support is not required. Concrete is proving to be the best material to use in the construction of either one of these tanks.

"It is possible to place reservoirs or tanks in the attic of the house, the loft of the barn, on top of the silo, suspend them on the frame of the windmill or elevate them by building a structure especially for that purpose. Houses, barns and windmills, however, are not usually designed to carry the excess weight derived in such a practice.

"Several forms of power are used to elevate the water from the source of supply to the storage tank: windmills, gasoline or kerosene engines, electric motors and hydraulic rams. Of the four systems the hydraulic ram is the most economical. The cost of the ram itself and the installation would not be more than $100 in most cases. There are no costs of operation or upkeep expenses to worry about after the system is once installed. A good spring is usually the source of supply, although the water may be taken from a stream.

"If gas or kerosene engines or electric motors are used for pumping water they quite often furnish power for the cream separator, churn, washing machine, milking machine, etc.

(Continued on Page 7)

NEW BAND COMING TO INDIANA FAIR

Roy D. Smith, a Hoosier, Leads the Organization

LIVES AT OAKLAND CITY

Band Plays at St. Petersburg, Fla., and at Atlantic City

Roy D. Smith and his Royal Scotch Highlanders Band is a new musical force which will be heard in afternoon and evening concerts at the coming Indiana Fair. While Oakland City, Indiana, is the home town of the band's conductor, the organization has for some winters been giving municipal concerts at St. Petersburg, Fla., where it has been heard by music lovers from all over the United States.

Although the smiling, red-cheeked, blondish conductor has been furnishing highly satisfactory music to all the Florida resorters by winter, and to the summer sojourners at Atlantic City by summer, and seldom sees the Southern Indiana bungalow he calls home, he is still a Hoosier at heart.

The only home Bandmaster Smith knows is Oakland City, where he owns a row of houses on the main street filled with such highly respectable renters as Edd Roush of the Cincinnati Reds, his wife and four-year-old baby girl, Mary.

Mr. Smith remembers every detail of his Evansville schooldays down to the paper-wad throwing, and the long division struggles with seven as the divisor.

"Four winters I attended the Chestnut school at Evansville," he says. "The best schooling for life I ever had was when as a sixteen-year-old lad, I quit a job in the Oakland City store of S. V. Levi, now an Evansville merchant, to join the Wallace Circus band. I traveled with them for five years, receiving valuable training in cornet playing. For several years after that I studied cornet and conducting under A. F. Welding, Chicago.

"In 1911, encouraged by the aid and advice of E. F. Carruthers, of a Chicago booking agency, I organized my own band. Remembering my Scotch ancestry and thinking of the opportunity for picturesque costuming, I decided to name the players "Royal Scotch Highlanders." The organization gained quick favor and got engagements to play at all the principal state fairs and expositions.

"In 1916, Miami, Florida, inaugurated its custom of municipal band concerts for the pleasure of winter visitors by procuring the Scotch Highlanders for a three-months' engagement. For the past three winters the Oakland City director's band has been playing at St. Petersburg. The experiment tried out with the Royal

(Continued on Page 5)

FUTURITY ENTRIES CLOSE ON JUNE 1

Contests To Be Held at Fair on September 6

FOR INDIANA STOCK

Ten Prizes Are Offered in Each Section

The closing of the entries to the futurities for Indiana-owned young horses and cattle to be exhibited at the Indiana State Fair, September 6 to 11, is fixed for June 1.

The Fair management has set apart Monday, September 6, as the day for all futurities in horses, cattle and the pig clubs to be shown, and since in each case the exhibit is limited to the Indiana-owned animal, this plan will be convenient to the great number of exhibitors in these departments.

The futurities are for yearling stallions and fillies of registered Belgians, Percherons and Clydesdales; for senior and junior calves, bulls and heifers, Shorthorns, Polled Shorthorns, Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus; for senior and junior bull calves and junior yearlings and senior heifer calves of Holstein-Fresian, Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire.

The entry fee for each animal entered is $2.00, except in dairy cattle, where it is $1.00 for each animal, all of which is added to the general fund that is awarded to the respective breed. Send for additional blanks.

These prizes are the best of all that are offered and are paid in ten prizes to each section. Write in and ask for any information to make the futurity plain and get into the show with your young product. Another very important factor is the opportunity to show all entries in the classes open to all, so the Indiana-owned products will have two shows where before it had but one.

$150,000 FOR SHORTHORNS

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association has appropriated $150,000 for prizes of all classes during 1920, a generous share of which has been allotted the Indiana State Fair. This amount is approximately 50 per cent greater than that appropriated for 1919, which was much in excess of any amount previously set aside for Shorthorn prizes. Since much of this is appropriated on the basis of $1 paid by the Shorthorn association and $2 by the fair or show association, and a large percentage on a fifty-fifty basis, the total amount which will be offered for Shorthorn prizes in the United States in 1920 probably will be more than $300,000. In working out the appropriations for prizes the Shorthorn association included approximately 400 county fairs and the various district, state, interstate, national and international fairs and shows. State association sales holding shows in connection have been included, as have boys' and girls' clubs.

Tractors Plow at Night

During the rush of May plowing, farmers in many Indiana counties rigged their tractors with automobile spot lights and plowed their fields after night. Where possible, the tractors were plowing day and night, enabling the farmers to make up much lost time.

GROWTH OF TWO YEARS

Greene County Duroc Breeders Make Fine Progress

T. R. Johnston, of Purdue University, points to the Greene County Purebred Duroc-Jersey Association as an example of what an organization with a high purpose can accomplish. Two years ago, Mr. Johnston said, there was one herd of Duroc-Jerseys in the county. Several farmers had one or two purebred sows in their herds, but only one of their number could boast of an entire herd of purebreds. Today there are eighteen purebred herds, due to the fact that the constitution of the association sets forth that it was for "breeders or men who expected to own purebred Duroc-Jerseys."

The association first started a pig club with the county agent, financing the club members. Ten purebred gilts were put out in an endless chain club. The club is on a good basis, with 20 gilts put out last year, and the number is being nearly doubled this year. In previous years the Duroc-Jersey show at the county fair had consisted of a few boars and females. Last fall the association supplemented the regular fair awards with $1.75 in cash, and instead of the six animals shown two years ago, fifty head, all owned by association members, except one, were on the grounds.

In addition to these results the association's members have been purchasing co-operatively purebred sires to be used in producing feeder hogs, and many individuals have begun to improve their own herds by using better sires and dams. Plans have been made for association sales and other work of a similar nature.

The biggest thing the association has done, however, has been the launching of plans for a community building at the county seat. The project promises to go through, and hogmen will have been the starters of some really effective work for the betterment of the community.

Farm Wage Contract

Many farmers engage their employes upon a basis somewhat similar to the example given below. The figures used are cited by the United States Department of Agriculture not as average figures for the whole country, nor for any particular locality, but merely to call attention to facts often slighted by both farmer and farm employe and frequently overlooked entirely by other people.

The farmer engages a man who receives—

Monthly wages	$50.00
Use of small house, monthly renting value	10.00
Firewood, monthly value	5.00
Milk, 2 quarts daily, 6 cents a quart	3.60
Use of garden lot (¼ acre), $60 per year, monthly rate	2.00
	$70.60

Upon this scale of values, often more, and seldom less, it will be seen that the farm laborer is really receiving $70.60 per month instead of $50. Yet, unless some form of contract is provided which definitely sets forth the values of these "extras," the laborer will fail to give them just consideration. Ask him what he receives and he will name the cash allowance alone. The employer, too, though more apt to calculate the value of the extra items, is still in doubt as to the real compensation he pays his men.

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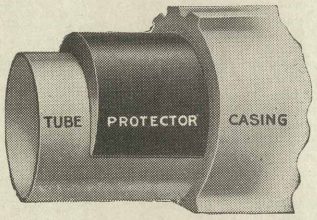

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SUMMER FROCKS FOR FARM WOMEN

Hendricks County Women Making Their Own

DRESS FORM SCHOOL

Miss Pansy Norton Organizes Successful Club Movement

By MABEL L. HARLAN

Hendricks county women with the aid of their home demonstration agent, Miss Pansy Norton, are doing much this spring to combat the high cost of clothes. Miss Norton has taught them how to make dress forms at home and many of the women and girls are making their own summer frocks.

One woman in Danville who is always beautifully gowned and whose house dresses even have an air of individuality and distinction, says: "My home-made dress form has been the greatest help to me with my summer sewing. I can fit my dresses perfectly on it and never have to bother about trying them on," and she proceeded to display four attractive tub frocks that would have cost at least $25 or $30 had she bought them ready-made, and the cost of the material used in each of them did not exceed $10.

This is the plan Miss Horton used in launching the dress form project in Hendricks county.

First, with the aid of the home economics teacher of the Central Normal College, she made one of the forms before the home economics classes of the college. This was then put on display in her office at the courthouse. Miss Norton also carried the form with her to various meetings in all parts of the county and showed the advantages in using it, thus creating so much interest and enthusiasm that when the county Home Economics federated meeting was held in February it was decided to hold a dress form school for the county in Danville, March 12.

In the meantime, Miss Norton selected fifteen women who would act as supervisors at the school and taught them how to make the forms.

Circular letters were then sent out to the twenty Home Economics clubs in the county, instructing the president to select a woman who wanted a form made. This woman was to come to the school with her material for the form accompanied by a committee of three or four other women, who, under the direction of the supervisor, were to assist her in making the form. These women were then to go back to their communities and instruct the women there how to make forms.

Ninety-five women from all parts of the county attended the school March 12. Miss Norton started the meeting by demonstrating the making of a form before the whole group. She then gave each committee of women a supervisor and they proceeded to make a form. Eleven forms were made that day and taken back to various parts of the county.

To further get the project before the people, Miss Norton went to the various communities not having a Home Economics Club and to the communities whose clubs did not attend the school and gave the dress form demonstration. Forty-nine forms were made by her in this manner. From March 12 to May 1, 175 forms have been made in the county by the women.

Miss Norton gives the following directions for making the dress form:

Use a new, lightweight, long-sleeved, high-neck, close-fitting undershirt. A bias piece of muslin about four by fifteen inches for the neck, a bolt of gummed paper (the kind the grocerymen use instead of a string to fasten packages) from three-fourths to one inch wide. Put on shirt, baste piece of muslin to the shirt around the neck and fit to the neck by taking darts, then cut off the button holes and sew the front together. This is to do away with all bulkiness. If the shirt does not fit up closely under the arms, make a dart under the arm, taking in the extra fullness, then cut off extra material close to the stitches.

Cut the paper in short lengths, moistening it only enough to make it stick, taking care not to make it too damp. Start by putting a piece around the waist, pulling in the waist tight. Then begin at the shoulders, put on the other strips, pulling each tight, and put them on in any direction so they fit smoothly. Continue this all over the form until you get the shirt covered; then put on another layer the same way, letting the paper come down on the arms about three or four inches. (Before beginning to paste the paper take the waist, hip, bust and neck measurements.)

After the paper is on, take the measurements to see if the form is any larger. If so, you can trim it off in the front and back when done. Take a yard stick and measure around the hips so that the form will be an equal distance from the floor all around. Then split up the front and down the back with the scissors, pulling each section off. Paste each section together with small strips of gummed paper. Before pasting together, if you want the form any heavier, you can line the inside of it with strips of paper. Bind the neck, arms and hips with the paper. It can then be shellaced or varnished. This will make it last longer.

If you care to have it on a standard, cut a board the size of the bottom of the form and one the shape of the neck; tack the two boards just inside the form, making a hole through the center of the bottom board; put a pole up through this and adjust it so the form will be the exact height of the individual, thus making it possible to hang the skirt as well as fit the waist. Nail cross pieces to the end of the pole so that it will set up.

The cost of paper and underskirt is minimum in proportion to a commercial form.

Earning a Farm

By VIRGINIA C. MEREDITH

One hears it said often that young men can not in these times, by their own efforts, acquire a farm. Nevertheless they do. Moreover, when study is made of the conditions it does not appear that luck is a main factor. There is likely to be a sort of good fortune, but it is the good fortune that follows tireless industry, boundless courage and clear, determined thinking. A case in point is that of a young man who ten years ago began farming in a region new to him by hiring to an extensive farmer in order to learn about soils and methods. In his eastern experience a two-horse team was the usual outfit, but he did not hesitate when directed to harness and take out a certain four-horse team, which was indeed quite an adventure. That same fearless attitude has marked his subsequent years. While fearless he has not become careless. Just as a safe buckle, a strong strap and a wary eye on the horse with a temper never lost their importance through the day's work with the team, so cautious vigilance continues to mark his activities.

At the end of his year's service a start was made, mostly with debt. Some breeding stock was bought, although far from high grade. Time thus became a dependable factor to supplement his own labor with the soil. Of course there were disappointments and losses, but he never wavered from the courses marked out. The story reached an interesting point lately when, following his yearly habit, this young farmer presented to his banker a schedule of property upon which the banker put a valuation of $35,000. This does not put him in the millionaire class, but it is something very substantial. There is comfortable living in a modern farm home with modern equipment, commodious barns and most promising investments in pure-bred cattle and horses, with acres enough to permit full and profitable use of implements, labor and live stock.

This young man's success is due to his abounding health and optimism primarily, but these alone would have lacked carrying power if they had not been supplemented by wise judgment in negotiating for the good will of his banker as well as an initial loan. Nor would this have carried him far if he had not secured a dependable partner, that silent partner, time, through adopting the breeding of live stock as a basis for his farming. And last to be named, but first to be counted, he has had the comradeship of a cheerful and comprehending wife who enjoys the farm, understands its work and has a courage that matches his own.

Establishing good terms with his banker not only paved the way to secure loans when they were needed but served a far better purpose. It provided him with a friendly counselor and kept him in touch with the business of the district. It forestalled one source of failure to which strong natures are peculiarly liable and that is an unwillingness to face failure in its initial stage and to abandon a project promptly. An experienced banker is usually clear in his foresight, and his new attitude toward farm interests and the farmer himself constitutes a strong force in present-day agriculture for the younger men.

Breeding and handling live stock of the improved breeds is said to give "a certain poise and masterfulness" and it is quite probable that a large share of this young farmer's success in earning a farm may be attributed to confidence in his own capacity to carry a plan through and the habit of quick decisions—in other words, to poise and masterfulness acquired in a daily contact with conditions that he controls or may control. To whatever causes it may be due here is one instance where a farm, a home and a high standing in the community have been earned by a young man.

NEW BAND COMING TO INDIANA FAIR

(Continued from Page 3)

Scotch Highlanders has become so successful that such well-known bands as Conway's, Vessella's and Pryor's have been brought to Florida resorts.

"Another Oakland City boy, Charles Elwyn, has been a Royal Scotch Highlander for the past eight years," explains Smith.

"Besides my ambition in music I have another pet hope and that is to excel Eddy Roush in hunting. Whenever he comes south for training he pays me a visit in St. Petersburg and with our dogs and disreputable duds we set off to the woods. I make him green with envy when I show him deer trophies of my hunting excursions into the Everglades."

Otto L. Smith, of Oakland City, is the bandmaster's brother. His sister, Miss Nellie Smith, is the advance agent for his band and negotiates all the important engagements. Smith's two children, fourteen-year-old Byron and twelve-year-old Virginia, are both musical. Virginia is a miniature replica of her daddy.

Smith did not return to Oakland City until he was able to bring a national reputation with him. On one home trip he gave a well-patronized concert for the benefit of Oakland City College.

The Royal Scotch Highlanders band engagements this year includes Cincinnati Zoo, two weeks; state fairs at Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta and Macon, Ga.

A HOLSTEIN'S HIGH RECORD

The completion of a test for Model Segis Erica, member of the Holstein herd of Otho H. Wathen, east of Jeffersonville, showed a yield of 622 pounds of milk for the seven days and a total of 30.34 pounds of butter fat during that period. The test was made by L. H. Russell, of Purdue, and is official. The yield of butter fat is close to 5 per cent. The cow was milked four times each twenty-four hours during the test and ate ordinary diet. It is said that the yield is the highest ever shown for any cow tested in the state of Indiana. A yield of 1,000 pounds of milk and forty pounds of butter fat a month is normally regarded first-class production for a cow.

Why Teachers Leave Schools

A sixteen-year old boy greasing coal cars and dumping them in Hastings, Colorado, receives as much pay as the principal of the schools.

The average annual salary for rural teachers in a Southern state this year was $354. The average for white men teachers was $385; for white women teachers, $327.

Forty per cent of the rural teachers of the United States receive less than $600; nearly 30 per cent receive less than $500; 15 per cent less than $400, and a great many teachers receive from $100 to $300 a year for teaching school.

How's This for High?

At a public sale on the James Kelley farm, near Grayville, corn reached a new high mark in Sullivan county when 200 bushels sold for $2.16 per bushel. Other corn brought $2.06.

News of Farm Boys' and Girls' Clubs

Parent Jersey Calf Club

"The biggest single factor in the improvement of the live stock of Bartholomew county is the junior club," said C. M. Job, county agent. In the six years since the first part of the junior club movement was begun, the number of purebred Jerseys has increased four times, 100 litters of purebred pigs will be raised next fall where four were raised two years ago, many of the farmers have been permanently converted to a belief in purebred stock, and the young people of the farming communities are taking an active interest in the promotion of better stock and crops, writes R. G. Tilton in the Breeder's Gazette.

Bartholomew county has what is said to be the parent Jersey calf club of America. The club was started in 1918, when a number of Jersey calves were purchased and sold to the members of the club on credit extended through notes signed by their parents. The calves were raised by the youngsters and given the best of care. Prizes were offered for the best showing at the county fair. The Bartholomew County Fair Association has stood solidly behind the junior club movement since its inception. The Jersey calf club of 1919 was a fit successor to the "parent" club of 1918. Today, because of the large number of Jerseys in the county, dairying is taking up a considerably larger part of the farmers' attention than before the clubs were started.

Ernest Catlin and Carl Suverkrup are two enthusiastic members of the club. Catlin, who is the owner of a fine Jersey calf, a "hangover" from last year's calf club, has been a member of almost every club started in the county. He was an entrant in the one-acre corn-growing contest the second year it was held in the county, and every year since has been an active contender. Suverkrup, who won second honors in his district last year in the corn-growing contest, was elected vice-president of the junior corn club of Indiana when he attended the state roundup at Purdue. Bartholomew county has been noted for its activities at the state roundup for several years. Snappy yells, special insignia and plenty of publicity always travel with the delegation. When officers are nominated Bartholomew and Fountain counties have a contest that rivals a national political convention for the generalship displayed, and the downstate aggregation is always a strong contender.

Sow Sells for $1,000

Myron Whisnaud, of Bloomington, tells this story of his experience as a pig club member:

"In the spring of 1917 a few farmers of Monroe county, Indiana, with the county agent, decided to form a pig club. They chose the spotted Poland-China as the kind they would give to twelve boys of the county (one to each township). They went up in Hendricks county and bought twelve nice gilts and gave them out March 10, 1917. I received a nice gilt, sired by the King of England and out of Spotted Dainty. Her name is English Dainty 9720.

"On April 13 English Dainty farrowed twelve pigs, six males and six females. The first day she mashed one male and one sow pig, which left me five sows and five males.

"I never tired of caring for her and her litter. I put her in a shed and kept nice, clean bedding at all times, plenty of sunlight and running water when she wanted it. I weaned the pigs when they were about ten weeks old. The pigs were eating well before I weaned them. They began to eat when they were about three weeks old. After they were weaned, I fed them corn and mill feed, such as tankage, bran, shorts and rye middlings. I did not feed to fatten them, but just grew them until October 16, when there was a county fair at Bloomington, and I showed my ten pigs. I had the largest number in litter and they were almost as large as any there, although there were some a month older. They averaged 187 pounds at six months old. I took first, third and fourth on sow pigs, second on male pig, champion on sow, any age, and first on boar, any age or breed.

"I sold the five male pigs for more than the feed cost me from the time I received my sow until the fair, when I turned in two choice gilts to the pig club to be put out to other boys. I had the sow, the other gilt and the fall litter left. The champions at the fair every year since have been descendants of my sow. One of her litter sold January 22 in Ray Milburn's sale for $525.

"A few days ago Fred L. Obenchain, secretary of the National Spotted Poland-China Record Association, was down and asked me what I would take for my sow. I thought I would price her so high he would not buy her, but I had not more than said $1,000 till he said, 'You have sold her.'

"I would say to the pig club girls and boys to feed your pigs well, for that is the main thing, but start with a good pig. If you do not know a good pig, get your county agent or some good breeder to select one for you. There is no one hog for all men, let each select what he likes best, for you seldom succeed with anything you do not like."

Shorthorns in Jay County

The Jay County Shorthorn Association is made up of boys and girls who have obtained a fine lot of calves from the Etherly Stock Farm at Galesburg, Ill. The county association is financing the club, under the general direction of County Agent L. E. Hoffman. The club has twenty members enrolled.

Hendricks County Girls' Clubs

One of the more aggressive counties in girls' club work is Hendricks, where the movement is under the leadership of Miss Pansy Norton, of Danville. About fifty girls who stood first in the various baking, sewing and canning contests put on by the girls of that county, went to the Purdue round-up with Miss Norton, the expenses of the trip being met by the clubs which the girls represented. Several also were at the round-up who were not winners. The farm women's club work in Hendricks county is also well advanced under the general direction of Miss Norton.

Hampshire Club Prizes

The Indiana Hampshire Breeders' Association and the Record Association have sent letters to the county agents in Indiana offering liberal support to pig club work. The letter says:

"To any community, town or township which will organize for pig club work and stage a regulation pig club contest, $25 will be given by the State Hampshire Breeders' Association, and $25 by the American Hampshire Swine Record Association, to be used as premiums, providing that three or more Hampshire pigs are in competition.

"To any county that will organize for pig club work and stage a regulation pig club contest, $50 will be given by the State Hampshire Breeders' Association, and $50 by the American Hampshire Swine Record Association, to be used as premiums, providing that there is a reasonable competition."

At this meeting premiums to be given in the pig club classes at the State Fair were also discussed. It was decided that there should be eight places as follows: First, $40; second, $35; third, $30; fourth, $25; fifth, $20; sixth, $15; seventh and eighth, $10.

Then should a boy or girl have a pig good enough to win first place in the open classes at the state fair, the association will give that boy or girl the choice of either a free trip to the Chicago International Live Stock Show, with all expenses paid, or a first-class Hampshire boar or gilt, should the winner desire to put his winnings in a further venture in live stock.

An Example for Indiana Girls

An example in poultry raising and egg production which Indiana farm club girls might use as a goal for their work is that of Marie Bradfish, who lives in St. Johns county, Florida, and who in 1919 made net returns of $739.75 from her flock. She joined a poultry club two years ago, made a good profit the first year and won a state championship. She began her second year in poultry with 105 birds, valued at $258. During 1919 she sold 1,030 eggs and set 14 dozen. From the fowls raised she sold 49 for $89 and kept 209, valued at $525. The total income from her flock for the year was $1,330.75.

200 in Pig Contest

More than 200 boys and girls of Knox county have entered this year's pig feeding contest. Over 100 will enter the corn growing contest. Willis P. Stall, assistant county agricultural agent, is boys' and girls' club work supervisor. He has nine township assistants. The Vincennes Chamber of Commerce is assisting the movement.

Shelby County Boy Wins

Another State championship has been brought to the membership of the vocational agricultural class of the Shelbyville High School with the announcement at Purdue University that Earl Elliott, age eighteen, of Marion township, Shelby county, has won first place in an essay contest for high school agriculture pupils. Elliott wrote on the subject "Securing Disease-Free Seed Corn by the Improved Rag Doll Method." He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. David Elliott.

With the Shelby county boy's victory, the members of the agriculture class in the Shelbyville high school now hold three State championships. Last year Frank Meiks won the State Pig Club feeding contest, and Samuel Tomlinson, Jr., won the Pig Club breeding contest.

Pure-Breds in Bartholomew

Purebred pigs and calves have been distributed to members of the Bartholomew county boys' and girls' clubs. Twenty-four pigs, including Duroc Jerseys, Poland Chinas, Spotted Polands and Chester Whites, and eleven Jersey calves were distributed by C. M. Job, county agent. The boys and girls who received the animals will feed and care for them until the time of the county fair in August, when they will be exhibited for prizes. the animals are paid for by the parents, but the children may sell the animals or keep them as they see fit after they are raised.

DIPLOMAS FOR 850

Indianapolis High School Commencement at Coliseum

Doubtless the largest high school commencement to be held in the United States this year, at least in numbers, will be that of the three Indianapolis schools at the State Fair coliseum on the evening of June 4. It will be the first time that the schools of the Hoosier capital have combined in their exercises, and over 85 0 boys and girls will receive diplomas. The largest number from one school will be about 500 from Arsenal Technical High School, which has a total enrollment of over 3,500 pupils, and the other graduates will come from Shortridge and Manual Training Schools.

The arena of the coliseum will be filled with chairs, giving the building total seating capacity of over 10,000. The graduates will occupy the center of the arena. The bands of the three schools will be massed into one of about 175 pieces. There will be a combined chorus of over 500 voices. With the pupils and their fathers and mothers, the coliseum will have on this occasion one of the largest audiences in its history.

The coliseum was chosen for the commencement as it is the only building in Indianapolis large enough to meet the requirements.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST BILLBOARDS

A campaign on the part of residents of the rural districts of St. Joseph county has been started for the elimination of billboards along the paved highways. J. J. Greenwood, who started the movement, says that the result will be attained through people avoiding any firm which defaces the beauty of the landscape with signs.

Tomatoes from Decker

Farmers in the Decker neighborhood, a few miles north of Evansville, have decided to raise early tomatoes for the northern markets. The ground to be used is that upon which the famous Decker cantaloupe is raised, and early tomatoes will not interfere with the melon crop, it is said. This ground is now all planted in rye and at the proper time the rye will be plowed under, thus making a basis for the conserving moisture. The tomatoes will be an experiment. Farmers along the Louisville & Nashville railroad a few miles south of Evansville say that excessive rains caused the garlic and wild onions to grow so rapidly that they are overrunning the land. In the past farmers have used heated crude oil sprayed over the ground and have killed the pests, but they say that crude oil is now too high to buy for this purpose.

BOYS AND GIRLS AT PURDUE ROUND-UP

Hundreds Have Busy Week at Lafayette Institution

WINNERS OF CONTESTS

Scores Made by Individuals and Teams in Many Events

The greatest "round-up" in the history of club work among the boys and girls of Indiana was held at Purdue University, May ' to 7, when hundreds of these enthusiastic boosters of Hoosier farming interests attended and an elaborate program of entertainment was provided for them.

Alert boys and girls from all parts of Indiana were in attendance, chaperoned by their supervisors, home demonstration agents and county farm agents, and they returned home with a great fund of enthusiasm and information for their future efforts in better farming and home management.

The program was varied and unfagging in interest, consisting of setting up exercises by the athletic directors to start off the day, judging contests of all kinds, from bread to pigs, inspection trips, lectures, moving pictures, demonstrations, plays and games, culminating in the egg barbecue, which was followed by an entertainment in the big livestock pavilion on the closing evening.

Twenty-five well-trained teams of three members each contested for the honors in the boys' corn judging contest, the Scott county team, made up of Stanley Kimmick, Harry Durrell and Aaron Jones, winning the state trophy by with an average score of 92.3, Aaron Jones making 97, Harry Durrell 91 and Stanley Kimmick 88.8.

The winners in the hog judging contest, in the order named, were: Max Hardy, Madison county; Clifford Parvis, Clinton county; Joseph Rigins, Montgomery; Fred Girard, Carroll; Mark Sanders, Steuben; Everett Pashen, Cass. Hardy's score was 189. The team in this contest included Willard Parvis, Arthur Sims and Edward Knapp, all of Clinton county, the team score being 541. The Madison county team—Clarence Rogers, Max Hardy and Ward Keesling—was second with a score of 538.

In beef cattle judging, the individual winners were, in order named: Harvey Zenor, Clay county; Clark Johnson, Tippecanoe; Cline Mangus, Montgomery; Max Hardy, Madison. Olen Gould, Fountain. Harvey Zenor's score was 182, Clark Johnson being a close second with 181. The winning team was from Clay county, including Harold Pair, Harvey Zenor and Bert Downs, the score being 525.

The Cass county team, with a total score of 800, won the dairy cattle judging contest, the team members being Everett Paschen, Donald E. Phillips and Elmer D. Buchanan, Harold Henderson, of Montgomery county, made the highest individual score.

The egg judging contest was won by Mary Phillips, of Hendricks county, who scored 98.08 per cent and she defeated about 100 other girls and boys.

In the sewing contest Katherine Jones, of Harrison county, was the winner and Eloise Childs, of Spencer county, was the winner in the baking contest. The winning team in the baking contest was composed of three Huntington girls, Mildred Baker, Lura Folk and Mildred Beaver. The winning team in the sewing contest was made up of three Summitville girls, Irene Webster, Bernice Montgomery and Esta Reavis.

RUNNING WATER IN FARM HOMES

(Continued from Page 3)

"Where windmills are used, it is a good practice to build the tank large enough to hold three or four weeks' supply, for there are usually one or more such periods during the year when there is not enough wind to operate the mill.

"The hydro-pneumatic system is the most popular among the farmers of this state. It consists of a strong metal tank and a force pump. The tank is partially filled with air. Water is forced into the tank and the air compressed. The compressed air, in turn, forces the water to any part of the house or outbuildings. The force pump may be driven by hand, windmill, gas or kerosene engine or electric motor.

"One objection to this system is that as the water stands in the tank it becomes warm in summer and freezing in winter, but this is being largely overcome. Small tanks, 10-15 gallons capacity, and automatically driven pumps operated in connection with small farm lighting plants are solving the problem. When the pressure gets down to a certain point, the motor-driven pump automatically starts to work. When the pressure gets up to a certain point, the power is automatically cut off. In this way the water is not allowed to stand in the tank any length of time. The system does not require very much attention and is, perhaps, as near ideal as anything on the market.

"The pneumatic system consists of a compressed air tank and an air pump. An air pipe leads from the tank to the well and water pipes lead from the well to the house or wherever the water is desired. By means of air pressure, water is forced from the well to the desired point. This insures fresh water direct from the well.

"Any one of these systems are not so expensive but the majority of farmers could well afford them. Once installed and operating, they will never be removed except to install something better."

BINDER TWINE OUTLOOK

Indications Are It Will Be Plentiful and Cheaper

The wheat grower need have no apprehensions as to the supply of binder twine—this season. Reports coming to the Bureau of Plant Industry, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, indicate that there will be a plentiful supply of this commodity available for the American farmer. Not only will it be plentiful, but it is likely to be cheaper this year than for some years past.

Yucatan—the chief and cheapest source of henequen, from which the twine is made—produced a large crop this year; which, coupled with the termination of control of prices by the Commission Reguladora, was responsible for a drop in the price of fiber from 15 to 10 cents a pound in March. The price is now reported to be 8 cents a pound. This reduction should be reflected in the price of twine this season.

Thus far the recent revolution in Mexico has not affected the henequin industry of Yucatan and Campeche, the two important fiber-growing states of that country. It is too late now for any disruption of this industry to affect seriously the supplies of twine for this year's harvest, as practically all the fibre necessary for the present needs have already been imported to the United States.

Although there is no danger for this year's twine supply, officials of the Department of Agriculture are somewhat apprehensive over the effect that the low prices for fiber prevailing now will have upon the production of henequen during the next few years. Low prices, according to reports to the department, are leading the growers in Yucatan to reduce their planting, with the result that a real shortage of the fiber five or six years hence is a very likely possibility.

CLEAN UP STABLE FLY

Have you ever tried to sleep on a hot summer night when just one mosquito had crept through the window screen? Imagine your state of mind if that single mosquito were multiplied by 100 and you had your hands tied!

That sensation, according to the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, is something comparable with what a horse, mule, or cow endures when the stable fly is present in great numbers.

The stable fly greatly resembles the ordinary house fly but for the lance with which he is armed. It is known that he carries disease from infected animals to healthy ones, and there is some ground for belief that the insect aids the spread of spinal meningitis among human beings.

The eggs of the fly are laid in loose, warm straw heaps and piles of stable refuse. A plague of flies always starts from these sources, and the control of the pest is best managed by scattering the straw early in the spring before the beginning of warm weather and plowing it under, or by burning it when the former method can not be applied.

American Foulbrood of Bees

American foulbrood is a disease of the brood of bees which is causing great losses to American beekeepers. It has existed almost since bees were first brought to North America.

It is important that the beekeeper should know whether American foulbrood or European foulbrood is in his apiary, for the two do not respond to the same treatment, according to Farmers' Bulletin 1084, Control of American Foulbrood, recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

In American foulbrood control it is necessary that all combs, honey, and other materials from the inside of the hive be taken from the bees and that a chance be given them to establish themselves again on new combs. Several methods are given in this bulletin, but the underlying principle is the same in all cases.

No measures which the beekeeper may take will put his bees in such condition that they will not contract this disease, but by guarding them from infection he may save himself much worry and financial loss.

The facts about the disease on which the treatment is based are discussed in this bulletin and the treatment is described in full. The bulletin will be sent free on request.

NEW ANGUS BLOOD COMES TO INDIANA

Hoosiers Buy Nineteen at the Carpenter & Ross Sale

$24,200 PAID FOR THEM

Nine of Females Bought by Forgy & Lewis

The Aberdeen-Angus breeding interests of Indiana have been greatly stimulated by the blood of 19 highly bred animals which were imported direct from the highlands of Scotland through the medium of the Carpenter & Ross sale, held in Chicago some weeks ago. The animals acquired by nine Hoosier breeders at the sale were in the importation of 121 head, which sold for a total of $169,100, the females averaging $1,534 and the bulls brought up to $4,100. It was one of the greatest sales of "doddies" ever held in America, and there were bidders present from all over the country. The fact that Carpenter & Ross, whose great cattle have for many years been ribbon winners at the Indiana State Fair, had selected and imported the blue bloods, was in itself sufficient warrant of the high quality.

Nine of the animals were purchased by Forgy & Lewis, of Royal Center, Indiana, at a total cost of $12,125. Among the nine is Event of Morlich, calved March 2, 1915, for which $4,000 was paid. B. F. Baker, of Greensburg, bought Eresilda of Denoon at $3,000. The herd of A. S. Cecil & Son, at Muncie, was enriched by two animals for which $1,800 was paid.

Wilson Bros., of Muncie; H. A. Bowers, Kentland, and Rowland Ade, Kentland, each obtained a promising female at the sale. Two were obtained by E. M. Wilson, of Anderson, making a total of 17 cows coming into the Hoosier industry.

H. H. Thompson, of Seymour, purchased one of the two bulls bought by Indiana bidders, the Thompson animal being Junic of Theobalds, calved December 8, 1916, for which $2,100 was paid. A. J. Bower, of Kentland, obtained Evade of Maisemoor, a bull calved July 3, 1917, paying $1,000 for him.

Among purchasers from out of Indiana was the Ames Plantation, of Grand Junction, Tenn., whose superb cattle are seen at the Indiana Fair every year. Among the four animals going to this plantation is Erica of Maisemoor, calved May 17, 1913, for which $3,950 was paid.

The 19 bought by Indiana breeders sold for a total of $24,200.

Clark County Egg Contest

Twenty-seven women in the eastern part of Clark county are engaged in a co-operative egg contest under supervision of V. J. Mann, county agent, to continue for one year. The first report, for the period since March 1, covering ten weeks, shows average yield for the highest ten from 39.9 eggs a hen down to 28.5 eggs. Eight out of the first ten flocks are of unmixed breeding, although thirteen out of the entire twenty-seven are mixed. Rhode Island Reds took first and three other places and Black and White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Orpingtons took one place each among the first ten. Flocks run from fifty to 200.

HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

Published monthly during the Spring and Summer in the interests of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, Indiana State and County Fairs, Agricultural, Horticultural and Livestock Associations and for the information of State Fair exhibitors and concessionaires.

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HIGH COST OF MONEY

Farmers who are arranging to finance their activities of the year are finding when they apply at their bank for loans that it costs more to borrow money than a few years ago. But this discovery is not confined to farmers. The United States Treasury has found the same thing, and is paying 5½ per cent interest on short time loans, against 4 and 4¾ per cent which it pays the public for money lent on Liberty bonds. The Pennsylvania Railroad has made a loan mounting into the millions at 7 per cent, and so has the Sinclair Oil Co. and many others.

The fact is, the demand for money in the form of loans by railroads, industries and business of all kinds is so tremendous that it overreaches the supply. This demand is particularly heavy in the larger money centers, from which it reaches the banks in small cities, county seats and on down to the village bank. So when a farmer borrows money he comes into competition with the gigantic corporations of America that are also in the market for funds. Never in the history of the United States was there such a demand for funds, and it is doubtful if there were so many kinds of investments open to people of means at such substantial returns in the way of interest.

CHASING THE RAINBOW

Farm workers who have been lured to the cities are now finding that they were chasing a rainbow and are wishing they were back on the soil, or that they had never left it. It is true that thousands of men left Indiana farms because of high wages and short hours of labor held out to them in city and town factories, that city lights are bright at night and that there is more jazz and frothy diversion than can be found in a farming community. This is the picture the farm workers saw before they were lured to the cities.

Now that they are in close contact with the real conditions, they find that the pleasant dreams they had of city life have become a nightmare. Their high wages must be spent to meet the high cost of living. House rent in the cities is "out of sight." The potato famine, the fuel famine, the sky-high price of everything a city family must have if it would exist, make it impossible for the former farm worker to save anything from his high wages. If he is in a factory, he has been forced to lose many days of work and wages because of labor conditions which have caused the factory to close down. The former farm worker finds that he is not nearly so well situated for living and for keeping his family as he was back on the farm.

THE OVERALL CLUBS

A nation-wide wave of enthusiasm among city faddists who never wore them before, greeted the idea of wearing overalls until the price of spring and warm-weather clothing was reduced. At the outbreak, it was not uncommon for one of the masculine faddists to don a blue denim outfit with a $20 silk shirt and a $2 handkerchief peeping from his jacket pocket. The chief effect the overall clubs had was to send the price of the denim outfits up to about three times what they had been, while prices of wool clothing were not fazed. Farmers and others who of necessity wear overalls, have all these years been wearing denim because of the kind of work they do, yet it never occurred to them to organize overall clubs. The clubs were a new idea for the city newspapers, which promptly "played up" the formation of these organizations which from the beginning had a hopeless purpose. Now that the novelty has worn off, the newspaper publicity has subsided. But the price of overalls as boosted by the profiteers remains at the elevated figures.

TRUTH-IN-FABRICS LAW

"Truth-in-Advertising" is a slogan loudly sounded in the retail business world, and it is supposed to be lived up to in the clothing trade as well as in other lines. But is it? Clothing merchants advertise "pure wool clothing"—but they do not say how many times the wool has been in a suit of clothes. It has come to light that it is common practice to use wool six or eight times in making clothing. That is, after the first suit of new wool is worn out, it is discarded, bought in by the rag man, pulverized and rewoven into cloth and again is made into a "pure wool" suit, until it has gone through the reweaving process six or eight times.

All along the route the retailer of clothing sounds "pure wool" in his "truth-in-advertising." How many times his "pure wool" clothing has been rewoven and remade he may not know or care. But if the French law now pending in congress is passed, the consumer of the rewoven cloth will know, for weavers of the cloth will have to make known how many times the discarded clothing has been made over. The French law is a good law, both for the wearer of pure wool clothing and for the sheep breeder who raises the wool. When it becomes a law we may expect to have "truth-in-advertising" in pure wool clothing.

STATE FAIR TRACT IS A CENTURY OLD

(Continued from Page 3)

Jeremy Johnson packed his saddle bags with food, mounted his horse, and in the spring of 1820 started for the "new purchase" on a prospecting expedition. He heeded not the family opposition, which arose before he started, because he was going into a wilderness, and as soon as he reached the site of the new state capital, he went on a few miles to the north and entered quarter-sections of land for each of his thirteen children, and an 80-acre tract for himself.

The present site of the Indiana Fair grounds was entered for John Johnson, father of Frank P. Johnson, it at that time consisting of 160 acres. Another 160-acre tract was entered at what is now Morton Place, the site of the State Fair grounds previous to 1893, in the name of another son, Thomas. Adjoining the tract taken for Thomas was another of 160 acres, to the north, in the name of Jeremy, Jr.

Frank P. Johnson thinks that a popular drink back in the "wet" era known as "Tom and Jerry" was named for these two Johnson brothers, who brought the formula for mixing it from old Kentucky.

The 80 acres entered by the father of the Johnsons was located immediately south of that of Thomas. There were three daughters in the Johnson family and a quarter-section of 160 acres was entered in the name of each of them, two of their tracts being located on Eagle creek. These two daughters married brothers named Harding, who have many descendants now living in Indianapolis. A tract of 160 acres was also taken up for a third daughter, who married "Dicky" Williams. It was on what is now Northwestern avenue, and on this tract the Williams family built a large house in which they had a tavern, the latch string of which was pulled by all travelers at all times of the year.

After Jeremy Johnson had taken up these tracts in the names of himself and children, he went back to Andersonville to report what he had done. The family protested against moving into the wilderness, declared he had gone insane and threatened to have him locked up. But Jeremy Johnson was fired with enthusiasm for the new land in the deep woods and his enthusiasm prevailed. In the spring of 1821 the family packed up its belongings, loaded the wagons, hitched up the oxen, and started from Andersonville for their new farms. It was a rainy spring and the trails through the woods were soft and deep in mud. Before going far from Andersonville their wagons became stranded and they were forced to abandon the trip. But in the summer of that year the father and two older sons came on and erected some cabins, and in the spring of 1822 the remainder of the Johnson family came on and took up life on their farms.

On the farm of John Johnson, which is now marked by the State Fair grounds, a rough cabin of logs was erected for him. It was small, without floor or windows. John Johnson was then six months old, having been born November 27, 1821.

The Johnsons found themselves in a wilderness of giant forest trees and deep underbrush, but in the wilds they cast their fortunes and as the children grew in size and years they helped clear the woodlands for cultivation. There were no roads and there were no bridges over Fall creek, which ran through some of their land. The broad creek was crossed by means of a canoe dug out of a log. On one occasion 500 Indians came up to the creek at the farm, pitched their camp, and remained there until they could, two or three at a time, cross the creek in the dug-out. They used an old boathook, which is still in the possession of Frank P. Johnson, as a priceless heirloom.

With the industry and persistence of Hoosier pioneers, the Johnsons cleared much of their land and the soil bloomed with crop fertility. A year or two before the Civil war, Frank and one of his brothers hauled a crop of 800 bushels of wheat off the State Fair tract with a yoke of oxen as the motive power. In moving the wheat to mill one day, the team of oxen spilled a load of the grain in a bayou of Fall creek, known as Beaver pond, at the foot of the Central avenue hill. Another keepsake Frank P. Johnson has is a neck-yoke used for the old ox teams on the State Fair farm.

"Grandfather Jeremy Johnson seemed to have had prophetic foresight in the future greatness of Indianapolis," said his grandson Frank. "Something seemed to impel him to abandon his home, farm and blacksmith shop at Andersonville and start anew in the region of the new state capital. Should he have remained at Andersonville he and his descendants might have continued in the scale of day laborers. There are now from 400 to 500 of these descendants, and the fact that Jeremy as the forefather of them all staked out farms for his children around what is now the State Fair grounds enabled practically all of them to become independent. He proved, as has been done times without number, that men best succeed where they are tied to soil which they own."

Frank P. Johnson is now himself one of the pioneers of Indianapolis and Marion county, where he has always lived all of his seventy years, and where he has always been a farmer. He recalls that he as a boy fourteen years old attended the funeral of the first person buried in Crown Hill cemetery, now the resting place of perhaps 75,000 people. The first funeral there was that of a young woman named Seaton, who was buried on the afternoon of June 1, 1864. The minister at the funeral was the Rev. Dr. H. A. Edson, who preached at the Second and Memorial Presbyterian churches, in Indianapolis, for some years and later went to New York, where he died a few weeks ago. Frank P. Johnson is now doubtless the only person living who attended the first funeral at Crown Hill, then a country graveyard.

Frank P. Johnson's home on Maple road also occupies a part of the original farm of his father. It later became a part of the Nowlin estate, yet continued in the Johnson family. The tract occupied by his home has passed through five generations of ownership of the Johnson family.

Instead of looking across from his home at the State Fair tract and seeing a wilderness of trees and underbrush as his grandfather Jeremy Johnson knew it, the grandson sees a magnificent exposition plant easily worth a million dollars.

WHITE COUNTY CATTLE SALE

The White County Shorthorn Breeders' Association held its second annual sale in its new pavilion. About sixty head were offered. Queen Carol was sold to G. R. Wolverton, of Chalmers, for $1,000. The sale totaled $13,035.

STRONG PRICES FOR MCCRAY HEREFORDS

Lowden Fairfax Topped the List at $25,000

13 WILL STAY IN INDIANA

Lady McDonald Led the Sale of Cows at $12,700

That Indiana is a fountain head for pure-blooded live stock was made evident again at the Hereford sale at the Orchard Lake Farm of Warren T. McCray, at Kentland, on May 21 and 22, when breeders from over the United States, Canada and South America contended in the auction ring for the ownership of 120 animals which were disposed of, thirteen of the number going to Indiana breeding farms. In point of attendance, the sale was the largest held at the Orchard Lake, and the prices paid ranked with those of other years, although the top price paid was $25,000 less than that for a bull sold last year.

Lowden Fairfax, named for the governor of Illinois, led the list of 120 animals sold. He brought $25,000, and was sold to Ferguson Bros., of Canby, Minn., who bought the $50,000 bull last year. The headliner in the list of cows was Lady McDonald, sold for $12,700 to P. P. Parish, Reading, Pennsylvania.

The Indiana buyers and their purchases were:

Hickman & Son, Lafayette, Jefferson Fairfax, $9,300.

J. L. Breve, Medaryville, Douglas Fairfax, $900.

Charles Fleming, Brook, Amanda Prudence and Clara Fairfax, $3,400.

O. S. Bell, Parr, Belle Fairfax, $1,950.

Shadel Stock Farm, Lafayette, a Fairfax cow, $2,100.

J. S. Bell, Rensselaer, Rosaline Fairfax, $1,200.

Fred Priddy & Son, Warren, Dean Fairfax, $5,100.

Charles VanVorst, Chalmers, Fairfax Emperor, $3,300.

J. W. VanNatta, Lafayette, Barbara and Lulu Fairfax, $3,000.

Guy Williams, Monticello, Roger Fairfax, $5,000.

J. Crouch & Son, Lafayette, Margie Fairfax, $1,700; Belle Cloverdale, $3,100; Julia Fairfax, $1,350.

Throughout the sale the bidding was spirited, the highest prices prevailing on the first day. The total sales were about $330,000.

The social feature of the sale was a banquet given by Mr. McCray on the last evening, which was attended by about 600. Among the speakers were Prof. J. H. Skinner, of Purdue, who discussed "Better Live Stock;" Prof. H. B. Rush, of the University of Illinois, whose subject was "Success with Live Stock;" R. J. Kinzer, secretary of the Hereford Association, who spoke on "Value of Pedigrees," and Thomas E. Wilson, prominent packer of Chicago, who discussed "The Live Stock Situation." Items on the menu included roast Hereford with dressing, Fairfax mashed potatoes and Orchard Lake cottage cheese.

The Hoosier blood from the McCray herd goes to enrich the Hereford breed in many States. Kansas, West Virginia, New Mexico, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Pennsylvania, the Dakotas, Colorado are among the States to which the dispersion was made, and one of the buyers was from Cahada.

THEY DID 1,001 THINGS

1,200 Farm Agents Had a Busy Year in 1919

He is a figure of untold possibilities as he scampers along the country roads in his little, mud-spattered car. Peace has her heroes, and he is one of them. There is romance in every human achievement—in the building of the Panama Canal no less than in the European War—and the story of the proving of the county agent is worthy of more than casual attention.

The county agent—first called a "farm demonstrator"—has been employed in the South since 1903. The first one in the North was employed in Broome county, N. Y., in 1911. The farm agent idea spread so widely that in 1914 the Federal government gave permanent support to farm extension work and made the county agent a national figure.

The work has developed so rapidly that in 1919 we find 1,200 agents at work in the 33 Northern and Western States in addition to the 1,100 or more employed in the 15 Southern States.

Federal statisticians say that in 1919 exactly 90,660 demonstrations were conducted by the 1,200 county agents in the Northern and Western States alone, and these meetings called out a total attendance of nearly 1,000,000 people.

The county agent is not a man of one idea; at these meetings he handled such subjects as corn selecting, seed-corn testing, the control of smut upon oat and wheat seed, treatment of the diseases of beans and potatoes; he furnished practical illustrations of the proper methods for introducing the valuable soy bean and the two nitrogen-gathering cousins, alfalfa and sweet clover. He showed farmers how to build silos, prune and cultivate orchards, dig drainage ditches, and establish irrigation systems; how to apply lime and chemical fertilizers, and taught the scientific methods for killing pests and eradicating weeds. For variety he taught the use of hog-cholera serums and black-leg vaccines.

As a partial result of the county agent's efforts in these states, 216,408 farmers planted 7,042,936 acres of corn with selected and tested seed; 1,699,895 acres were planted with oats, treated to prevent smut, and 186,045 acres of potatoes were given a better chance by reason of the seed potato treatment demonstrated at these meetings.

The busy 1,200 agents found time to help the farm gardens, and thus to increase largely the value of the vegetables produced.

Dairying methods received a merited share of attention. Registered bulls to the number of 10,025 were secured for the farmers, 16,584 registered cows, 4,017 registered rams, 8,925 registered boars, and 16,876 registered sires of all kinds were transferred from one community to another, thus increasing their periods of service and extending the value of their lineage to a larger number of herds.

Marketing, purchasing, and cooperative associations were organized by the agents, and through these organizations the farmers of the Northern and Western States were saved a total of $5,500,000. Seven thousand local associations of various interests were organized with a total membership of over 91,000 persons.

During the war labor committees of the farm bureaus were organized to supply help to the farms. These have been continued in most cases, and nearly 119,000 laborers were sent out to farmers in 1919.

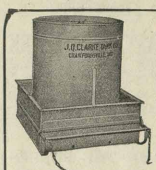
M. E. McHAFFIE
Coatesville, Indiana

Forest Home Stock Farm

Dealer in
MULES and HORSES

Expert judge of all breeds of horses and mules.

Write for Dates for Your Fairs



Our No-Freeze Stock Fountain is a wonder. It keeps the water warm in winter, cool in summer. Can move your water supply to any part of the farm.

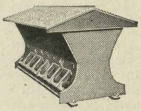
Write for catalogue today.

J. Q. CLARKE TANK CO.
12 N. Walnut St., Crawfordsville, Ind.

BLU-BAR Hog Feeder

Gives the hog a variety of clean feeds (coarse or fine) without waste. Agitators bring feed down as each hog needs it. Built in three sizes for 40 to 200 hogs.

Write for Folder and Prices



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Because It Stays

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Sold by Dealers Throughout the State

Farm and Garden Seeds

ONION SETS SEED POTATOES
A Large and Very Complete Line of
POULTRY SUPPLIES
Everything for the
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INDIANAPOLIS

Our World's Best Cafeteria Feeder

is the most **wonderful** feeder on the market. Will feed down and out **all kinds of feed** better than any other feeder.

Write for Catalogue Today.

J. Q. CLARKE TANK CO.
12 N. Walnut St., Crawfordsville, Ind.

HARNESS CONTESTS STATE FAIR WEEK

Speed Program Strengthened All Along Line

INCREASE IN THE PURSES

Conditions of the Meeting and Division of Purses

By G. R. KEMPER
Director of Speed Department,
Indiana State Fair

The speed program for the Indiana Fair this year has been strengthened all along the line, not only in the purses offered, but conditions under which the contests will be held. A total of eighteen harness races will be on the card, the purses amounting to a total of $17,400, a material increase over last year.

The card for the week follows:

Monday, Sept. 6—

	Purse
2:20 Trot	$1,000.00
2:09 Pace	1,000.00
2:25 Trot	1,000.00
2:16 Pace	1,000.00

Tuesday, Sept. 7—

2:23 Pace	1,000.00
2:14 Trot	1,000.00
2:18 Trot	1,000.00

Wednesday, Sept. 8—

2:25 3-year-old Trot	700.00
2:15 3-year-old Pace	700.00
2:04 Pace	1,000.00
2:06 Trot	1,000.00

Thursday, Sept. 9—

2:12 Trot	1,000.00
2:13 Pace	1,000.00
2:16 Trot	1,000.00
2:19 Pace	1,000.00

Friday, Sept. 10—

2:22 Trot	1,000.00
2:09 Trot	1,000.00
Free Pace	1,000.00

Saturday, Sept. 11—

Automobile races—Six events.

The conditions of the harness meet are:

The Indiana State Fair is a member of the American Trotting Association, which rules govern when not in conflict with published conditions herein stated.

All races limited to three heats and money paid on the result of the race at conclusion of same.

Entry fee 3% of purse. No deductions from any part of purse and all payments made by the secretary at his office upon the report by the clerk of the course.

The purses will be divided as follows:

All $1,000.00 purses will be apportioned $300.00 to each of the three heats, divided 50%—25%—15%—10%.

All $700.00 purses will be apportioned $200.00 to each of the three heats, divided as above.

$100.00 to winner of race.

Horsemen are invited to make entries in more than one race. Without the very unusual event of a tie, the race will be concluded at the end of the third heat.

Entries that do not start will receive clearance upon payment of 1½% of purse, providing same be paid prior to September 15, 1920.

Entries close August 26th. Records made after August 1, 1920, no bar.

Right to declare off or change the order of program reserved to the management.

No race after Friday, September 10.

Don't Take Chances on Losing Your Pigs!

Treat Your Pigs Now—Use the Best

SERUM AND VIRUS

The Throat Bled from the Swine Breeders Pure Serum Company saves your hogs. Experience has proven it to be THE BEST. We can supply your wants at once.

Prompt attention given to all orders.

Don't wait until you get disease in your herd. Save trouble by treating your pigs now while they are well. Write

Swine Breeders Pure Serum Company

THORNTOWN, INDIANA

SHORTHORNS SOLD TO HOOSIER BREEDERS

Ft. Wayne District Held a Successful Auction

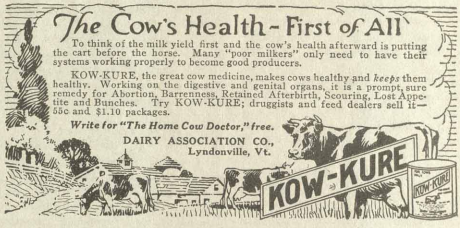
SO DID HAMILTON COUNTY

Two Women Among Buyers of Purebreds

Expanding from a local sale held three years ago, the Fort Wayne District Shorthorn Breeders Association distributed the blood from its herds to Tennessee, Alabama, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Illinois and Iowa, at its seventh sale this spring, while 31 of the buyers were from Indiana. There were 133 females sold at an average of $941, and the top price was $4,150 for a heifer calf, from the consignment of McMillen and Martin, the purchaser being L. T. Little of Fayetteville, Tenn.

Twenty-one of the McMillen and Martin consignment sold for an average of $1,746. Sterling Silver was the top bull, which came from Silver Brook Farm, Muncie, he being bought for $850 by Will Stewart, of Paris, Ill. There were 15 calf club heifers in the sale which averaged $750, a in the sale, which averaged $750, a girls who reared them. The average on the entire 156 animals in the sale was $844. Among the buyers was Edna G. Smith, of Fort Wayne, who paid $1,150 for Buchanan Mystery, calved in May, 1917, and Mrs. John Grindell, of Akron, Ind., who paid $1,775 for Cloverleaf Gloster 4th, calved in September, 1917.

The Hamilton County Shorthorn Breeders Association, at its second sale in Indianapolis, disposed of 42 head at an average of $200. John Owens, of Noblesville, paid the top price of $550 for Albion Fancy 2d, consigned to the sale by O. C. Lower, of Atlanta, Ind. The purchasers were all Indiana breeders, including W. C. Wood, of Pendleton; W. W. Rose & Son, Rossville; A. F. Cook, Urbana; W. L. Walker, Carthage; Harry Nicodemus, Logansport; J. E. Wyson, Greencastle; O. C. Lower, Atlanta; A. C. Harvey, Mooresville; J. M. Gwinn, Arcadia.


The Cow's Health - First of All
To think of the milk yield first and the cow's health afterward is putting the cart before the horse. Many "poor milkers" only need to have their systems working properly to become good producers.
KOW-KURE, the great cow medicine, makes cows healthy and keeps them healthy. Working on the digestive and genital organs, it is a prompt, sure remedy for Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Scouring, Lost Appetite and Bunches. Try KOW-KURE; druggists and feed dealers sell it—55c and $1.10 packages.
Write for "The Home Cow Doctor," free.
DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO.,
Lyndonville, Vt.
KOW-KURE

Harvest 20 to 45 Bushels to Acre Wheat *in Western Canada*

FARM LAND AT $15 TO $30 AN ACRE

Located near thriving towns, good markets, railways—land of a kind which grows **20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre.** Good grazing lands at low prices convenient to your grain farm enable you to reap the **profits from stock raising and dairying.**

LEARN THE FACTS ABOUT WESTERN CANADA

Low taxation (none on improvements), healthful climate, good schools, churches, pleasant social relationships, a prosperous and industrious people.

Visit the Canadian Government Exhibit at the Indiana State Fair, Sept. 6 to 11, in southwest corner of the old Art Building and see the wonderful products of Western Canada.

For illustrated literature, maps, description of farm opportunities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, reduced railroad rates, etc., apply to

J. M. MacLachlan
Canadian Government Agent
215 Traction Terminal Building **INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA**

SULLIVAN COUNTY SWINE SALE

Big Type Poland China hog breeders of Sullivan county are planning for a public sale of purebred hogs in Sullivan early in August. Twelve of the leading Big Type breeders of the county will co-operate in arranging the sale, which will be under the supervision of County Agent H. S. Benson.

At least 75 per cent of the farm hens in Vanderburg county are suffering from malnutrition, according to a Purdue University report received by J. A. McCarty, county agricultural agent of Vanderburg county. Because of this ailment many of the hens are not laying.

Advertise Your Sale in the July Hub

LEWIS MEIER & CO.
INDIANAPOLIS

RAILROAD RULES ON EXHIBITS FOR FAIRS

Requirements of Central Tariff Bureau

FREE FREIGHT RETURN

If Exhibit Has Not Changed Ownership

The Central Freight Tariff Bureau announces the following rules will govern shipments exhibited at State, county, district, municipal or educational associations, fairs or exhibitions.

First—The freight will be waybilled at owner's risk of damage, and regular rates will be charged to the fair or exhibition.

Second—On return of the freight, no change of ownership having occurred, and with proper evidence from the secretary of its exhibition, it may be returned free, at owner's risk, to point of shipment on the line over which the freight was originally billed.

When articles are sent to more than one fair, for exhibition on one line or road, full rates will be exacted, except that the exhibits may be carried free from the last place of exhibition to point of origin.

Third—On return shipments the switching charges of the railroads handling such shipments will have to be paid by the shipper and will not be borne by the carriers.

Fourth—The usual live stock contract must be executed in the regular manner for shipments of live stock and such shipments, to be entitled to free return, must be limited to the following valuations, which should be inserted in the contract:

Each bull or steer	$75.00
Each cow	50.00
Each calf	20.00
Each hog	15.00
Each sheep	5.00
Each goat	3.00

Fifth—Shipments of horses, asses or ponies (gelding, mare, stallion, mule, jack or jennet) will not receive the benefit of this rule, but in all cases will be charged full tariff rates each way.

Sixth—Harness, sulkies and other articles transported with shipments of horses and mules will be charged for at tariff rates on such articles.

Seventh—Buckets, curry combs, brushes, feed boxes and blankets not exceeding 200 pounds with carloads, and not exceeding 100 pounds with less than carloads, will be carried free.

Eighth—With either carloads or less than carloads, the feed in excess of 200 pounds remaining in car after same reaches destination will be charged for at local rates.

Ninth—All property must be returned within ten (10) days after the close of the fair or exhibition at which it has been on exhibition, otherwise full tariff rates will be charged.

Tenth—The above rules will not apply on shipments of automobiles, auto trucks or aeroplanes and parts thereof, returned.

Eleventh—The above rules will not apply on articles exhibited at shows, exhibits and expositions held by manufacturers, dealers or associations for commercial purposes.

SHELBY FAIR STOCK PAVILION

A pavilion for showing livestock is to be erected on the Shelby County Fair Grounds, the cost to be about $3,200. The project is being supported by the Shelby County Stock Breeders' Association.

SHEEP FOR JAPAN

John E. Webb Sells 27 for the Farms of the Mikado

John E. Webb, one of the foremost breeders of Rambouillet sheep in the United States, has shipped 27 head of his flock to the Mikado of Japan for the farm of that oriental ruler. There were nine rams and eighteen ewes in the shipment, which left Mr. Webb's Cherry Hill farm near Southport on May 1 for Tacoma, Washington, and from that port sailed for Japan on May 20.

Jirosjo Naguchi, governor general of Seoul, Corea, and the chief livestock expert of Japan, came to the United States unheralded to buy the finest specimens of horses, cattle and sheep he could find for the mikado's estates. The finest sheep he found, he said, were on the Webb farm.

HOGS FOR STATE FAIR

Jay County Breeders Are Preparing Stock Early

The Jay county breeders of Spotted Poland Chinas are following the right idea by preparing their stock early for the Indiana and Ohio State Fairs this fall, and will have entries in the national and international shows at Des Moines, Iowa, and Chicago. W. L. Skinner, who specializes in this breed, is confident he will "clean up the shows" and will have two English sows weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds. Three hundred Spotted Poland China pigs were taken from the Portland sales barn to the Skinner farm, southwest of there, three weeks ago, just having been weaned. The weight of the first twenty-five pigs hauled in from the Skinner farm recently has been increased to an average of forty-six pounds each by the breeding methods employed.

PUREBREDS GO ABROAD

A spring shipment of 68 Shorthorns from Chicago to Buenos Aires included a number of high grade animals from Indiana herds. The Hoosier breeders represented in the shipment were: J. C. Andrew, of Lafayette; John B. Ross, Fort Wayne; Fred Spurgeon, Ligonier; R. P. Schnurr, LaCrosse. Lespedeza Farms, of Hickory Valley, Tenn., cattle from which are seen at the Indiana Fair every year, were also represented.

Two carloads of Herefords, belonging to Giltner Bros., of Eminence Co., Ky., whose purebreds have for years been winning Indiana State Fair ribbons, have been shipped to the Hawaiian Islands, the cargo consisting of eighteen yearling and two-year-old bulls and ten yearling heifers. The eighteen go to Theodore Davies & Co. for their ranches on the island of Hilo. This is the second shipment of Hereford bulls which the Giltners have sent to Davies & Co., who are sugar planters and operate a stock ranch on a large scale. The ten females went to the Hilo Meat Co., among the largest dealers and breeders of ranch stocks on the islands.

A RECORD FOR PLOWING

O. O. McLeland, a young farmer near Frankfort, is believed to have set a record for rapid plowing and planting of corn. In five days he plowed 105 acres and planted 280 acres in corn. He did not follow an eight-hour schedule while putting out his crop.

Our Iron-Clad Guarantee

For a consideration hereby acknowledged, the Bales Manufacturing Company, a Corporation, by this indenture makes the following guarantee, under penalty stated below, that

"BALES PUNCTURE PLUGGER"

WILL NOT injure inner tubes or casings.

WILL NOT harden, gum, dry up or deteriorate with use.

WILL NOT stick inner tube to casing.

WILL STOP any kind of puncture in a pneumatic tire, from the smallest to the size of a twenty-penny spike.

WILL NOT be affected in its operation by heat or cold.

WILL NOT interfere with the resiliency of the tire

THAT WHERE we are shown that the use of "BALES' PUNCTURE PLUGGER" has resulted injuriously to the tire or tube, to replace said tire or tube, and also refund money paid to us for PLUGGER.

THIS GUARANTEE applies to TUBES and TIRES bearing the name of Standard Manufacturers and which are free from cement patches.

Signed: BALES' MANUFACTURING CO.
Sole Distributors

Bales Manufacturing Co.

315-20 Lemcke Building
Indianapolis, Indiana

Attractive Proposition for Tire Dealers in Every County

Indiana Farmers have been quick to appreciate the A. A. Quality and the A. A. Service provided by the American Agricultural Chemical Company; these result from our complete organization of fertilizer specialists and from our exceptional factory facilities.

If you have a fertilizer problem, put it before our Agricultural Service Bureau in charge of Dr. H. J. Wheeler, formerly director of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station. He can help you. The service is free.

Write our nearest office for full information. Also be sure to visit our exhibition tent at the Indiana State Fair. We want to meet you.

The American Agricultural Chemical Co.

Atlanta	Charleston	Detroit	Los Angeles	Rutland
Boston	Cincinnati	Greensboro	Montgomery	St. Louis
Baltimore	Cleveland	Henderson	New York	Savannah
Buffalo	Columbia	Jacksonville	Philadelphia	Etc.

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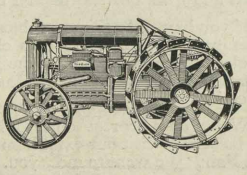
TRADE MARK
Farm Tractor

More than one-third of the tractors in use in the United States are Fordsons, yet the Fordson has only been on the market two years. Just like the Ford car, the Fordson is an all year utility. It is a compact tractor; it is easily operated, it has more power per pound weight than any other tractor manufactured, it is the lowest priced tractor and it is the most economical to operate.

There are more than seven thousand Fordson dealers in the United States. There is one in every community who not only sells Fordsons but who carries a supply of Fordson parts for repairs and replacements with skilled mechanics to give dependable service, and to help the farmer get the best out of the Fordson tractor.

The demand for Fordson tractors is greater than the supply. There is only a limited number for each territory. Get your order in now. Orders are filled in the order received.



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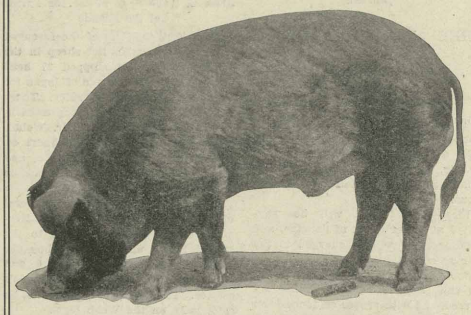

LIBERTY - 106535
Bred by IRA JACKSON
HERD BOAR Broadview Farm

This is what they said about Liberty:

"Liberty, who now stands at the head of our herd, is without doubt the best boar we have ever owned. That is, he is a better boar than either of the three great First Prize boars—Capital Tax Payer, Col. Tax Payer III and King Willetta. That is saying something. All three of these were First Prize boars at Ohio State Fair and showed against the strongest kind of competition.

"Our best breeders tell us that the best boars are the best from the start. So it was with Liberty. In his wonderful litter of ten, Liberty was the outstanding pig. In the field with the whole farrowing of the Spring, he was the outstanding pig. He is today an outstanding hog. If it were not for his great height and length and his immense size, you could call him a pig. His wonderful type and style and with all his great ruggedness, make him outstanding. He is an intensely bred Orion Cherry King boar from Fancy Orion King No. 68379 and Miss Cherry Bob 219,782. Don't make them any better."

He is in the pink of condition and is a sure producer of the right kind. Come and see his wonderful litters. We are offering some wonderful typey Gilts in pig to Liberty and some in pig to Proud Cherry King 2nd and Merridels King Willetta. Three boars of a kind that can't be beat.

We have some sons of Liberty ready to serve for you. Get a real herd boar, an investment, we are making a special introductory offer of breeding TRIOS, three Gilts and a boar, priced special to show you how good Liberty is. Get particulars. You will find it worth while.

Booking orders now for Spring pigs, shipped when weaned, sired by Liberty and sows that were bred in the purple.

Write us or wire us at our expense. We want you to know us better for our mutual profit. Our special 30-day introductory offer your opportunity.

BROADVIEW FARM, Inc.

LaPORTE, INDIANA

INDIANA DIVISION
INDIANA STATE LIBRARY

THE HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

INDIANA STATE FAIR
Sept. 6-11
1920

ISSUED MONTHLY DURING STATE FAIR SEASON.

FOR BREEDERS, AGRICULTURALISTS AND OTHER PATRONS OF THE FAIR

JULY

STATE FAIR WOMEN'S NUMBER

WOMEN WHO MANAGE INDIANA STATE FAIR DEPARTMENTS

MRS. CHARLES N. LINDLEY
Chairman of Board of Managers, Girls' School of Home Economics.

MRS. LEWIS TAYLOR
Member of Board of Managers

MRS. CHARLES W. SEWELL
Member of Board of Managers

ADA E. SCHWEITZER, M. D.
Director of Better Babies Contest

BETTER BABIES A NEW FEATURE AT NEXT STATE FAIR

Ada E. Schweitzer, M. D., of the Indiana State Board of Health, has charge of this new enterprise at the Hoosier Exposition and she writes of plans, purposes and possibilities—Mothers are urged to enroll their babies for the event.

BAKING BREAD FOR DISPLAY IN CULINARY SHOW AT THE FAIR

Mrs. F. M. Hostetter, of Evansville, for years judge of the culinary products of the Indiana Fair, writes on the baking of bread for exhibition and the basis of scoring followed by the judge in making awards of prizes.

FINE ARTS SHOWS IN THE FAIR'S NEW WOMEN'S BUILDING

The premium list of the 1920 Fair features the department of needle-work, craftsmanship and pictures—With a great building available, the displays should be larger and better than ever shown before in Indiana.

1920 PREMIUM LIST OF THE INDIANA FAIR NOW BEING MAILED

The new Premium List shows the great range of Indiana farm and live stock interests which the Hoosier Exposition covers—Many changes are made in classes, especially in horses and cattle, while prize awards have been increased.

CANNING CLUBS ARE OF MORE IMPORTANCE THAN EVER THIS YEAR

Mable L. Harlan, of Purdue University, writes of the increasing need for greater production on the part of girls' canning clubs in Indiana that food shortage may be brought up near the demand which will prevail next winter.

U. S. SURVEY SHOWS WHY WOMEN LEAVE FARMS FOR CITIES

A U. S. survey made in many states by the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows that uncomfortable, inconvenient homes, with long hours of hard work, causes women to leave their rural homes and take up life in cities and towns.

The Girls' School of Home Economics MRS. C. N. LINDLEY

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WHOLESALE—RETAIL LUMBER

Complete Lumber Stock
Best Mill Work **Heavy Timbers**

We are prepared to furnish lumber for your exhibits at the State Fair. All orders will receive prompt attention and quick service.

Yards and Planing Mill

21st to 22nd Streets—West of Monon

Old Phone 4284--4285 North, Two Trunks
Automatic Phones 41-316 and 41-317

Assets Over One Million Dollars

ESTABLISHED 1912

Choosing a Safe 7% Investment

INDIANAPOLIS SECURITIES COMPANY

Security Plus Service

Opportunities for investment offering a high income yield are not rare. The problem confronting every prudent investor is to select a type of security combining maximum interest return with unquestionable, proven safety.

Write Today for Descriptive Literature

Indianapolis Securities Co.

Third Floor Law Building

FRANK K. SAWYER, President

Seven Per Cent Plus Safety

PIONEERS IN PREFERRED STOCKS

We Buy and Sell Liberty Bonds

Stock Catalogs

Catalogs will sell your stock quicker if they are well illustrated.

We take the photographs
Make the engravings
Plan the printing

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222 E. OHIO ST. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

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BAGS WANTED

New and Second-Hand

It will take you but a few minutes to read this card, but it may save you many a dollar. It certainly is worth your while then to get in connection with me when buying or selling second-hand bags or burlap of all kinds.

A saving of 20% to 40% can be realized on all goods bought from or sold to us.

We are wholesale jobbers and we are selling direct to consumer.

We are always ready to give the customer the benefit of our experience.

We can send quotations upon request. Because we have no agents or representatives on the road, all business is purchased thru the office.

Hoping I will have the pleasure of serving you at an early date, I remain,

Respectfully,

MAX KATZ BAG COMPANY **MAX KATZ**

132 S. Pennsylvania St., P. O. Box 18 **INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**

Main 5281; Auto. 26-745. Night Phone, Prospect 5180

Thomas Cusack Co.

Out-Door-Advertisers

Published by the
INDIANA
STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
(Chartered by the Legislature in 1851)
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Indianapolis

THE HUB OF THE INDIANA STATE FAIR UNIVERSE

Sept. 6-11 1920

Sent to Readers Without Charge

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LANNES McPHETRIDGE
Editor

CHARLES F. KENNEDY
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EARL W. KURTZE
Manager of Advertising

Vol. 3, No. 4 INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1920 Twelve Pages

BABY CONTEST AT NEXT INDIANA FAIR

How the New Feature Will Be of Benefit

IT WILL HELP THE BABIES

And Will Be a School of Education for the Mothers

By ADA E. SCHWEITZER, M. D.
Director, Division of Infant and Child Hygiene, Indiana State Board of Health

The Better Baby Contest at the coming Indiana State Fair will be a school of education in eugenics. The greatest benefit of this contest to the state of Indiana will be better babies.

To any municipality the benefit will be an increased sense of responsibility for its babies.

To the parents will come a broader knowledge of the factors affecting baby health.

To the baby itself will come the greatest benefit of all—it will be given a fair chance in life. There are so many things that count.

First of all, a careful survey of the family history may prove enlightening, by furnishing the clew to some desirable or to some undesirable physical or mental characteristic. In the health and habit history of the family we may discover the origin of some obscure neurotic taint. We have scientific proof that the baby whose life began when either or both parents were poisoned by fatigue, alcohol or disease, does not have a fair chance. Our hospitals and institutions for defectives are recruited from this class. Babies, whose parents are unsuited to each other in age or temperament, are likely to show nervous instability.

Mother care is an important factor in baby health. When expectant mothers at once ask for medical supervision, and while carefully following the doctor's advice as to personal care, exercise, rest, diet, etc., look forward happily to the baby's arrival, the baby weighs more at birth and is stronger than are those whose mothers do not have this care.

Even though every precaution has been taken to insure a safe arrival, there must be at hand to receive the baby attendants skilled in meeting emergencies. Then both mother and baby will need rest and skilled care for some weeks if they are to have the best chance. If the mother refuses to nurse her baby, or is too easily discouraged in her attempt she gives it only one chance for survival to eight chances of the breast-fed baby.

Regular habits are important. Many a baby is weaned, not because his mother's milk really disagrees with him, but because he has had his digestive power weakened by irregular or too frequent feeding. One mother whose baby was ill was asked how

(Continued on Page 9)

Girls' School of Home Economics

By MRS. CHARLES N. LINDLEY
Chairman of Board of Managers

Last year marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the Indiana State Fair and of the State Board of Agriculture, when a splendid building was erected and dedicated on September 2 to the womanhood of the state. The need of this building had been talked for years. The old "Art hall" had become impossible as a place to exhibit the beautiful needlework, the exquisite hand-painted china and pottery, and the wonderful paintings of our Hoosier artists. Protests from loyal exhibitors had been made year after year because force of circumstances required that they show their priceless treasures in such a building, so last year the dream of a building worthy of the setting of these exhibits, as well as measuring up to the high standard of Indiana womanhood, came true, and today no state fair can boast of a woman's building that compares with ours of Indiana.

As further proof of their interest and loyalty to the womanhood of Indiana, the members of the State Board of Agriculture decided to establish what was to be known as the Indiana State Fair's School of Home Economics. Although the idea of such a school was not original, the plans and the management, and all other details, were to be worked out by a Board of Women Managers along such lines as would best meet the needs and conditions in our own state.

Through this new movement the interest of Indiana women and girls was aroused in the State Fair as never before. It seems fitting that our great Indiana State Fair—where thousands of people come to see the best in horses, cattle, sheep, chickens and other products of the farm; the newest in machinery to lighten the labors of the farm and home; the best in art and craftsmanship—should establish a school for girls, the future homemakers of Indiana.

The State Fair has always been a place of education for men and boys. It was particularly significant when the new woman's building was dedicated last year that it was dedicated "to and for the needs of the women of our great state."

The Board of Women Managers of this school for girls endeavor to be broad of vision and intensely practical in all they do for the school and for the girls who attend it. The managers believe above all things that girls should get the vision that their place in life as wife, mother and housekeeper is an exalted one, a very necessary one and a dignified one. The school managers feel that girls should be educated toward the home and its interests, instead of away from it, as the tendencies of the times seem to be.

It is all right and fine for girls and women to be able to fill other people's shoes under the stress of the times, as thousands so ably did during the war, but it is infinitely finer to be able to fill their own shoes in the best possible way. Girls should be interested in practical, useful things; things that as women and mothers they should know and the world demands that they know. These things should be emphasized in their education, should be dignified by being taught from the highest standpoint and a vision of the beautiful in it all should be impressed upon their minds and hearts. Things pertaining to health, to the care and feeding of babies; things pertaining to sanitation and to making the home sweet and clean and beautiful; things pertaining to well-balanced meals and the simplest, most pleasing and correct way of serving them—these are big scientific problems which depend for their solution upon the women in the homes.

The question of women's dress at present seems to be debatable—"to be or not to be" clothed. It is all too true that girls get their ideas of these things largely from women and it is certainly high time that women understand their responsibilities along these lines. Originally woman was endowed with common sense, and if common sense has fallen in to disuse or has become unpopular or unfashionable, it is time the order be reversed and that girls be taught that the proper thing is to make the exercise of common sense both popular and fashionable.

Every one of the 52 girls who attended the State Fair School last year received valuable ideas on correct clothing, some of them being so impressed with the truth and beauty of the lessons taught by Mrs. B. M. Stoddard, of Indianapolis, and Prof. Mary L. Mathews, of the Domestic Science Department of Purdue University, that they ceased wearing their ornaments at one time and many of the "frillier" frocks were put away as unsuitable for the time and place. If girls can only get the idea of suitability of dress to the occasion they have arrived at something definite.

Immediate results were also obtained among the girls from the splendid lectures given along the lines of health by Dr. Edna Hatfield Edmondson, of Indiana University. Some few girls who came to the school with what seems to be the "stylish langorous swing of the fashionable lady" straightened up into the dignified, straight-ahead walk of the wide-awake, healthy American girl. All of the girls soon grasped the idea that a sound, healthy, well-cared for body is a girl's greatest asset.

The good time features of the school were all planned not only for entertainment, but that something useful, something worth while, might be put into the lives of these girls. The street car ride over the city and out through beautiful suburbs gave the girls valuable ideas of adding

(Continued on Page 8)

JUDGING AND SCORING STATE FAIR BREADS

Qualities Which Make Up a High Grade Product

THE BASIS OF SCORING

Regulations for State Fair Exhibitors to Follow

By MRS. F. M. HOSTETTER
Judge of Culinary Department, Indiana State Fair.

In this time of high prices and scarcity of food, it seems fitting as State Fair week approaches to consider our chief article of food, our "staff of life." It is said that in the diet of the great majority of people, bread is the largest single item.

It is thought that if bread were uniformly and properly made, it would be used in even greater quantities than at present. From the standpoint of economy, this would be greatly advantageous. Given the proper ingredients, the object in good bread-making is to produce a result which will at once be pleasing to the eye, agreeable to the taste, easy of digestion, and nutritious.

In the range of entries at the State Fair culinary department, and which n 1917 aggregated about 1,200; in 1918, more, and in 1919, in excess of 2,000, perhaps the bread and pickles were in quantity and quality scarcely up to the standard of merit maintained by other exhibits. Cakes and fruits were, however, of unsurpassed quality as judged either by taste or by sight.

Many kinds of bread there be, but reference is here made especially to those which are leavened, as by yeast.

With Government bulletins so easily accessible, it is perhaps unnecessary to describe in any detail the processes of bread-making, so this article will speak briefly of the examination and testing of the finished loaf.

Good bread is uniformly porous—that is, it contains numerous holes or cells of about the same size and shape. It may be thought of as a mass of tiny bubbles made from flour and water, and hardened or fixed in shape by heat. To make a balanced article, other ingredients such as milk, butter, fats and sugar are used.

Not only is uniformity in cell shapes and sizes desirable, but the best breads are marked by thinness of the cell walls.

Considering size, a loaf of bread should be light in weight and should be symmetrically formed with an unbroken, golden brown crust, which crust should be smooth on top and should bear a certain luster or "bloom."

The loaf as a whole and the crust and crumb therefrom should be elastic. The loaf, if pressed out of shape, as it often is when slices are cut from it, should be of sufficient resilience to regain its form upon removal of pressure, and bits of the crust when bent a little by the fingers,

(Continued on Page 8)

FINE ARTS SHOW SHOULD BE LARGER

Women Urged to Send Textiles to Indiana Fair

BUILDING IS COMPLETE

Women Can Now Hold a Very Large Exposition

If the needle women and other workers in the arts and crafts measure up to the opportunities, the greatest exposition of the textiles and fine arts ever staged in the state will be seen at the Indiana Fair the week of September 6. The new premium list of the coming exposition makes domestic arts one of the great features of the Hoosier Fair, and it includes all kinds of needle work in which Indiana women are gifted. While scores of the foremost needle workers, china decorators, workers in metals and leather, painters in oils and water colors, contribute their best work to this department year after year, it is the desire of the State Fair management that the number be very greatly increased by new exhibitors, now that a great building, given over largely to women's handicraft, is available to displaying the exhibits.

The women's building at the Indiana Fair was last year the gathering point for countless thousands of Hoosier women, who showed keen interest in all the displays of fine arts, and hundreds of women came more than one day that they might carefully examine the workmanship that was shown. While the displays were on an elaborate order, they far from occupied all of the floor space that was available.

The new building was not completed as the crowds entered the doors on the first day of the exposition last year, but since then it has been finished in all details. As last year, it will at the coming exposition house the displays of arts and crafts, culinary products and flowers on the main floor. The upper floor will be utilized by the Girls' School of Home Economics, with study and class rooms, as well as dormitory and lecture room. The north portion of the basement contains the largest and one of the best equipped cafeterias in Indiana, and at the south end of the basement are well furnished lounging and retiring rooms for women.

There are a number of reasons why the State Fair management urges the women of Indiana to take over this building as their own. The workers in the fine arts and crafts can not only win premiums and prize ribbons, which are testimonials of their skill, but they are enabled to compare their work with what others are producing. The displays enable young artisans and home women to learn what the leaders are accomplishing in new designs. It is, in fact, the ambition of the State Fair management, and particularly those in immediate charge of the departments in the women's building, to make this great building the center for Hoosier women's finer handiwork.

LARGEST SILO IN WORLD

What is said to be the largest silo in the world is in Indiana, on the Wilson dairy farm, Ripley county. It is a frame structure, forty-five feet wide and forty-eight feet high, with capacity of 76,339.8 cubic feet. It has been filled practically every year for forty years.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE IN THE CAFETERIA

State Fair Restaurant Has Been Fully Equipped

READY FOR THE HUNGRY

Meals Will Be Served to Thousands of Visitors

One of the new utilities established at the Indiana Fair last year was the cafeteria in the basement of the Women's Building. In the last-day rush to get the whole building ready for the Fair, which included the equipping of the cafeteria, the restaurant itself was not entirely completed, although during the week it served from 800 to 1,500 people a day. The chief purpose of the cafeteria, which is in the immediate charge of the State Fair management, is not to compete with other restaurants on the grounds, but to offer to those patrons of the Fair who seek meals and service that will be removed from the crowds of the exposition a place where these wants may be adequately met, with well-cooked food, served at the minimum of delay.

At times last year, when the cafeteria was incomplete and in an experimental stage, the patronage was at times greater than the capacity of the place. But this will be largely overcome at the next Fair. As last year, the Fair's cafeteria will have an adequate force of young women on duty at the steam tables, dairy and other departments, able chefs will be in the kitchen, and every effort will be again made to measure up to the demands of the patrons.

Further improvements which are being made in the cafeteria this summer is a suction system which will draw the food odors out of kitchen and dining room, and another improvement is screens at the windows, which could not be installed last year because of the limited time in which to complete the basement.

Who Will Employ a Sailor?

U. S. Ship Arizona,
June 10, 1920.

Mr. Charles N. Lindley,

Indiana State Board of Agriculture,

My Dear Mr. Lindley—I am thirty years old, in the U. S. naval service, strong and willing to work, and desire employment on some farm in Indiana.

Will you recommend me to some farmer desiring my services? I have not had much experience in farming. I will be discharged from the navy service on August 20, 1920, and my reason for this request is that I desire to make a farmer of myself and follow my inclinations.

I desire steady, all year around work, and prefer dairy or general farming.

Very respectfully,
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U. S. S. Arizona,
Care the Postmaster,
New York, N. Y.

McCRAY CATTLE GO TO COLORADO

A Hereford bull and thirty-six Hereford heifers, all bred to famous sires at Warren T. McCray's Orchard Lake Farm, have been shipped to J. C. Shaffer, publisher of a number of newspapers, and are now on his farm near Denver, Colo. The Shaffer herd is headed by Leroy Fairfax, a son of McCray's famous Perfection Fairfax.

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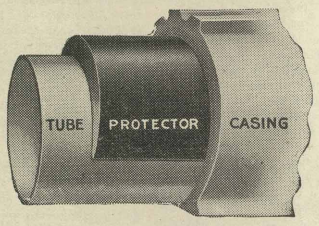

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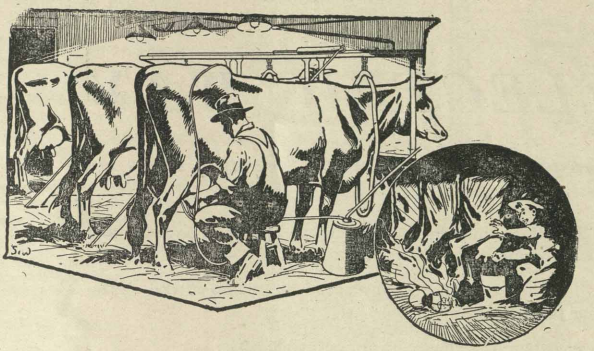

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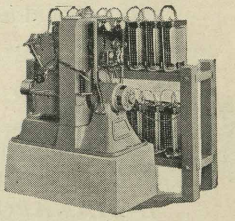

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NEW PREMIUM LIST NOW IN THE MAIL

Shows in Detail All State Fair Awards Offered

CHANGES IN THE CLASSES

Futurities, Pig Clubs, Pony Show of Special Interest

The premium list of the 1920 Indiana State Fair is now being distributed by the thousand through the mails, not only to those exhibitors who send competing displays to the exposition every year, but to a large number of prospective exhibitors who are ambitious to win the prize ribbons that are offered. The premium list is mailed without charge and a request on a postal card will start one to any address.

The entries will close on August 23 in all departments.

The new premium list shows revision in a number of departments, as well as some new features. Chief among the changes are those in classes for horses and cattle, which have been enlarged and the premiums increased 25 per cent. Many futurity classes are provided for young breeders of live stock, and the department for boys' and girls' pig clubs abounds in attractive offers. This division of the swine department made a new record last year, both in the number and quality of pigs shown, and it is expected to go well over the high marks of last year because of the increased number of pigs clubs in Indiana.

Charles F. Kennedy, recording secretary of the Hoosier Fair, is endeavoring to build up the pony department and make it more of a feature for boys and girls. Efforts are being made to obtain stables of ponies from breeding farms of more states than have been represented in other years. Classes are provided for saddle ponies, and for tally-ho teams which will make a real show of the pony department. Further to improve the pony show, it has been divided into two divisions, one being for Shetlands 10½ hands high and the other for Shetlands over that height.

While no premiums are offered on machinery at the Fair, this department, always the largest of any single division, will again occupy all of the ground room that is available for it. A very large portion of the exhibition space has already been assigned to manufacturers of heavy machinery. There will also be a large show of tractors.

The Beekeepers

The largest shipment of bees ever made from Daviess county was made a few weeks ago when S. H. Burton sold to the Apiaries Company, Ashtabula, O., 100 stands of bees, or one carload. It is estimated there were from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 bees in the shipment. The Ohio company will use the bees to pollinate the blossoms of cucumbers grown under glass.

The Vigo County Beekeepers' Association held its annual four-day tour early in June. In addition to work in the field, such as transferring hives and treating diseased colonies the beekeepers were instructed by noted bee culturists who spoke on many phases of beekeeping. Among the speakers was Ernest Root, editor of Gleaning, a magazine devoted to the industry. A motion picture outfit accompanied the tour and one of the features was the cutting down of a bee tree. This work was done by C. O. Yost, state apiary inspector for the department of conservation. Motion pictures of the tour will first be shown in the cinema houses of Terre Haute and then released to picture houses over the state.

The state of Indiana is now the owner of six full colonies of pure-bred Italian bees, all well sheltered in jumbo hives with the supers for the whole amount and one extra hive, including queen excluders and bee escapes.

The bees were bought from R. H. Webb, who lives near Ben Davis, by Richard Lieber, director of conservation in Indiana, and were transferred by auto truck to Turkey Run State Park in Parke county, where they will "work" for the state. C. O. Yost, state apiary inspector for the department of conservation, who transferred the bees, says there are approximately 500,000 bees in the six colonies. The state will endeavor to demonstrate with these colonies that scientific beekeeping is a profitable business, especially in these days of sugar shortage and rising food prices.

COUNTY FAIR IMPROVEMENTS

An extensive building program for the Lake County Fair is to be carried out this summer, contracts having been let for a number of buildings. The structures and the contract price are: Fine arts building, $46,917; poultry building, $7,470; swine barn, $12,782; horse barn, $13,177; cattle barn, $13,629.

OTHER STATES WILL SHOW SOIL PRODUCTS

Grains, Grasses and Fruits in Indiana Fair Displays

EXHIBIT FROM FLORIDA

Wisconsin, Texas and Canada Will Also Be Represented

While the Indiana Fair is chiefly given to displaying and exploiting the farming resources of the Hoosier state, other states have been permitted to show on modified scale what their soil yields in agricultural products. There will be more of these state displays at the Indiana exposition next September than in any other year.

Wisconsin will have an elaborate showing of grains and grasses from her prairie lands. Northwestern Texas will send an exhibit of increased size. A new display is coming from the everglades of Florida, which will show what is being done to drain the swamp regions and open them up to farming.

The Canadian government has for some years been making agricultural exhibits at the Indiana Fair. The displays from the Dominion include grains and grasses of many kinds, as well as fruits. This show of soil and orchard products will be given again this year.

Directors of the Crawford County Fair Association have completed plans for improvements at the fair grounds. New buildings will be erected and the race track repaired.

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HOW SHOW HERDS PAY THE BREEDER

Prize Winners Sell Highest in the Auctions

RIBBONS HAVE VALUE

Show Rings Form a Reliable Index of Function

The value of showyards to exhibiting breeders is demonstrated at most auctions of pedigree stock. For example, at the recent Guernsey sale at Midlothian, Ill., Prospect's Rose des Houards, grand champion cow of the breed at the 1919 National Dairy Show, sold for $10,000 more money than another cow, with a higher pail record, but not a prize winner, from the same herd, says the Breeders' Gazette. The marked difference in the selling value of the two cows, as appraised by the public, may fairly be attributed to the distinguished showyard record of the higher-priced one.

Dozens of similar instances involving individuals of all the leading breeds could be cited, proving conclusively that ribbons and rosettes won at fairs and shows are financially valuable to breeders. Apart from liberal cash prizes, which go along with silken honors to winning exhibitors, these symbols of various colors, representing degrees of approval registered by critical judges, add to the selling value of the animals to which they are awarded, and to that of their progeny.

Some Gradgrinds would make production the sole measure of values in dairy cattle. These money-grubbers probably have no interest in and attach no importance to beauty of form, as determined by judges at exhibitions. If a cow is a profitable producer, they do not care what she looks like. The implication of this point of view is that function is everything and enough, and that form has no economic value. "Do not show your cows; judge them by the scales." That is the gist of the case as revealed in arguments and discussions by many dairymen. Happily for these men, and the dairy industry, there are hundreds of idealistic breeders who, by producing types approved by the shows, increase the productive power of the nation's milk breeding stocks, so that the practical dairyman, requiring a new sire, has an opportunity of buying one capable of intensifying the milk-making trait in his herd.

In theory, showyard form is a reliable index of function. In practice the theory sometimes breaks down, but in an increasing majority of cases it works. A few show cows are not exceptional producers, and some remarkable producers are not show cows. It is known, however, that selective breeding, based on and with special reference to form and function, increases the number of cows that are both profitable producers and, when shown, creditable prize winners. There is a mountain of practical experience to prove that a prize winner will invariably sell, publicly or privately, for considerably more money than an equally good animal of the same breeding which has not been shown. As W. S. Robbins used to say, "It pays to breed show stock and show breeding stock."

SALES OF HEREFORDS HELD AT LAFAYETTE

Crouch & Son and VanNatta Hold Auctions

HEADLINERS OF SALES

Many of the Cattle Taken by Indiana Breeders

The J. Crouch & Son's sale of Herefords at Lafayette recently resulted in forty-two head being sold for $32,775, an average of $779. H. E. Talbott, of Dayton, Ohio, paid $2,400, the top price of the sale, for the show cow, Maple's Lass 38th. W. T. McCray bought Jane Fairfax, calved September 1, 1918, for $1,700, and Frank P. Fox, of Indianapolis, gave $1,100 for Rose Elect, calved February 14, 1917. Other Indiana purchasers were Charles VanVorhees & Son, of Chalmers; Shadeland Stock Farm, Lafayette, and J. W. VanNatta, also of Lafayette.

Forty-four head of Hereford cattle sold for $45,125 at the annual sale at the John W. VanNatta stock farm, north of Lafayette. About 600 buyers were present from ten different states.

Tippecanoe Fairfax, a bull, brought the top price, $5,000, being sold to J. V. Hill, of Roundhtad, Ohio. The highest price paid for a cow was $4,000, J. O. Parish, of Reading, Pa., paying that sum for Miss Perfection.

The Ferguson Bros., of Canby, Minn., to whose farm have gone some of the higher grade of Herefords from Indiana, held a spring sale at which fifty-four animals were sold for $95,-550. Among the purchasers were Warren T. McCray, who bought two cows, giving $1,250 for Thankful Fairfax and $1,150 for Lady Fairfax.

SALES OF RED POLLS

Stump & Etzler, of Convoy, Ohio, have made recent sales of Red Polls as follows: A bull calf to H. P. Breese, Aurora, Ind.; a bull to W. F. Holt, Arcola, Ind.; a cow and heifer calf to Heitz Bros., of Convoy; a cow and heifer calf to Otto Heitz, of Convoy; a cow and a bull to W. R. Peidenbach, of Convoy, and a cow and a bull to a breeders' association at Fort Recovery, Ohio. They purchased from George Ineichen & Son, Geneva, Ind., six of their show herd, including Teddy's Chief, which was grand champion at ten state fairs in 1919 and second to his half-brother, the grand champion at the 1919 International Live Stock Exposition.

$40,000 FOR ANGUS BULL

Plowman, the famous Angus bull, with fifty-three championship ribbons to his credit, was sold at L. K. Kershaw's sale, at Muskogee, Okla., for $40,000. J. C. Simpson, of Muskogee, was the buyer. This is the record for an Angus bull at auction. The seventy-one head sold at this sale averaged $1,942.

A TENANT'S LONG RECORD

Samuel Secrist, near Columbia City, doubtless holds the tenant record of Indiana. He has been a tenant on the same farm, owned by Mrs. Nellie G. Smith, for the last fifty years. The farm consists of 160 acres.

When Mr. Secrist first took possession a log cabin was on the place, and a frame house was being erected. Mrs. Smith has not seen the farm for fifteen years.

SHORTHORN SALES HELD IN INDIANA

Results of Auctions Encouraging to Breeders

MANY HOOSIER BUYERS

Cattle of High Merit Bring Good Prices

Shorthorns have been conspicuous in the cattle sales of Indiana this year, a number of these auctions having been held at which stock of extra quality brought good prices and the season's results have been highly encouraging to Hoosier breeders.

The demand was strong at A. F. Steinmetz's sale at Ambia when thirty-nine Shorthorns averaged $1,185. The headliners were a cow and a heifer calf which went to W. K. Jones, of Tennessee, at $4,000. C. H. Hartung & Son, of Huntertown, bought three cows for a total of $3,125; D. S. Meyers, of Lacrosse, Ind., bought three for $8,100; and other Hoosier buyers were W. S. Robbins & Son, of Horace; Adam Scherer, Ambia; O. C. Lower, Atlanta; Frank Freeland, Ambia; L. Constable & Son, Goodland; Charles Hartung bought four good Scotch heifers for the Allen County Calf Club.

At the second annual sale of the White County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, held at Monticello, fifty-six head were sold at an average of $238. Guy Wolverton, of Chalmers, paid $1,000, the top for the sale, for Queen Carol, calved May 10, 1919. She was consigned to the sale by A. F. Nagle. Other Indiana buyers were: Myron E. Jones, Culver; Dean Wilson, Lafayette; Will Johnson, Fort Wayne; Roy Mead, Goodland; J. C. Andrew, West Point; L. A. Reid, Fowler; Harry Nicodemus, Logansport; Robert Chamberlain, Chalmers; A. Humphrey, Wolcott; Foresman Bros., Lafayette; W. H. Turner, Chalmers; B. Williams, Reynolds; Frank Tipton, Logansport.

Cattle of high merit were offered at the Harlan & Safford Shorthorn sale at Alexandria, Ind., when the headliner was Nellie Lind, calved April 30, 1915, sold to Marion E. Jones, of Culver, at $1,000. All of the offerings but one were taken by Indiana breeders, the buyers being J. S. Boswell & Son, Converse; Maurice Winn, Lucerne; S. B. Leach, Fowlerton; Wade Donelly, Anderson; O. C. Lower, Atlanta; A. J. Harper, Lafontaine. Two were purchased for the Allen County Calf Club.

O. C. Lower's sale of Shorthorns at Atlanta was not only well attended, but the prices were in keeping with the high merit of the animals. Roy Housman, of Huron, S. D., paid $3,200 for Beau Avondale, a young bull, and this was the high price of the sale. John Logsdon, of Indianapolis, paid a total of $4,350 for three cows. Other Indiana buyers were: Model Mills Farms, Noblesville, which gave $2,000 for Cumberland Countess; Knotts & Leatherman, Cicero; R. R. Brennan, Kendallville; Will Johnson, Fort Wayne; Wesley Ehman, Atlanta; John Owen, Noblesville; Binkley & Thomas, Tipton.

Thirty-eight head of Shorthorn cattle sold by Dr. A. E. Harlan at his farm in the north part of Madison county brought $15,500. The highest price was $1,000 for a four-year-old cow, bought by Morris E. Jones, of Culver. Maurice Winn, of Lucerne, paid $800 for a two-year-old heifer. Another heifer of the same age sold for $750. The average for cows was $490 and for fulls, $300.

Will Johnson obtained two cows at the sale of the Madison County (Ohio) Shorthorn Breeders' Association, paying $1,050 for one and $375 for the other.

Carpenter & Ross held their 1920 sale of Shorthorns at Chicago on June 3 and 4, when 232 were sold for a total of $331,970, 30 of the number being bulls, which averaged $2,066. A generous number of the animals were purchased by Indiana breeders. J. C. Andrew obtained Baroness and Bright Butterfly, paying $1,425 for the former and $1,450 for the other. George H. Clark, of Winchester, purchased Princess Pat for $1,300. Purdue University bid in Max Strawberry, a roan, calved July 28, 1918, at $1,175. Will Johnson, of Fort Wayne, bought Maxwalton Fairy for $1,100. Two of the bulls were also brought into Indiana. O. B. Creek, of Kitchel, bought Lavender Regent for $2,000, and Ralph McMillan, of Decatur, bid in Maxwalton Marumot for $5,000.

The second annual sale of the Kokomo District Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held in Kokomo on June 9. Thirteen bulls sold for $2,075, an average of $160; 40 females brought $8,960, an average of $224, and the 53 head made an average of $224. A few of the cattle were of Scotch breeding, the others being Scotch-topped sorts. A number of them were dehorned. The top price, $900, was paid by J. S. Boswell & Son, Converse, for Glen Buell Mildred 8th. Guy L. Kepner, of Peru, was the heaviest buyer. He secured Miss Victoria and bull calf at $500. The top bull was Golster Marshall. He sold to N. F. Gilbert & Son, Wabash, at $300.

The Logansport District Shorthorn Breeders' Association held its sale on June 8 and it was satisfactory to the consignors. The top price was $1,150, which F. C. Quirk, of Knox, paid for Claret 6th, consigned by Milo D. Smith. Royalist was the only bull sold, which went to C. L. Constable & Son, of Goodland, at $650. Five purchases were made by William Scheetz, of Plymouth, at prices ranging from $500 to $725. Other buyers were John Scheetz, of Grass Creek, Ind.; Spurgeon Bros., Ligonier; Edward Laibe, Columbus Grove, Ohio; Maurice Winn, Lucerne; A. F. Nagle, Chalmers; J. R. Jones, Williamsville, Ill.

Forty head of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, at a sale by the Vincennes Interstate Shorthorn Breeders' Association, sold for an average of $254.37 a head. Thirty cows averaged $273.66 and ten bulls averaged $196.37. Master Rosebud, a bull consigned to the sale by Jack I. Lilly, of Washington, brought the top price. Alfred Sims, of Elnora, paid $825 for him.

POLLED SHORTHORN BREEDERS ORGANIZE

The Indiana Polled Shorthorn Breeders' Association was formed in Indianapolis early in June. A guest at the organization dinner was J. H. Martz, of Greenville, Ohio, secretary of the American Polled Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Marvin J. Ranck, of Roann, Ind., president, and talks were made by Secretary Martz, Charles Kennedy, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and C. H. Schwab, of the animal husbandry department of Purdue University.

The association elected the following officers: President, Marvin J. Ranck, of Roann; vice-president, Elmer C. Shaffer, of Bourbon; secretary-treasurer, H. C. Rose, Rossville. The first annual meeting of the association will be held next February in Indianapolis.

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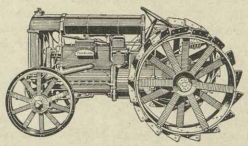

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Published monthly during the Spring and Summer in the interests of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, Indiana State and County Fairs, Agricultural, Horticultural and Live-stock Associations and for the information of State Fair exhibitors and concessionaires.

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STATE FAIR BREADS

Mrs. F. M. Hostetter, of Evansville, writes in this number of "The Hub" on the subject of bread-making in general and also as it applies to the growing numbers of Hoosier women who compete for premium ribbons in the culinary department of the Indiana State Fair. Mrs. Hostetter is one of the ablest judges of bread in Indiana and because of her qualifications she has for the last four Indiana State Fairs served as judge in the culinary department, and has been appointed judge for the Fair of next September.

The culinary division of the Indiana Fair has two purposes. One is through prize awards to induce the best makers of breads and similar kitchen products to send their choicest results to the exposition, and the other purpose and still more important is to give countless thousands of Hoosier women who visit the exposition both knowledge and ambition to improve their own talent along baking lines. With the spacious, imposing new women's building at the Fair now given over to the display of women's handiwork, the exhibits of culinary, fine art and other lines in which women of this state lead, should be greater at the coming Fair than ever.

BETTER BABIES CONTEST

A new and popular feature of the coming Indiana State Fair will be a Better Babies Contest, which will be under the direction of Dr. Ada E. Schweitzer, director of the Division of Infant and Child Hygiene of the Indiana State Board of Health. In this issue of The Hub of the Universe Dr. Schweitzer writes of the benefits which the babies, their mothers and fathers will derive from the contest, and of community interest in better babies which may be expected when the contestants return home.

A baby may not win a prize ribbon in the contest at the Indiana Fair, but, win or lose a ribbon, it is sure to win one lasting benefit: Its mother will at the contest learn how to rear her baby boy or girl into a healthy man or woman. This is the real purpose of the contest. Not only should the mothers read what Dr. Schweitzer has to say on this subject, but the mother should at once write to the Secretary of the Indiana State Fair for an entry blank on which to enroll her baby for the event.

JUDGING AND SCORING STATE FAIR BREADS

(Continued from Page 3)

should have the same power of rebound, as should also the cut face of the loaf when pressed in.

The crumb should be creamy-white in color, and should carry a sort of a sheen comparable with the "bloom" of the crust above mentioned, and which sheen can best be seen across the slice at an angle, rather than by looking directly down upon it.

The distribution of the holes, or cells, can best be examined by holding a very thin slice up to the light.

As nearly as may be, the flavor of the bread should resemble the flavor of wheat, as developed by the use of salt. This flavor is, of course, impossible of description, but those of us who as children have "chawed" wheat wax at threshings readily recognize it.

State Fair judges are almost perpetually asked, "How do you judge bread—what rules do you follow?" The very simple answer is that the regulation score cards are carefully followed. Neighboring women would do well to procure these cards and meet locally in mutual comparisons of their breads. The score card issued by the state authorities is as follows:

	Points
1. General Appearance—	
Shape	5
Smoothness of crust	5
Depth and evenness of color	5
2. Lightness	10
3. Crust—	
Thickness	5
Quality (crispness and elasticity)	5
4. Crumb—	
Color	10
Texture (size and uniformity of cell walls)	15
Elasticity (softness and springiness)	15
5. Flavor (taste and odor)	25
Total	100

The State Fair regulations call for a bread pan measuring eight inches in length, three inches in height, three and one-half inches in width, and exhibitors are recommended to use such pans, as uniform sizes in loaves facilitate the judging and afford a fairer chance for comparisons and make easier the judging as to real quality. In case such pans are not readily found in stock at the tin counter, they do not cost much to have them made to order. If they are not to be had at all, however, small individual pans—one for each loaf—should be used.

During the war white breads and cakes did not enter into competition at the State Fair, but war breads and cakes of various sorts were much in vogue. They contained neither flour nor sugar, but were really works of art, being both tasty and of attractive appearance.

Need of More Canning Clubs

By MABLE L. HARLAN
Department of Agricultural Extension, Purdue University

Every indication points to the fact that canned products will be both scarce and high in price this year and the necessity for home canning will be equally as great as it was during the war period.

George E. Farrell, national leader of Boys' and Girls' Clubs, in summing up the situation, says: "A review of the canning situation in the country at this time reveals that nearly all the packers are finding it difficult to obtain labor and that the cost of the raw product that will be canned this year will be high in price. This indicates that there will be a great reduction in the amount of commercially canned food and the cost will be higher than in previous years."

This information shows that it will behoove every household to see to it that not only are there enough vegetables grown in the garden for use during the summer months, but that there are enough grown and canned for family use during the winter months, in order to help keep the living expenses of the family from exceeding the income.

Miss Grace King, assistant state leader of boys' and girls' clubs in Indiana, is waging a campaign for a greater enrollment of girls in the canning clubs this summer. In taking the subject up with county agents, home demonstration agents, vocational teachers and club supervisors, she says:

"Our club enrollment is showing a natural reaction in the number that will can this year. Everybody canned during the war and now the reaction is that girls are more interested in other projects than in canning. Club work is, fundamentally, training; in the case of the girl, training for home making. All the club projects are planned to give this training and to my judgment one club does not excel another in this respect. The girl chooses her project, often influenced by her club leader or her mother as to her choice. We want that to be so. Can that influence not be used to an advantage in urging our girls to can?

"For example, if each township, or county leader, should obtain ten additional girls to join in club work and to be interested in canning, each of these to can the required fifty quarts, think what a total would be shown for the whole state. This total would be wealth to the state in actual dollars and cents value, but most of all, to carry out the illustration, at least 920 girls would have received special training not alone in canning, but in club work, which means co-operation.

"One could stop there and justify the effort surely, yet the story is not all told, for 920 mothers would have been helped materially in the household duties, 920 families would have been provided with fruits and vegetables which are invaluable in planning the winter diet. If these ten additional girls could be added in each township of the state the grand total would be 10,120 girls, new club members, canning 506,000 quarts of products!"

Canning clubs offer an opportunity for pleasant and profitable work during the summer months. Canning clubs are now organized in practically every county in Indiana under the supervision of the Boys' and Girls' Club division, Purdue University, and already hundreds of girls have enrolled for the 1920 season.

Any girl from ten to eighteen years of age is eligible for membership in a canning club. To join this club she must agree to can by the one-period cold pack process at least fifty quarts, twenty-five each of fruits and vegetables. Beyond this quantity other methods of canning may be used.

She must agree to do all the work without any outside help except that assistance may be given in heavy lifting. She must agree to exhibit at the annual show in her community or county, five quarts of fruits and five quarts of vegetables, making a total of ten quarts. There should be at least eight varieties shown in this exhibit. She must agree to keep a complete record of date, labor, amount canned, cost, value of product and profit. In addition she must write a story of not less than 400 words covering points listed in the canning record book. Awards are made on the following basis: Quality of exhibit, 45; quantity of canned products, 25; variety of canned products, 10; record and story, 20; total, 100.

Material on canning clubs, including Extension Bulletin 82, "Cold Pack Method for Home Canning," will be sent free upon request to the Department of Agricultural Extension, Purdue University.

GIRLS' SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS

(Continued from Page 3)

beautiful touches with shrubs, or vines, or flowers, to their farm home grounds. The pleasure trips were all made profitable trips. Things were chosen which meant real education to our girls.

It is in this way that the Board of Managers hope to make the second year of the School of Home Economics a pleasant and profitable place for the girls to spend ten days. We know that the girls will come to us with the fine open-mindedness, the lady-like attitude, and desire to learn really worth while things, as did the girls of last year. We know they will, for they will be real live Hoosier girls—the ones we love to live with.

TRUMAN'S HACKNEY SALES

Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, of Bushnell, Ill., whose superb horses are seen at the Indiana Fair every year, has recently sold to Miss Amy du-Pont, of Wilmington, Del., the imported Hackney stallion, Romping Flash, and the imported Hackney pony, Tom Tit. Romping Flash won the championship at the New York horse show in 1916 and also Judge Moore's champion trophy at the International live stock exhibition for two years, as well as grand championships at a number of state fairs.

HORSES AND CATTLE TO CUBA

Giltner Bros., of Eminence, Ky., well known Indiana Fair exhibitors, have recently shipped to Cuba a carload of stock for E. Atkins & Co., consisting of five saddle horses, two Holstein-Friesian bulls, two Holstein heifers and ten high-grade Holstein heifers; also two Berkshire boars and one Duroc-Jersey boar and five gilts.

The shipment was in charge of Shelby Crabb, of Eminence, and went to Cuba by way of Key West.

The Heart of a Child

By ADA E. SCHWEITZER, M. D.

The joy of awakening senses,
The love for a dolly or toy,
The lullaby of a mother,
Soothing a girl or a boy,
The daily round of the toddler,
Rainbow crystals of smiles and tears,
The lingering step of the school-boy,
The wisdom of nature's seers,
The call of a clan of cave-men,
Exploring and unafraid,
The curtsey demure of wee woman,
The rules of the games they played,
The grace and strength of Apollo,
The blooming of womanly charms,
The clasp of hands and the solemn vow,
Safe shelter from fate's alarms,
Fresh courage for each day's labor,
Rest after wearisome strain,
Content and the joy of achievement,
Concord of heart and brain,
The freedom of life untrammeled,
Obeying the soul's behest,
All these you will find, O, mother of man,
In the heart of the child at your breast.

BABY CONTEST AT NEXT INDIANA FAIR

(Continued from Page 3)

often she fed the baby, and answered, "I did feed him every three hours but since he is sick he seems to want to nurse oftener." What the baby's stomach really needed was not more food, but rest.

The mother who nurses her baby for a longer period than a year usually impairs not only her own and the baby's health, but deprives a possible future baby of his birthright of mother's milk. A gradual change of diet from breast milk to foods suited to the needs of the growing child can be made so that he can usually be weaned at from nine to twelve months.

During his first two years his health and habits should be supervised by a physician and a nurse at weekly or biweekly intervals, and during the remainder of the pre-school period he should have monthly supervision.

By the time a baby is entered in a Better Baby Contest the foregoing factors will have already determined whether or not he is to win a prize. Whether the baby wins or loses, his parents will be wiser concerning the essential principles in the care of baby health. His scoring will call attention to improvements in care or regime which will give him a better chance.

The prize baby should have healthy, wholesome intelligent parents to give him confidence. And having been closely associated with his parents he will by the time he is two or three years old have assimilated into his character much of their attitude toward life. Upon them will depend largely his calmness, confidence, good nature, and obedience during the examination.

All of these factors count, for in this contest there will be considered not only height, weight, nutrition, symmetrical development and freedom from defect, but the mental and the temperamental development as well.

Whether he wins or loses, his home town will regard him with a new interest, and will take the measure of municipal responsibility for factors which may have affected his score. Every one knows that the prize baby will not be a product of the slums, will not come from a one-room, poorly ventilated home. Babies do not thrive in such surroundings. He will not be a child deprived of proper care and food because of ignorance and carelessness. He will not be the product of enervating luxury. However, if the conditions conducive to healthful living be provided, neither riches nor poverty count.

In Indiana during the last ten years an average of 84 babies out of every 1,000 births have died before reaching the age of one year. Eighty-four babies out of every 1,000 represents a decided economic loss to the state. By close supervision of expectant mothers and the furnishing of adequate obstetric and post natal care, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has succeeded in lowering its maternal mortality from five to two in a thousand confinements. The number of still-born babies on the same basis has been lowered from forty-five to twelve to each 1,000 births, and the number of baby deaths from under one month from forty to ten. Evidently adequate health supervision pays the insurance companies; why should it not pay the county, city or state?

There will be at the Indiana Fair's Better Baby Contest many babies who owe their lives to health work already accomplished in Indiana. The last five year average of deaths of infants under one year is eleven points lower, per 1,000 births, than the rate for the preceding five years. But on the same basis we have lowered the rate of mother deaths only eight-tenths of one point. The latter represent the loss to the infant of maternal nourishment and care, and a consequent increase of infant mortality. The emphasis given to the importance of prenatal and infant care by the results of the Better Baby Contest should arouse people generally to see that this care is provided. The people themselves are interested, but the training and education of the rising generation in the best means of preventing needless defectiveness and death, will have far reaching results. People will soon demand specialists in prenatal care, in obstetric practice and in health supervision and feeding of babies just as they have long demanded specialists in surgery.

The scoring in the Indiana Fair's Better Baby Contest should enhance the importance of motherhood and fatherhood and show to citizens generally what is needed to make Indiana the safest state in the Union for babies. The better babies will repay the state a thousand fold.

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OVERWORKED WOMEN DOWN ON THE FARM

Federal Investigation Shows Causes of Discontent

A NATION-WIDE SURVEY

Long Hours, Hard Work and Lack of Facilities Found

"How are you going to keep her down on the farm after she's seen the city?"

That, in effect, is the question which prompted the United States Department of Agriculture to undertake the nation-wide farm home survey which it has just completed, and Miss Florence E. Ward, who directed the work, believes she has found the answer.

This survey covers 10,015 typical farm homes in 33 northern and western states, and, in the opinion of Miss Ward and other specialists of the department, proves conclusively that the waste of woman power is one of the greatest menaces to the rural life of the nation.

With home life on the farm one continual round of drudgery, it is only to be expected that the alert young woman should long for the greater comfort of life in the city, and the widespread shortage of farm labor is eloquent proof of the fact that the attractive young woman, city bound, is drawing the capable young man after her.

Here are a few of the reasons, as disclosed by the survey, why many women find farm life unattractive:

The working day of the average farm woman is 11.3 hours, the year round. In summer it is 13.12 hours. Eighty-seven out of each 100 women have no regular vacation during the year. Half of the farm women are up and at work at 5 o'clock in the morning.

Forty per cent have water in the kitchen, but the other 60 per cent must carry it from the spring or pump. Thirty-six per cent help with the milking. Seventy-nine per cent have kerosene lamps to trim and fill.

Ninety-six per cent do the family washing, about half of them having washing machines and the other half using the old-fashioned tub, washboard and boiler. Ninety-two per cent do some or all of the family sewing. Garden work is done by 56 per cent; 94 per cent make the family bread and 60 per cent have churning to do.

Eighty-one per cent of all poultry flocks are cared for by women. One-fourth of the farm women help to feed and bed the live stock and 24 per cent spend more than six weeks in the year assisting with some part of the field work.

All of this is in addition to cooking the family meals and caring for the children.

A large part of this wastage of the energy of the nation's rural homemakers, Miss Ward points out, could be prevented by a reasonable amount of planning and well directed investment in modern equipment for farm homes.

Application of modern principles to the farm home, Miss Ward believes, would lessen the farm woman's working hours, lighten her labors and add to her contentment.

PENDULUM SWINGS IN HORSE VALUES

Present Upward Trend May Last for Ten Years

SUPPLY AT LOW EBB

Farmers See Signs of Better Prices for Horses

Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Horse Association of America, says this is a fortunate day for horsemen. The breeders of today face a steady upward trend of horse values, likely to last ten years. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. Looking back to '76, when the production of horses stopped because they had become very cheap, the law of supply and demand gradually forced prices up again until 1886. Then, in the next ten years, prices went consistently down. The pendulum began its forward swing at this point, 1896, to a maximum in 1906; swung back to low and forward to high by 1914. 1919 has seen the pendulum swing back to the limit of low prices, but already in 1920 the forward reaction is clearly noticeable.

These declines are but the natural, logical result of a satisfied supply; but in the last period of depression the supply at low ebb has now reinstated higher prices—the most effective goad to increased production—and the pendulum begins its forward swing which has ordinarily taken ten years before it marked the height of the market.

The influence of the gasoline engine, in the meantime, has been to raise the standard of the horse in demand, for any business on a cost-accounting basis must have efficient power, be it animal or mechanical.

With the present returning demand for draft horses, the breeding of mares is again popular. Naturally, as soon as profitable, the farmer gradually swings back into line. In the meantime, he has had no more time or money for the business than any other producer who faced a low market. But when the horse market becomes exhausted of good animals, and the farmer-buyer finds the price out of proportion to the quality, he goes back home with the determination to begin raising his own.

NORQUIST BUYS A BLACKCAP

Clarence Norquist, of Westpoint, Ihd., attended the Illinois sale of Aberdeen Angus at Springfield, on May 4, where he bought Blackcap 61st, from the herd of A. A. Schwarm. The price was $1,800. The animal was calved April 24, 1914.

SHORTHORNS FROM IOWA

Shorthorns of exceptional quality came into Indiana in May, they having been purchased at the Hopley Stock Farm auctioh, at Atlanta, Iowa, on May 5. Six of the cows were purchased by F. C. Quirk, of Knox, Ind., who paid $11,500 for them, an average of $1,916. One of them is Lady Annie 17th, a roan, calved July 17, 1914, for which $2,450 was paid. R. A. Osborn, of Culver, Ind., bought Missie 175th, at this sale. She was calved March 5, 1919, and $1,350 was paid for her.

Mr. Quirk bought three cows at the Economy Stock Farm auction, at Shenahdoah, Iowa, on May 6, for which he gave $4,350. One of them is Creekside eBauty, a roan, calved April 27, 1917, for which $1,900 was paid.

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News of Girls' and Boys' Clubs

How George E. Michels Began

W. B. Krueck, of Tippecanoe county, tells this story of a boy who has been very successful in a calf club. In the summer of 1919 George E. Michels, Ft. Wayne, Ind., decided that he would join a Shorthorn calf club. With the assistance of the Ft. Wayne District Shorthorn Breeders' Association he purchased the white heifer California Queen 5th for $450.

This to him seemed to be a great deal of money, and he soon realized that such an investment deserved some attention if the returns were to be satisfactory. Queen could not be turned out in the stalk fields in the fall to live upon frozen stalks. She must have something more to make her grow and develop. A good clean stall was provided, regular feeding of a well-balanced ration was practiced and efforts to keep her comfortable and satisfied were made by the young herdsman.

Another problem confronted him How much would this cow be worth if bred to a poor bull? How much would her calf be worth? Could he afford to waste (?) an entire day hauling her ten miles to breed her if the services of a good sire could be obtained? He decided it would be worth a trial. And so Queen was bred to the promising young bull Maxwalton Rover. The result was a thick, wide-backed, sappy heifer calf that shows promise of becoming a show queen herself.

This young herdsman led his cow and calf into the sale ring at the last Ft. Wayne district sale, and came out with a big smile. He said that he would go out and spend his $1,575 for several good heifers and go into the business right. George seems to be a good boy, an enthusiastic youngster with a love for live stock, and it is hoped that his first experiences in the Shorthorn business will make him not a "huckster" but a true breeder of good live stock.

Forty-two to 1921 Round-up

The Laporte County Fair Association, for years a strong supporter of boys' and girls' club work, will send 42 winners, or two from each township, to the state club round-up in 1921. The association sent 14 to the last round-up and paid their expenses, as it will next year.

Round-up Essay Contest

As soon as the girls of Hendricks county had returned from the round-up at Purdue, they started a contest to determine who could write the best essay on the trip. The contest was won by Elsie Gossett, of North Salem; Esther Atkinson, Bridgeport, second; Edith Newlin, Sugar Grove, third; Aclella Davis, Lizton, fourth.

Fred Thomas' Acre

Fred Thomas, one of Indiana's most successful boys in corn growing, tells this story of his work in the Breeders' Gazette:

My acre is located in Posey county. It is 83½ feet wide by 528 feet long. The soil is well-drained, dark loam and it is about 26 inches to a clay subsoil. As this acre had been in pasture for five years I thought it fertile enough without applying fertilizers.

I purchased 1½ bushels of purebred Johnson county white seed corn of Peter Lux. From this I selected the twenty best ears, which I put to test March 31. I selected ears of the standard length and size, with deep, straight rows and well-filled tips and butts. Five days after I put the corn in the tester I examined it, finding 100 per cent vitality. I then put it in a dry place until planting time.

On March 27 I took a disc harrow and double-disced the acre so as to destroy the sod. If I had turned it under it would have stopped capillary attraction to a certain extent. I let it rest until April 27, when I plowed it about ten inches deep with a two-horse walking plow. On May 3 I double-disced it again, and as the ground was in the right condition to work the disc left it in fine shape, but it was very loose on top. I followed this with a harrowing and rolling. This put it in fine shape for drilling. The next day, which was May 4, I drilled it with a two-horse drill, putting it forty-two inches between the rows and fourteen inches in the rows and about two and one-half inches deep.

A good rain came shortly after planting, which brought the corn up. There was an excellent stand. I intended to thin it out to sixteen inches in the rows, but as bad weather caused some of it to die I did not thin. This cool, rainy weather continued for quite a while and it proved to be very hard on the young corn. On account of the excessive rainfall I was unable to plow until June 7. Since the corn was twelve to fourteen inches tall, I did not bar-plow it, but went through with a disc cultivator, loosening up the middles. The grass was growing very rapidly, so I plowed it for the second time June 9 with a one-horse shovel cultivator, going about two and one-half inches deep.

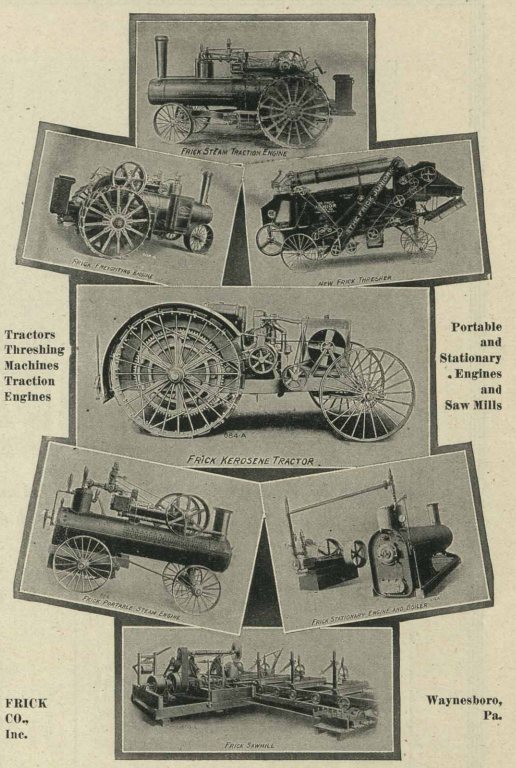
It began raining again and I did not get to plow it any more until June 16. I used the two-horse disc cultivator this time, going about two inches deep. On June 26 I plowed it for the fourth time, using a one-horse shovel plow. After this plowing, I went through it with a hoe, cutting out all weeds and grasses. I plowed it two inches deep for the last time July 7 with a one-horse plow. This plowing left the ground almost level with a mulch about two inches deep on top. The corn was growing very rapidly and this was my last work on it until husking time. The first tassels appeared July 15. On August 20 a hard wind and rain came and blew some of the corn over, damaging it a great deal. The stalks had very heavy ears, which prevented them from straightening. It rained frequently the remainder of the season, causing the corn on the ground to decay. It was also damaged by some hogs that broke in and were eating the corn on the ground before I noticed it. I judged that these hogs destroyed twelve or fifteen bushels. On October 21 I harvested the acre of corn. It produced 125.84 bushels of dry shelled corn.

Calves for Porter County

Fifteen registered Holstein calves have been obtained from Syracuse, N. Y., for the Porter County Boys' and Girls' Calf Club. The selection was made by S. B. Sink, county agent, and the buying was financed by a Valparaiso bank, which took the notes of the club members, payable in two years.

RECORD FOR HOLSTEIN COW

A world's record price of $30,000 for a Holstein cow was paid at the Minnesota Holstein-Friesian sale at St. Paul on June 4. The price was paid by Gustav Pabst, Dousman, Wis., for Pabst Korndyke Cornflower, purchased from Fred Pabst, Oconomowoc, Wis.



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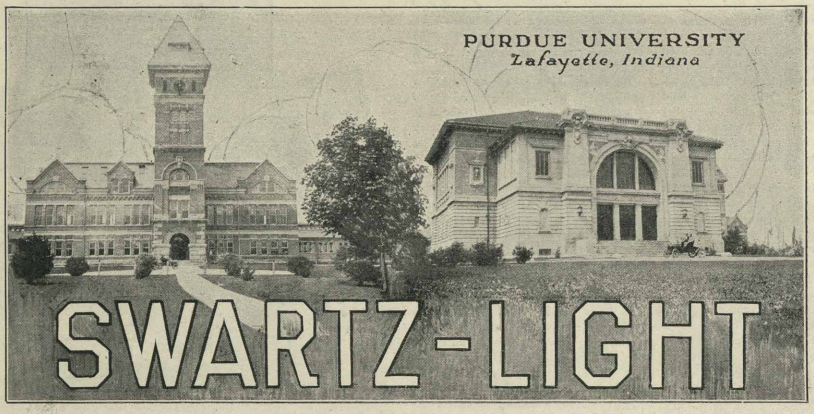

was seen by thousands of farmers on the Indiana Home Special on its recent tour of Indiana under the auspices of Purdue University, with equipment suggested for modern farm homes

Some of the placards used by Purdue University officials on this train favoring electric light and power for better farm homes.

Electricity runs the washing machine and turns the wringer. Does away with the drudgery of wash day. Saves clothes by doing away with unnecessary rubbing. Electricity heats the iron, relieves the drudgery of ironing and saves steps and unnecessary labor.

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With Swartz-Light you get the benefit of all these home conveniences.

Swartz-Light gives every city convenience for farm homes and at low cost.

The Swartz-Light Unit Plant used on the Indiana Home Special ran every day for the 31 days of the trip throughout Indiana. Never once was it necessary to adjust Swartz-Light. It delivered the same full load as the other hundreds of Swartz-Light plants are delivering daily throughout the country.

This again proves the satisfactory operation of Swartz-Light and why Swartz-Light owners are satisfied users.

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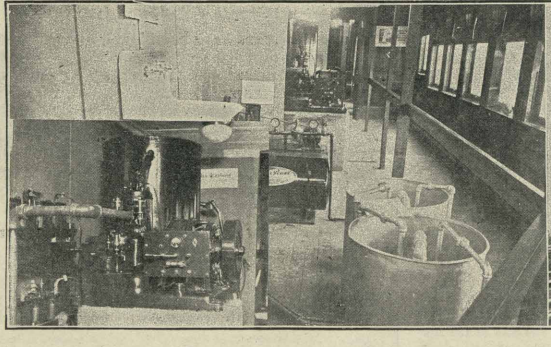
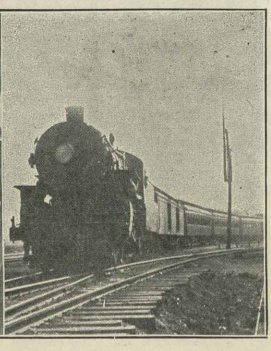


Indiana Home Special



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THE HUB OF THE INDIANA STATE FAIR UNIVERSE

Sept. 4-9
1922

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Swine

Featured in This Number

PREMIUM LIST FOR 1922 SHOWS MANY CHANGES AND LARGER PRIZE AWARDS

The Indiana Fair's Premium List, which will be issued early, will show many changes and increases in prizes. Breeding associations, exhibitors and others have helped in making the revisions. The book abounds in valuable information for old and new exhibitors and will have very wide distribution.

NIGHT HORSE SHOW IS TO BE REVIVED ON LARGE SCALE AT THE COMING FAIR

Show horses are to be a predominating feature of the next Indiana Fair, premiums for the department having been increased $2,000. Light Harness and Saddle contests will be woven more extensively into the spectacular Hippodrome program to be given in the Coliseum each evening.

CONTRACTS ALL LET AND WORK IS UNDER WAY ON NEW HORSE BARN

To get the new show horse barn within financial range it was necessary to modify specifications somewhat. Governor McCray approved the changes, some of which can be developed later, and urged the importance of starting the construction work at once and completing it as soon as possible.

SHOW OF OLD CORN TO BE STRONG FEATURE AT NEXT STATE FAIR

Indiana is a world leader in the production of seed corn—a position that is confirmed year after year by prizes won at the great corn shows. Guy Cantwell, director of the State Fair's Agricultural Department, has plans under way to make the show of old corn a feature of the exposition.

NEW STAKE RACES TO BE EMPHASIZED ON THE FAIR'S SPEED PROGRAM

The Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, Schloss Brothers, the Severin and English Hotels, E. J. Robinson and L. S. Ayres & Co. are sponsors for new Stake races at the Indiana Fair, which assures the best trotting and pacing horses of the American turf for the Fair's speed department at the exposition next September.

GIRLS' SCHOOL HAS HIGH AIMS AS A COMMUNITY FACTOR OVER INDIANA

Attendance at the Girls' School is limited to one from each county, and one goal of the management is to have each of the 92 counties represented this year, so that the girls can return home and become community leaders in educational and welfare work among Hoosier farm women.

"The Hub" is Read by Farm Families in Each of the 1014 Indiana Townships

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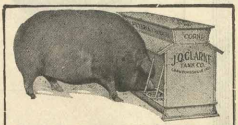

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THE HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

INDIANA STATE FAIR Sept. 4-9

Sent to Readers Without Charge

Circulation Covers State of Indiana

LANNES McPHETRIDGE
Editor

I. NEWT. BROWN
Business Manager

Vol. 5, No. 2 INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1922 Eight Pages

NEW STAKE EVENTS FOR FAIR RACES

Indianapolis Business Interests Are Guarantors

WHEN THE ENTRIES CLOSE

Daily Speed Program for Week of September 4

Business interests of Indianapolis have never shown such substantial enthusiasm for the Indiana State Fair as is in evidence for the exposition to be held next September. This enthusiasm has taken the form of guarantees of stake races in the Fair's harness program, six of the special stake features being on the list, or one for each day of the races. Three of the stakes are for $2,000 each and two for $3,000 each.

The stake events will begin with the first race on Monday, September 4, a $3,000 event backed by the English Hotel, for pacers of the 2:05 class. The second stake race will be that of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, on September 5, for $3,000 and for trotters of the 2:09 class. The Severin Hotel is supporting a stake race for the 2:11 pace, on September 6, amounting to $2,000. Schloss Brothers, among the leading clothing merchants of Indianapolis, have guaranteed a stake for $2,000 for the 2:12 trot, on September 7. E. J. Robison, owner of the Fletcher Cafeteria and who long has been interested in the success of the Indiana Fair, offers a $2,000 stake in the free-for-all pace on Friday, September8. L. S. Ayres & Co. offer a $2,000 stake for the 2:18 trot on Friday.

The entries for all of the stake races are to close on May 22 and the entries for the class races close August 14.

The Indiana Fair's racing card for the five days follows:

Monday, September 4

2:05 Pace — English Hotel Stake $3,000
2:18 Trot 1,000
2:17 Pace 1,000

Tuesday, September 5

2:09 Trot—Chamber of Commerce Stake..... $3,000
2:14 Pace 1,000
Three-Year-Old Trot..... 700

Wednesday, September 6

2:11 Pace — Severin Hotel Stake $2,000
2:10 Trot 1,000
Three-Year-Old Pace..... 700

Thursday, September 7

2:12 Trot — Schloss Brothers Clothiers' Stake $2,000
2:07 Pace 1,000
2:05 Trot 1,000

Friday, September 8

Free-for-all Pace — E. J. Robison Stake $2,000
2:15 Trot 1,000
2:18 Trot — L. S. Ayres & Co. Stake 2,000
2:09 Pace 1,000
Two-Year-Old Trot 600

The week's speed card for trotters

(Continued on Page 4)

High Aims of Fair's School for Girls

The Indiana Fair's Women's Advisory Committee, as well as Mrs. Charles Lindley, director, are planning and working to have the State Fair's School of Home Economics reach its goal this year—a girl in attendance from each of the 92 counties of the state.

This has been its goal since the school was founded as one of the chief educational features of the expositien, and each year the attendance figures have been gaining on the desired result. There are many counties in Indiana which were quick to see what the school would mean to their home communities and they have been represented in the enrollment of girls each year. These counties and the girls which have represented them are most enthusiastic over the advantages the school has brought to them.

But there are a few counties in Indiana which are still backward—which have not yet sent a "live wire" farm girl to the State Fair's School, and the management of the institution is this year directing its efforts to have these missing counties represented.

In other years where a county did not send a girl to the school, more alert counties were permitted to send two girls. This will be the rule followed this year in the event that some counties do not name girls to attend.

The attendance of a girl from each county, together with the school managers and staff of instructors, would fill the institution to its capacity. The school is located on the upper floor of the Woman's building, and in planning and building the structure the arrangements for this limited school attendance was provided for.

"It has from the beginning been the thought of the school's managers that its objects could be attained by limiting the attendance to one girl from a county each year," said Mrs. Lindley. "It means more intensified efforts on the part of the teaching forces to help the individual girl than would be possible if there was no limit on the number that might attend and if the enrollment grew into hundreds.

"It is not the desire of the school that a girl attend it, gain the education and training it offers, and then return home and confine these advantages to herself and her own home. Instead of this selfish purpose for the individual girl, it is the aim of the school, as well as the girls who attend as pupils, to train each one and give her such enthusiasm and vision that she will be ambitious to return to her home county and become a community leader among young women, help them organize and develop home economic activities such as will be helpful to all women who may not have the opportunity to attend the school.

"Many of our girls have just such ambition as this. They come to us bubbling over with the enthusiasm for club work in which they have been active at home, and the training our gifted teachers impart to them broaden the ambition and vision of the girls along these lines, to the end that they return home with greater enthusiasm and with such resourcefulness as community leaders as they never had before.

"Another rule we have is that a girl who attends the school one year is not admitted another year, although all of them express a desire to come back. The aim of this plan is each year to send back to a county another girl who has been trained and inspired to help womenkind in her community, so that as the years go by a county may have an ever-growing force of such girl leaders. This means much to the women of a county, for with a half dozen or so girls capable of planning and developing home economic enterprises at work, these movements can be 'put over' in a county in a forceful, successful way.

"The educational work done among Indiana farm girls by the State Fair's School is along the very lines of endeavor which is being promoted by the Indiana Home Economics Association, the Farm Bureaus and similar organizations. It is the aim of our School to help qualify Indiana farm girls to join in this kind of effort and help reach the ends that all of the big, growing organizations are trying to accomplish."

Mrs. Lindley during April started numerous forces at work to the end of having a girl from each county attend the school. She has sent detailed information to county farm agents and leaders in farm movements as to the plan of the School organization, the purpose of the School, how girls are chosen, the routine of the School work and scope of instruction, what is required of the pupils, the cost of attendance, the good time features and similar information.

The School will open its fourth annual term in the Woman's building at the Indiana Fair grounds on August 29 and will continue to September 9, or until the close of the exposition.

Features of Muncie Fair

Frank J. Claypool, secretary, announces that the Muncie Fair will observe its 70th anniversay August 8 to 11, inclusive, by operating day and night. One of the features will be a "Made-in-Delaware-County" exposition of manufactured products, in which many displays will be made by Muncie's big factories. The Fair will have a speed program of trots, paces and running races each day and "a mile of midway" will be another attraction.

"We are mighty glad of an opportunity to work with the State Board of Agriculture," said a message from Mr. Claypool to I. Newt. Brown, "and will do what we can to help the State Fair's corn show, home economics displays, the horse shoe pitching contests and other plans of the Indiana Fair."

FAIR BUILDINGS ARE PUT TO MANY USES

Busy Season Started Soon After Last Fair

USEFUL ALL THE YEAR

Some Important Attractions on Spring Schedule

The diversified uses to which the Indiana Fair buildings can be put has been well demonstrated in the last six months. Hardly was the Fair of 1921 over, when the industrial concerns of the Hoosier capital city staged a "Made-in-Indianapolis" exposition in the Manufacturers' building. Many of the exhibits were miniature factories where various kinds of products were made. About 150,000 people attended this exposition, held in October.

While the "Made-in-Indianapolis" exposition was in progress, the National Association of Purchasing Agents held its convention in the city and one evening dinner was served to several hundred of these visitors in the cafeteria of the Women's building, which was followed by a ball.

The 22d annual exhibit of the Indianapolis Automobile Trade Association was held in the Manufacturers' building the week of March 6. A lavish show of new models was made, as well as extensive displays of accessories. Permanent improvements made in the building and utilized at the motor show include a large number of additional electric lights, which flood the interior with almost noonday brilliancy. A large bandstand, made of steel, has been swung from the girders overhead. This arrangement has improved the acoustics of the building and has also increased the floor space for exhibits.

The high school basketball contests drew many thousands to the Coliseum on March 17 and 18.

Another great show in Fair buildings this spring was that of the National Florists' Association, held in April. It brought to the buildings great arrays of America's choicest flowers, including hundreds of new varieties of roses, carnations and other popular blooms.

The Marion County Council of The American Legion gave a big circus at the Coliseum the week of April 3, with afternoon and evening performances. It was known as the "Yankee Circus," complete from elephant to peanuts, and the proceeds will go to needy ex-soldiers and to help meet expenses on patriotic days which the Legion will celebrate during the year.

An exposition which is yet to come and which promises to be on an elaborate scale is that of "The Home Complete," to be given in the Manufacturers' building the week beginning May 8. While it is promoted by the Indianapolis Real Estate Board, it is not to be a real estate show, or a furniture exposition, but a display of everything needed inside and outside to make a home complete.

Another notable event at the State Fair grounds is the Indiana Health

(Continued on Page 4)

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Published monthly during the Spring and Summer in the interests of the Indiana Board of Agriculture, Indiana State and County Fairs, Agricultural, Horticultural and Livestock Associations and for the information of State Fair exhibitors and concessionaires.

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FAIR BUILDINGS ARE PUT TO MANY USES

(Continued from Page 3)

Exposition, to be held May 19 to 27. Ninety organizations, departments and institutions have arranged for display space, including practically all of these activities which are engaged in public health and welfare work.

Indiana Fair for Six Days

The Indiana Fair is to be held for six days this year, September 4 to 9, inclusive. The Board of Agriculture has adopted the rule that livestock will be released at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, September 9.

NEW STAKE EVENTS FOR FAIR RACES

(Continued from Page 3)

and pacers includes sixteen events with stakes and purses totaling $22,000. This is in point of money awards the greatest program for harness horses the Indiana Fair has ever offered. "It means," said Secretary I. Newt. Brown, "that the coming Fair will have the largest array of speedy trotters and pacers that ever appeared on the exposition track. The stake races will, I expect, attract the very best horses of the year on the Grand and other great racing circuits."

The Indiana Fair's races will be governed by American Trotting Association rules. All races, except those for colts, will be two heats in three, or will be raced on the three-heat plan. The entrance fee is 3 per cent and no deductions in both stake and class races. Payments in the stake races will be as follows: One per cent May 22, one per cent June 30, one per cent August 14. Two or more horses from the same stable or interests may be named and started in the same race, full entrance to be paid on each starter. Substitutions may be made up to August 14, the horse substituted to be eligible on date of substitution. The Indiana Board of Agriculture reserves the right to declare one or more races off or to change the order of the program.

Pool of Wool Clip

The farmers of Blackford county, through the Blackford county farm bureau, will pool their wool production this year.

NEW PREMIUM LIST GETS EARLY START

1922 Book Has Been Thoroughly Revised

MANY PRIZES INCREASED

Contains Numerous Features for Boys and Girls

The premium list for the Indiana State Fair for 1922 is well on its way through the printing process and I. Newt. Brown, secretary, expects to begin the distribution of the book considerably earlier than last year.

The new premium list has had very thorough revision, not only by directors of the Fair's departments, but by exhibitors of long experience and by officials and committees of breeding and other farm organizations.

There have been many changes made in classifications, obsolete classes being dropped out and new ones substituted for them. Premium awards have been increased in many departments and classes, notable among them being the horse department. The awards in fine arts, needlework and culinary products will at the next Fair be larger than ever. The Jersey, the Hampshire, the Yorkshire exhibitors are among many that have suggested changes which have been made.

The forthcoming premium list will in numerous ways show the close cooperation which exists between livestock and farming organizations of Indiana and the State Board of Agriculture, all of which work diligently to expand the State Fair from year to year along those lines in which farming interests are developing. It is the desire always to make of the Indiana Fair a "clearing house" of progressive ideas for men and women, boys and girls of Indiana farms, and the premium list will make it clear how broadly the exposition this year will cover all of the lines of activity in which folks on the Hoosier farms are interested.

The boys and girls of the farm who are interested in pigs, calves, in corn and potato growing; in canning, sewing, and numerous other activities, will find about as much in the premium list as will the men and women. Year after year the Indiana Fair gives increasing attention to those farm enterprises in which the Hoosier boys and girls have become highly capable. The coming Fair will abound in these attractions and the premium list will point out to the youngsters on the farms the way to get their livestock into the arenas and show rings, and their exhibits into other departments.

SHOW OF OLD CORN FEATURE OF FAIR

Guy Cantwell Hopes to Make It Best Ever

PRIZES INCREASED $500

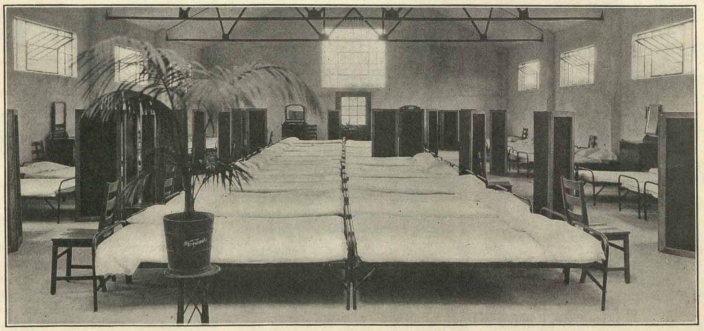
Building to Be Restricted to Farm Displays

Guy Cantwell, a new member of the Indiana Board of Agriculture and who has been named as director of the agricultural department, has lost no time getting into action, and he is giving much thought and effort to staging a corn show in the Agricultural building during the next State Fair of such quality and magnitude that it will outrank any show of the kind ever held at the exposition.

Mr. Cantwell is especially developing the show of old corn, and it will be, he said, the outstanding feature of the big, imposing Agricultural building. He has enlisted the support of county farm agents and county fair officials throughout the state, and the "live wires" of the Indiana Corn Growers' Association are joining in the effort.

The Board of Agriculture, further to help the corn show, has increased the premiums to be offered $500. "Indiana grows the world's best corn," said Mr. Cantwell, who has a large farm near Gosport. "Seed corn from Indiana soil not only gets the high awards at the big corn expositions year after year, but the growers of this prize corn sell their product at good prices all over the country. The Indiana Fair, by showing only its home-grown product, ought to have the biggest and best corn show in the world. Our growers know how to produce it and at the Fair we have a vast building in which to display it. We can have such a corn show as I have in mind if the growers will give it the support that is necessary to make it the greatest the Indiana Fair has ever held."

The Agricultural and Horticultural building, used for the first time at the State Fair of last year, is in floor space one of the largest structures on the Indiana grounds, and both in size and appointments it is doubtless the greatest building for the purpose on an American fair ground. It is so big, in fact, that for its opening last year it was only partly filled with field, garden, orchard and vineyard products, and many mercantile exhibits were permitted. But Mr. Cantwell says that if each county will send a farm display to the coming Fair these displays will fill the structure.



State Fair School of Home Economics—Girls' Dormitory

Work for Better Babies

By ADA E. SCHWEITZER, M. D.
Director of Division of Infant and Child Hygiene, Indiana State Board of Health

Each year the Division of Child Hygiene of the State Board of Health travels over the state holding baby health conferences. Lectures are given, demonstrations held and babies are examined in counties which have organized by townships for the work.

These baby examinations are open to Indiana babies without regard to beauty, social status or health. Only babies having acute infectious diseases are excluded.

Parents are advised concerning factors which affect a baby's growth and development. Sometimes the poor baby must traverse a long and difficult way before health and strength are his. More frequently a suggested change in habits or diet starts the baby safely on the road to a healthy manhood or womanhood.

Checking Up

Once each year a week is set apart by the Child Hygiene Staff of the State Board of Health for the examination of the best Indiana babies. So many healthy parents bring so many healthy babies that the selection of the best babies becomes a difficult problem.

In scoring, it has been found necessary to make the computation on the basis of a possible thousand points that every baby may be given a fair chance.

When we recall in 1921, the highest score was 999.7 and that there were thirty-five scores of 990 and over, we realize that Indiana really has some very fine specimens of babyhood.

In previous contests the scores have been counted on development tests, on weight in its relation to height and on both as compared with age. In scoring on defects, greater deductions were made when the defect was due to ignorance or neglect, while congenital defects which did not interfere with growth or development were scored more lightly.

We have always felt that more emphasis should be given to the health of the parents, to habits of living and to correct feeding. Heredity, environment and nutrition should all be considered.

For the purpose of establishing standards for normal babies, the feeding of hundreds of babies has been watched to determine the effects of certain foods on growth and development. Accurate estimates have been made concerning character and amount of food needed by babies, concerning proper feeding intervals, etc. Studies of this nature furnish a basis for the advice the physician may give the mother. This advice is not in accord with a cut and dried rule or formula, but is adapted to the condition and need of the individual baby.

The height and weight standards are averages made up from weighing and measuring thousands of healthy babies of given ages.

The correct relation of weight to height is considered ten times as important as the relation of height and weight to age.

Nutrition scores are made up on the foregoing basis plus the physician's opinion in each case.

In the development tests, the child is judged as to muscular co-ordination, shown by holding up head and by sitting and standing, walking or running, depending on age. Attention, imitation, memory and sense perception, and later judgment are tested. The child's response to suggestion and his ability to adapt himself to unusual conditions are tested. Many of these things are watched throughout the examination.

A checking up of the condition of the eyes, and of the ear, nose and throat is done by specialists. The physical condition of the child is checked by a specialist in pediatrics. After congenital defects and the end results of acute infections have been noted, we often encounter defects that have resulted from neglected respiratory infections, poorly timed or poorly balanced feeding, or from faulty elimination, or from unintentional neglect.

When all the penalties have been checked, the scores are counted by persons employed for that purpose alone.

Summary

The name, address, the year, month and day of birth must be registered with the State Board of Agriculture.

The baby must be brought to the second floor of the Woman's building on the day appointed. He will there meet the history clerks who record points of interest. He then goes through his development test. This completed, he is undressed, weighed and measured. The height and weight are recorded in the weight book, on the score card and on the parent's card.

The examination of the eyes is followed by the general physical examination, leaving the ear, nose and throat examination for the last. The mother receives a record of defects and suggestions. The score is computed and the schedule card is filed.

With all this detail of routine, many children go through the entire examination undisturbed, and emerge from the last test smiling and confident.

Hints for Housekeepers

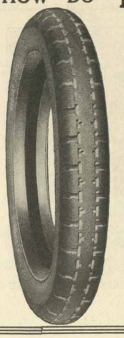
Do not discard your old iron and steel cooking utensils. They grow better and smoother with constant use, and with a little care can be kept clean and free from rust, according to Miss Jean Krueger, of the department of home economics at the University of Wisconsin.

"Iron utensils are excellent for deep-fat frying or for pot roasts, stews and foods that require long cooking," says Miss Krueger.

She offers these hints for the housekeeper: Keep iron utensils dry and brightly polished, for a polished, rust-free surface rusts much less readily than a rough and spotted one. Water and air cause rusting. A second precaution is to cover the iron with oil, melted wax, vaseline or stove polish. These serve as a temporary covering for tools and knives before putting them away. Paint is good for outdoor hardware, such as flower pots. Japan lacquer baked on and polished is a satisfactory covering. Enamel is also an excellent permanent covering. It resists the action of acid and alkaline foods, and also air and water. It cracks, however, if subjected to shocks or to rapid heating or cooling, and then the iron becomes exposed.

The simplest and easiest way to clean enamel, she says, is to wash it with soap and water. Scouring soaps or powders should not be used, as they may cut through the enamel and leave the iron uncovered.

HOW DO YOU BUY YOUR TIRES?



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SPEEDING WORK ON SHOW HORSE BARN

Board of Agriculture Has Let the Contracts

TOTAL COST TO BE $102,938

Plans and Rush Orders Approved by Governor

With ways and means provided, and with the contracts let, all effort is now under way to construct the new barn for show horses at the Indiana Fair grounds with the least possible delay. After the Board of Agriculture had prepared plans and had asked for bids on the structure, which in many ways is to be superior to the one it will replace, it was found that the new barn would cost over $132,000, a sum well over the estimates.

When this information came in from the lowest bidders, the Board met the problem by scaling some of the specifications and on April 13 the contracts were let and the contractors promised to get the big building under way at once. Before the revised specifications were finally adopted and before the contracts were let, members of the Board of Agriculture conferred with Governor Warren T. McCray on the subject.

Governor McCray, who has not only been an exhibitor of Hereford cattle at the Indiana Fair, but who was a member of the Board of Agriculture for a long time and served as its president, has from long contact with the exposition gained intimate knowledge of the Fair, of its needs and of the ambitious ends it works for year in and year out. He told the members of the Board that in his opinion it was highly important to the interests of the Fair that the show horse barn be built and because of this need he favored letting the contracts at once.

The contracts were all awarded to Indianapolis construction firms. The general contract went to John Karstedt, whose bid was the lowest and amounted to $97,222. The plumbing will be done by Strong Brothers, who bid $5,216. The electric wiring will be done by the Hatfield Electric Co., its bid being $500. The total cost of the barn will be $102,938.

The order for the brick has been given to the Bloomfield Brick Co. The building will be faced with brick of dark red and brown mixture to correspond with those of the outer walls of the Manufacturers' building. The interior walls of the barn will be finished with salt glazed brick of buff gray color.

In scaling the specifications, one item omitted was that of a canopy to connect the horse barn with the coliseum, a weather protection feature which was favored in the original plans. But while it will not be erected this year, it can readily be constructed later.

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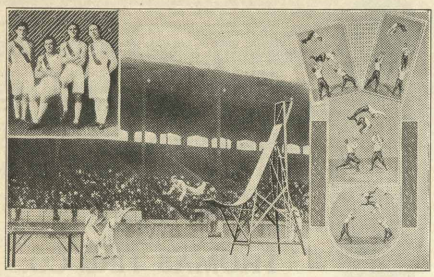
Thriller for Fair's Night Show



THE FOUR READINGS

One of several startling and graceful performances that have been booked for the State Fair's night show in the Coliseum is the Four Readings, a troupe which gives a surprising demonstration of possibilities in acrobatics. They are acrobatic jugglers who juggle each other in many muscular feats. One of their acts is the "break-neck dive," from a height of twenty-six feet, starting up among the steel girders of the Coliseum arena, down a sharp incline, making a leap to a hand-to-hand stand.

NIGHT HORSE SHOW IS TO BE REVIVED

Will Weave It Into the Hippodrome Program

$2,000 MORE IN PRIZES

Lin Wilson Making Preparations for State Fair

No member of the Board of Agriculture is watching the construction of the new show horse barn at the Indiana Fair grounds with more interest than is Lin Wilson, superintendent of the horse department, for upon the prompt completion of the big structure depends many of his plans for the horse show at the Fair next September.

With the new barn, larger in size and with better facilities for exhibitors than the old structure afforded, Mr. Wilson thinks that the horse show will "come back," and that it will be on a larger scale than in recent years.

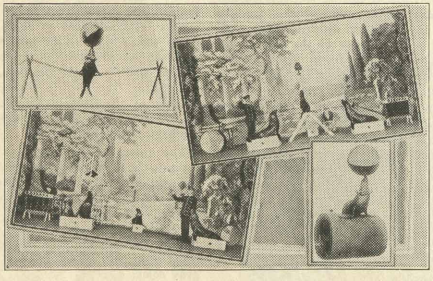
In addition to a new barn, the horse department offers increased inducements to breeders to bring their blooded animals to the Fair by larger premiums throughout the list. A total of $2,000 has been added to the prizes offered on show horses, and the money awards at the next Fair will be the largest it has ever offered. The increase has been made in every class. Five hundred dollars has been added to the prizes offered on mules.

Show horses are to be more conspicuous in the Fair's night show in the coliseum than for the last three or four years, a number of the light harness and saddle classes to be contested each evening. These events will be interwoven with the spectacular performances and band concert.

E. W. Pickhart, director of amusements, promises a great array of attractions for the hippodrome program of the night show, these bookings having been made through the United Fair Booking Association of Chicago, which for several years has rounded up the aerial and other features.

The Murat Chanters, from Murat Temple, Indianapolis, which with its songs made a distinctive hit in the night show last year, is expected to appear again at the coming Fair as one of the strongest musical attractions.

Pickard's Seals at State Fair



PERFORMANCE AT THE NIGHT SHOW

Captain Pickard and his interesting seals from the frozen waters of Alaska are to spend the week at the Indiana Fair, giving their unique performances in the night show in the Coliseum. The seals are rope walkers, musicians and jugglers which give amusing antics and indulge in their native sport "the fish race twice around." There have been many trained seals seen in circuses, but those of Captain Pickard's troupe are said to be far more versatile than any ever seen before.

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Indiana County Fairs in 1922

NAME	LOCATION	DATE	SECRETARY
Ripley Co. Fair	Osgood	July 25-28	O. R. Jenkins
Henry, Madison, Delaware Co.	Middletown	Aug. 1-4	F. A. Wishart
Northern Ind. Fair	Decatur	Aug. 1-4	Fred Reppert
Jennings Co. Fair	North Vernon	Aug. 1-4	W. C. Norris
Edinburg Free Fair	Edinburg	Aug. 9-11	Robt. G. Porter
Crawford Co. Fair	Marengo	Aug. 14-18	M. M. Terry
Henry Co. Fair	Newcastle	Aug. 15-18	Ray Davis
Fayette Fair Assn.	Connersville	Aug. 22-25	C. E. Edwards
New Harmony Fair	New Harmony	Aug. 15-18	Edgar Donaldson
Dubois Co. Fair	Huntingburg	Aug. 7-12	Gil. C. Landgrebe
Clinton Co. Fair	Frankfort	Aug. 22-25	Marshall Thatcher
Rockport Fair Assn.	Rockport	Aug. 23-26	C. M. Partridge
Salem Fair Assn.	Salem	Aug. 22-26	Chas. R. Norris
Elkhart Co. Fair	Goshen	Aug. 15-19	Jay Cooke
Warren Tri-Co. Fair	Warren	Aug. 15-18	Chas. Barnes
Johnson Co. Fair	Franklin	Aug. 22-25	R. M. Clore
Hendricks Co. Fair	Danville	Aug. 22-25	D. R. Jones
Interstate Fair Assn.	South Bend	Aug. 22-26	G. Y. Hepler
Montgomery Co. Fair	Crawfordsville	Aug. 28-Sept. 1	Robt. McClamrock
Jay Co. Fair	Portland	Aug. 28-Sept. 1	James F. Graves
Harrison Co. Fair	Corydon	Aug. 28-Sept. 1	I. B. Wolfe
Laporte Fair	Laporte	Aug. 29-Sept. 1	J. A. Terry
Shelby Co. Fair	Shelbyville	Aug. 29-Sept. 2	Otto W. Harris
Bartholomew Co. Fair	Columbus	Aug. 15-18	F. M. Overstreet
Tippecanoe Co. Fair	Lafayette	Sept. 11-15	C. W. Travis
Muncie Fair Assn.	Muncie	Aug. 8-11	F. J. Claypool
Huntington Co. Fair	Huntington	Sept. 19-22	R. M. Purviance
Miami Co. Fair	Converse	Sept. 12-15	Will W. Draper
Lake Co. Fair	Crown Point	Sept. 19-23	Fred A. Ruf
Cass Co. Fair	Logansport	Sept. 19-23	G. D. Custer
Fall Festival	Hartford City	Sept. 19-23	C. J. M. Lieber
Kendallville Fair	Kendallville	Sept. 18-22	U. C. Brouse
Bourbon Fair Assn.	Bourbon	Oct. 3-6	M. M. Beck
Angola Fair	Angola	Oct. 3-6	A. E. Elston
Community Fair Assn.	Union City	Sept. 13-16	Ira Vernon
Allen Co. Fair	Huntertown	Sept. 12-16	Dr. Harry G. Erwin

INSECTS GET BUSY ON INDIANA FARMS

White Ants in Houses and Plant Lice in Orchards

HOW TO EXTERMINATE

Assistant Entomologist Gives Several Suggestions

Spring has come and insects are beginning their troublesome activities.

Already there are numerous cases of destruction by termites or white ants reported to the division of entomology of the State Conservation Department, says Harry F. Dietz, assistant entomologist. In one instance these insects caused over $1,000 damage in a residence before their presence was discovered.

With the swelling and opening of the apple buds several orchardists report the presence of a large number of small dark green plant lice clustered in the buds which, Mr. Dietz declares, are apple-grain aphis.

In the case of termites the insects gain entrance to the woodwork of buildings through wood joists, beams or supports in direct contact with the ground. They bore through the wood pulverizing it till soon the attacked parts collapse. They leave a sawdust trail helpful in locating them. Frequently after colonizing they emerge into the house or building in swarms and are very annoying. Removal of the wooden parts touching the ground and substitution with brick, concrete or metal, is the proper means of eradication, conservation officials say.

The apple-grain aphis lays its eggs on the apple in the fall and the young hatching in the spring give rise to a winged generation which migrates from the apple to various grasses and grains. This migration takes place before the apples bloom, so this insect is not an important apple pest and it is unnecessary to eradicate.

However, it is often confused with another plant louse, the green apple aphis, which spends its entire life on the apple and does serious damage. It is important that orchardists distinguish between the two, and imperative the latter be removed if an apple crop is to be successful. It can be eradicated by adding nicotine sulphate to the so-called first summer or pink spray. This solution used as a spray consists of: lime sulphur solution (commercial), one and one-fourth gallons; arsenate of lead (dry), one pound; three-quarters of a pint of nicotine sulphate, and fifty gallons of water.

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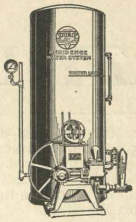

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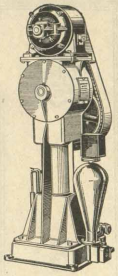

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The holder of a security is not only interested in its safety when his investment is made, but is vitally interested in its continued safety. Dollings Supervision provides that a maximum of future safety is assured by permanently controlling the management of the issuing company and dictating its business policies. Frequent reports and regular examinations provide the accurate knowledge necessary to make this supervision efficient.

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THE HUB OF THE INDIANA STATE FAIR UNIVERSE

Sept. 4-9 1922

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Concessions

Featured in This Number

THIRTY-FIVE GIRLS TAKE PART IN STATE FAIR SCHOOL CONTEST

The essays were graded by the State Department of Education. All were of such high merit that the grading was accomplished with difficulty. The Prize Winners are: First, Marie Karch, Evansville; second, Lela A. Feigel, Williamsport; third, Mary Jenner, Newburg.

INDIANA STAKE RACES BRING A GREAT INFLOW OF FAMOUS TROTTERS AND PACERS

A total of 123 trotters and pacers have been nominated for the five State Fair Stake Races. "Pop" Geers, Lon MacDonald and Paul Kuhn make heavy entries. Horses coming from all over the Middle West. A week of extraordinary harness events is assured.

FIRST ANNUAL CONTEST OF HORSESHOE PITCHERS AT INDIANA STATE FAIR

The "champeen" horseshoe players in the various counties may now begin training for the Hoosier championship which is to be pitched for at the Indiana State Fair. County championships are first to be decided at county fairs. Two hundred and fifty dollars in money prizes, medals and cups to be state prizes.

NEW DAILY FEATURES ARE PLANNED FOR THE WOMEN AT INDIANA FAIR

Women who attend the Indiana Fair will not lack for entertainment of high order, for the Women's Advisory Committee is arranging extensive daily programs of music, art, art talks, style shows, demonstrations by prominent teams from girls' clubs—all to be given in the Women's Building.

BABY BEEF CLUBS ARE VERY POPULAR WITH BOYS AND GIRLS OF INDIANA

May calves have been distributed in many counties of Indiana and club work will make a new record for both interest and numbers. Baby Beef Contests will be one of the choicest features of the State Fair's Cattle Division and a large number of contestants is in prospect.

BETTER BABIES AGAIN TO BE STRONG FEATURE AT NEXT STATE FAIR

Dr. Ada E. Schweitzer is not only doing diligent work in the interests of the Better Babies at the Fair, but she is writing some highly illuminative articles for "The Hub." In her lectures and talks Dr. Schweitzer is doing a state-wide work in promoting the physical well-being of Hoosier infants.

"What Marlett Took Home From State Fair School"—By Marie Karch

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And all three of them, Mike Meyers and Gus Meyers of Elwood, Indiana, and J. M. Ballard of Marion, Indiana, will be there! Both Mike and Gus Meyers are going to tell you how they handle their hogs so as to produce an International Grand Champion carload three years out of four. J. M. Ballard will take you out to his farm and show you his hog-feeding operations, explain his rations and methods of handling right there where you can look at what he is talking about; will give you all of the information you want about those very things which have made him nationally famous as a feeder of hogs,—a man who from a few Hampshire brood sows is making an income which would cause a bank president to turn green with envy.

HEAR THESE MEN TELL THEIR OWN STORY OF HOW THEY MAKE SUCH A BIG SUCCESS WITH HOGS.

E. C. Stone, National Secretary of the Hampshire Swine Record Association; E. T. Meredith, former Secretary of Agriculture; W. J. Carmichael, Secretary of the National Swine Growers' Association; A. G. Lupton, banker; George W. Wharton, lawyer; and a number of the most prominent and successful feeders and breeders from all over the United States have been invited and want to see you there.

THE BREED OF HOGS YOU ARE RAISING MAKES NO DIFFERENCE; BE AT MARION ON JUNE 17TH!

For further information, address

WILLIE ESSIG

Secretary of the Indiana Hampshire Breeders' Association, Tipton, Indiana.

Just one of the three carloads fitted by Gus and Mike Meyers, which won Grand Championship over all breeds at International Livestock Show three years out of the past four.

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THE HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

INDIANA STATE FAIR Sept. 4-9

Sent to Readers Without Charge

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LANNES McPHETRIDGE
Editor

I. NEWT. BROWN
Business Manager

Vol. 5, No. 3 INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1922 Eight Pages

DAILY FEATURES IN WOMEN'S BUILDING

Advisory Committee Makes Up Program

STYLE SHOW EACH DAY

Music, Art Talks and Demonstrations in Afternoons

The Woman's Advisory Committee of the Indiana State Fair has made up an extensive program of entertainment for the Woman's building during the week of the exposition, and the features will be on much more elaborate scale than in any other year. Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, of Otterbein, is to be in charge of the entertainments.

At 10 o'clock each morning, beginning September 4, a talk on art will be given in the art gallery by a distinguished Indiana artist. Special music will be given under the auspices of the Indiana Federation of Music Clubs. The program by days follows:

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4

1:00 p. m.—Music from mezzanine floor.

1:30 p. m.—Style show by models and costumes from L. S. Ayres & Co., Indianapolies. This feature will be given each day.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

1:00 p. m.—Music from mezzanine floor.

1:30 p. m.—Style show.

1:30 p. m.—Millinery demonstration in Girls' School Auditorium, by the Girls' School of Goshen.

2:30 to 3:30 p. m.—Style show by State Fair School Girls, at School Auditorium.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

1:00 p. m.—Music from mezzanine floor.

1:30 p. m.—Style show.

1:30 to 2:30 p. m. — Demonstration, "The Chemical Cleaning Closet," by the Plymouth Girls' Club Team.

2:30 to 3:30 p. m.—Special program by the Indiana Federation of Farmers' Associations, at School Auditorium.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7

10:00 a. m. — Demonstration in Table Setting, by the Park County Girls' Club.

1:00 p. m.—Music from mezzanine floor.

1:30 p. m.—Style show.

1:30 to 2:30 p. m.—Special program by the Indiana Home Economics Association, at School Auditorium.

2:30 to 3:30 p. m. — Meat cutting demonstration by experts from Kingan & Co., in the demonstration room.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8

10:00 a. m.—Textile testing by the Logansport Girls' Club Team.

1:00 p. m.—Music from mezzanine floor.

1:30 to 2:30 p. m.—Alumni meeting of the State Fair School for Girls. Special program by the Indiana Home Economics Association.

What Marlett Took Home from the State Fair School

By MARIE KARCH

"Hello!" shouted Mildred and Helen to Marlett as she stepped from the train. "We're so glad to see you back."

Yes, Marlett had returned from the State Fair school brimming over with new ideas and experiences. Of course she was eager to know what had happened while she was away and naturally she asked about the county fair.

Mildred's face ceased to beam. She was troubled, as Marlett could readily see. Finally, however, she said, "Well, you know how hard I worked on my canning exhibit and how much I had counted on winning a prize. I can't understand and there must be something wrong because I didn't get the prize."

"Perhaps I shall be able to help you," said Marlett. "Let me stop at your home before I go to mine."

Mildred's face brightened and she thought that perhaps after all something must not have been right. First she showed her beans, the ones with which she had taken such pains to make stand the length of the can. Sympatheticaliy Marlett explained, as she had learned at the State Fair school, that the beans were impracticable since they were not ready to serve.

"I had never thought of that," said Mildred, "and I suppose it's true. Now tell me about this corn."

"It was allowed to get too hard before being canned," Marlett answered. "The State Fair school taught us that corn in order to make a nice canned product must be in the tender stage."

"Is that your prize loaf of bread?" asked Marlett as she spied a loaf to which was attached a red ribbon.

"No, that's mother's, and she thinks that she should have had the blue ribbon."

"It has a splendid golden color, a fine nutty taste, and lovely texture, but it is out of proportion. We learned at the State Fair school that there is a standard in size for bread." Marlett then went into detail and gave the dimensions accurately.

"Oh, you must have learned everything there," sighed Mildred.

The conversation then turned to the coming term of high school. It was to begin the following week. Again Mildred's spirits fell. She was to take household arts that term and she knew what it meant. There were to be regular meals with courses and servants. How would she ever live through it?

"Let me help you," Marlett volunteered. "It is so easy after one is used to it. Let me come and give you a few lessons before school begins. I can give you a number of things which will make your work easier." Mildred was delighted and immediately agreed.

Helen wasn't going back to school. She was going to teach and for the first time, too. The girls were wondering among themselves as to how Helen would like it.

"I had always thought that I would enjoy it immensely," said Helen, "but since I have been reading my education magazines I see so much in them about letter cutting, something I don't know a thing about. The books say that it's easy, but I don't see how it can be."

"Of course it is," said Marlett. "Get me some paper now and I will show you. It doesn't take long to learn."

"You surely didn't learn that at the State Fair school too," exclaimed Helen, who was now beaming over with delight.

"Of course I did. However, at the time I didn't suppose that it would be of much value."

Several days pass. We find Marlett and Mildred walking leisurely down the street. A basket made of pine needles attracts Mildred's eye. Longingly she gazes at it. Of course the price is entirely too much, but, oh! how she did want it. "You can have one at a very small cost," said Marlett. "Buy some pine needles and raffia and I will teach you to make one as pretty as that one." Yes, she learned that at the State Fair school, as Mildred found out.

While the lovely basket was in the process of making, Marlett's trip was often discussed. Correct bed making became the topic of conversation one day and finally Mildred asked for a demonstration, which Marlett gladly gave. "What else did you learn there?" Mildred eagerly asked.

"Oh, one learns so many things. Health talks and demonstrations in the preparation of dishes and in the care of the sick formed an important part in our program also. Then living and working with all of those girls, nearly 80 of them, makes you think of others and teaches you to work in harmony with them. There's such a broadening of mind, too. I never knew that Huntingville was such a small spoke in a great wheel until I saw the big market of Indianapolis and the State Fair."

"The State Fair school must be splendid," said Mildred. "I wish I could go and I'm certainly going to try hard for it next year."

Daily Bulletin of Events

So many features in the form of music and entertainment are to be given in the Woman's building at the Indiana Fair that a large bulletin board giving the daily schedule of these events is to be set up in a conspicuous location so that visitors may know what attractions are on the daily program and the hours at which these features will be given.

BEEF CALF CLUBS ARE VERY POPULAR

Indiana Boys and Girls Are Keenly Interested

BABY BEEVES AT FAIR

News of Club Work in Various Counties

Boys' and girls' beef calf clubs are proving unusually popular this year in Indiana club work and many calves have been or will be given out during the next few weeks in a large number of the counties. Many of them will compete in the baby beef contest at the State Fair.

Twenty-five steers, 18 Herefords and 7 Shorthorns, were given out recently to as many boys and girls in Gibson County, the distribution being held at Princeton. This club organized by electing Walter Huddleson, president; Simon Stevens, vice-president, and Edith Arlington, secretary. Local breed associations and the county fair organization are fostering this club, which is being supervised by County Agent Virgil O. Mood.

In Hancock County, 16 calves were distributed in March, eight Shorthorn and eight Angus. Local breed associations and the county farmers' association are supporting this club. A local show will be held before the State Fair and County Agent M. E. Cromer, who is handling the club, hopes to have all the animals from this county in the beef calf club contest at the State Fair.

Sixteen calves were put out recently at Peru and 36 were distributed to Fountain County boys and girls. The beef calf club work in Indiana started there in 1915 and still is attracting much interest.

Delaware County boasts the largest beef calf club in the state, with a membership of 81. However, 43 of these are in a calf club breeding project in which the heifers will be raised to maturity and only 38 are in the steer feeding contest. Charles Koontz, vice-president in charge of agricultural extension work for a Muncie bank, is supervising this club.

Tippecanoe County probably has the largest steer feeding club in the state, with all three leading beef breeds represented, Shorthorns and Herefords predominating. There is an enrollment of 40 boys and girls.

Parke County has 30 boys and girls feeding calves of all three breeds, the local breed associations supervising the efforts of the young stockmen and helping provide the prizes. Parke County had two entrants in the State Fair calf club showing last year—both Shorthorns.

There are six boys and girls in the Jay County calf club and all entered at the State Fair. Morgan County, with four in a club, has the same number of State Fair entries.

Ten Angus and 10 Shorthorns are in the Montgomery calf club and a goodly number of these are expected to show in the Coliseum on the State Fair Grounds. Bartholomew County

(Continued on Page 4)

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Published monthly during the Spring and Summer in the interests of the Indiana Board of Agriculture, Indiana State and County Fairs, Agricultural, Horticultural and Livestock Associations and for the information of State Fair exhibitors and concessionaires.

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Indiana Fair Program

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4

Horse—All futurities judged.
Cattle—All steer and beef calf clubs show.
Cattle—Guernseys.
Cattle—Guernsey futurity.
Swine—Pig clubs, all breeds.
Poultry—To be shown starting Monday.
Harness races every day except Saturday.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

Horses—Clydesdales.
Cattle—Shorthorns.
Cattle—Futurity for Shorthorns.
Cattle—Holstein-Friesians.
Sheep—Purdue students' judging contest and milch goats.
Sheep—Purdue students' judging contest and Angora goats.
Swine—Poland Chinas and Chester Whites.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

Horses—Percherons.
Cattle—Polled Shorthorns.
Cattle—Polled Shorthorn futurity.
Cattle—Aberdeen-Angus.
Cattle—Aberdeen-Angus futurity.
Cattle—Ayreshires.
Sheep—Cotswold, Lincoln and Leicester and Delaine Merinos; American Merinos and Dorsets; Cheviots, Tunis and Rambouillet.
Swine—Duroc Jerseys and Berkshire and Hampshire and Yorkshire.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7

Horses—Belgians.
Cattle—Herefords.
Cattle—Hereford futurity.
Cattle—Jerseys.
Sheep—Shropshire and Hampshire; Southdown and Oxford.
Swine—Spotted Poland Chinas.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8

Swine—Fat barrow show.
Sweepstakes in all livestock.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9

Automobile races Saturday.

BEEF CALF CLUBS ARE VERY POPULAR

(Continued from Page 3)

has 12 and Blackford County 15 boys and girls either feeding or preparing to feed calves, with several from each county entered in the Fair contest.

With the best of these several hundred head of calves being handled by the youthful stockmen of the Hoosier state being groomed for the State Fair classes, a real baby beef contest is assured.

HORSESHOE EVENTS AT INDIANA FAIR

Indiana Tournament Is Being Organized

$250.00 IN PRIZE LIST

To Determine Team and Individual Championships

The first state horseshoe pitching tournament to be held in Indiana is being organized for the Indiana State Fair, and it is expected that not only will there be widespread interest among "county champeens" in each community, but that the tournament will cover the full week of the State Fair because of the many contestants.

The tournament is under the general direction of J. H. Skinner, of the Indiana Board of Agriculture and also dean of Purdue University. The contest will be for the purpose of determining the state championship team and also the individual state champion.

County contests should be promoted and held for the purpose of selecting the two contestants to constitute the team and two alternates to represent the county in the state contest.

County contests should be held and the names of the winning team and alternates should be sent to J. H. Skinner, of Purdue, by August 15th.

STATE TOURNAMENT

The state horseshoe pitching tournament will start Monday morning, September 4th, and will continue from 9:00 to 11:45 a. m. each day until finished. Each team entered in the tournament shall pitch each other team one game of 21 points. The team scoring the highest number of points at the end of the contest shall be declared the winner of the tournament.

The following cash prizes will be awarded to the eight teams in the order they finish the tournament: $75, $50, $40, $30, $25, $15, $10, $5.

A cash prize will be changed to a trophy prize if the standing of any entrant as an amateur is in any way jeopardized.

The national rules for pitching horseshoes will govern in all contests, as follows:

Section 1

1. The standard distance shall be 40 feet between the pegs.

2. The ground shall be as level as possible. In indoor pitching, contestants will pitch into boxes. The boxes not to exceed 6 inches in height.

3. The pitcher's box shall extend 3 feet on either side, to the rear and in front of peg. The ground therein shall consist of either clay or sand; if the former, it shall be well dampened and dug up to a depth of 6 inches; if the latter, it shall be well dampened and tamped down. A contestant when pitching may stand anywhere inside the pitcher's box. Any pitcher delivering a shoe outside the pitcher's box shall forfeit the value of that pitch.

4. The pegs shall be of steel, one inch in diameter, perpendicular and extend 8 inches above the ground.

Section 2

1. At the beginning of the game the contestants shall toss a coin for first pitch, the winner to have his choice of first or follow.

2. At the beginning of the second game, the loser of the preceding game shall have first pitch.

Section 3

1. The shoes to be used must not exceed 7½ inches in length or 7 inches in width. No toe or heel calks shall be over ¾ inch in length. No opening between the heel calks shall exceed 3½ inches inside measurement. No shoe shall exceed 2 pounds and 8 ounces (2½ pounds) in weight.

Section 4

1. In four-handed games, partners shall have the right to coach each other.

2. Those not in the game are forbidden to coach, molest or in any way interfere with a pitcher.

Section 5

1. No contestant shall walk across to the other peg and examine the position of the shoes before making either his first or final pitch. All contestant must pitch both shoes from the pitching box into the opposite pitching box or forfeit a point to his opponent.

Section 6

1. Wrapping the fingers with tape is allowed.

Section 7

1. A regulation game shall consist of 21 points, and the contestant first scoring this number shall be declared the winner.

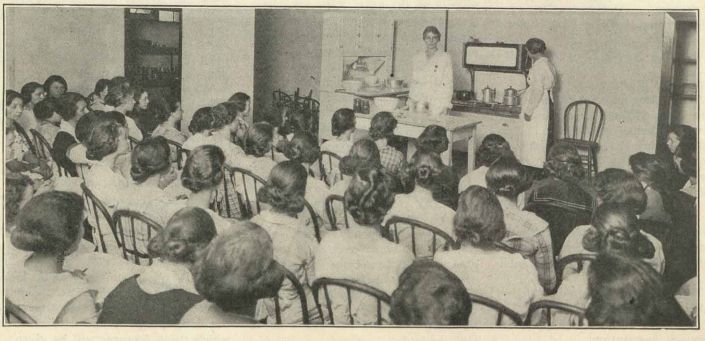
2. The most points a contestant can score in a single game is 21. Therefore, if you have 19 points, you cannot get credit for a ringer, but only the necessary points required to bring your total up to 21.

3. All games in national tournaments shall consist of 50 points, and the contestant first scoring this number shall be declared the winner. Each contestant shall pitch each other contestant one game of 50 points. The contestant scoring the highest number of points at the end of the tournament shall be declared the winner.

4. A shoe that does not remain within 8 inches of the peg shall not be entitled to score.

5. The closest shoe to the peg shall

(Continued on Page 6)



A Class in the Culinary Art at State Fair's School for Girls

Work for Better Babies

By ADA E. SCHWEITZER, M. D.,
Director of Infant and Child Hygiene, Indiana State Board of Health

How many counties in Indiana have blue ribbon babies?

The Indiana Board of Agriculture wants to know. To find out, it is offering ribbons, blue, red, white, and yellow, for the highest scoring baby in each county. The babies entered will be considered also in the awarding of the money prizes. The sweepstakes prize will go to the highest scoring baby boy or girl. There are prizes also for the highest scoring boys and the highest scoring girls.

Why is the Baby Health Contest at the State Fair worth while? What of the babies who do not get prizes? These questions are asked by skeptical persons.

There every baby's health record is made. His family history, his food and hours of sleep, his height and weight are all recorded. He is tested as to growth and development and his reaction to certain stimuli. He is then given a complete physical examination by specialists in pediatrics, in eye, and ear, nose and throat practice. Each physician discusses the baby's condition with the mother and father. Such an examination, regardless of the baby's score, is worth much more than the expense incurred in bringing the baby to the conference.

From the records the child hygiene staff compiles statistics concerning the baby's history, growth and health. As statistics are now available concerning the condition of 10,000 Indiana mothers and babies, we are gaining definite ideas concerning our own standards of mother and baby care. We know that in many respects these standards can be greatly improved and that even the babies born in the next two or three years will reap the benefit.

The child's height and weight, while not an absolute indication of nutrition, tell us several things.

A normal baby usually doubles his birth weight at six months of age and triples it by the end of a year.

Some babies are never quite up to standard and yet are in perfect health. On the other hand, we have been too prone in the past to ascribe a child's failure to gain, his lack of vitality, or his frequent sick spells, to heredity, when in reality they were due to ignorance of correct care and feeding.

The color of skin and mucous membranes, the firmness of the muscles, the condition of the bones, are all indications of growth and nutrition. Often a change in disposition furnishes a clew to some error in metabolism that might have passed unnoticed until the child became actually ill.

We have found in our studies of Indiana babies that the lowest percentage of underweights (10% or more below average) is among breast-fed babies. In spite of the fact that many nursing mothers work too hard or worry overmuch, the breat-fed babies are the best babies.

Among the babies we have examined, only about 72% have enjoyed the advantage of breast feeding. In Minneapolis, where expectant mothers had adequate ante-natal care and supervision, 95% of the mothers were able to nurse their babies. Personal instruction was given these mothers in the establishment and maintenance of breast-feeding. There, too, more of the babies lived. In Indiana, in 1920, we lost 81 out of every thousand babies within a year after they were born. Minneapolis during the same year lost only 65 out of each 1,000 births.

When Indiana mothers and babies can receive the same care and supervision, we may be able to save many lives.

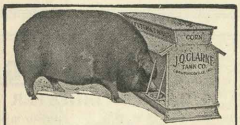
If a baby cannot be breast-fed, the next best food is cow's milk, modified to meet the baby's needs. If fresh milk is not available, powdered milk may be used. The latter is often assimilated by the baby when the fresh milk is not tolerated.

The highest percentage of poorly nourished babies is in the class fed irregularly and on various proprietary foods. If we are to have strong, healthy babies in Indiana, we must provide for breast-feeding up to nine months or a year, by properly safeguarding the mothers' health.

When the baby is about seven months old, we begin to prepare for weaning by the end of the year. Orange juice and cooked tomato juice and other cooked vegetable juices are usually given earlier. Cereal gruels well cooked, and stale bread are given in small amounts daily. Fruit and vegetable pulp are stirred into the soups so that by the time the baby is weaned, he is taking, without disturbance, food sufficient in variety and quantity for his needs.

We need more baby gardens, that is, gardens in which are raised the vegetables that babies need—spinach, carrots, cauliflower, asparagus, etc. When a mother tells me, "O, no, we do not raise these vegetables, we do not seem to care for them," I say, "But you are raising children who need them daily. Why not make a place for them?"

In the next article, mental tests and physical examinations will be discussed.



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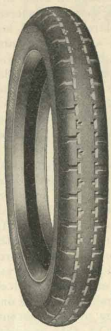
12 N. Walnut St., Crawfordsville, Ind.



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The tire that is sold direct from manufacturer to user.

The vital point of this plan is lost to most people who do not realise that it costs more to sell the ordinary tire under the commonly accepted sales plan than it does to make it.

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A fair comparison is given showing the average selling price of other tires of equal quality as against the Thomas price to the consumer:—

Fabrics			Cords	
Other Makes	Thomas	Size	Other Makes	Thomas
11.75	7.50	30 x 3	.....	.....
14.90	10.75	30 x 3½	.....	not
17.50	12.50	30 x 3½	18.95	practical
19.50	14.22	32 x 3½	26.35	not made
23.00	16.00	31 x 4	31 00*	23.52*
25.40	17.24	32 x 4	33.00	25.14
27.85	18.55	33 x 4	34.50	26.32

*Straight Side

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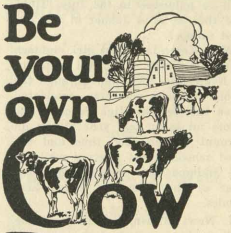

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THIRTY-FIVE GIRLS IN ESSAY CONTEST

Marie Karch, of Evansville, Gets First Prize

LELA A. FEIGEL SECOND

The Third Award Goes to Mary Jenner

Thirty-five of the bright girls who in the last three years have attended the State Fair's School of Home Economics competed in the prize essay contest, the awards of which is free attendance at the school at the coming Fair for three girls whose essays graded the highest. The awards were made a few days ago by the graders of the Manuscript Division of the State Department of Education, who are experts of wide experience in grading examination papers of teachers in the public schools of Indiana. The prizes were awarded as follows:

First—Miss Marie Karch, of Evansville, who attended the School of Home Economics in 1920.

Second—Miss Lela A. Feigel, of Williamsport, who attended the school in 1921.

Third—Miss Mary Jenner, of Newburg, who attended the school in 1920. She has been elected poet of her home high school.

Because of the large number of essays submitted by the contestants and because of the high quality of each essay, the graders experienced difficulty in selecting the best three as well as in numbering the three which were finally decided upon.

Miss Karch was the only one of the contestants who wrote the review of her experiences of the school in story form, with the title "What Marlett Took Home from the State Fair School." It is published in this issue of "The Hub." Miss Feigel's essay will be published in the July "Hub" and that of Miss Jenner in the August number.

Miss Karch is a farm girl, eighteen years old, living on a rural route out of Evansville. She went through the public schools and was graduated from the Central High School. She wrote an essay last year giving an account of the good time and the good schooling she received while at the Indiana Fair in 1920, the first year of the School of Home Economics.

I. Newt Brown, Secretary of the Indiana Fair, undertook to read each of the thirty-five essays submitted in the contest, "But it was either deprive myself of the pleasure of reading all of them or postpone the Fair for a few weeks," he said. "The contestants all did splendidly. The State Board of Agriculture regrets that it can not reward every girl who was in the contest with a free scholarship at the coming term of the school."

Swine Men's State Picnic

It will be a gala day for Indiana hog men on Saturday, June 17, at Marion. Everyone is invited who is interested in livestock. The Hampshire breeders are hosts to the rest of the world on that day and it is expected that the crowd will be the largest of its kind ever gathered at one place in the United States.

It is the occasion of the Indiana Swine Breeders' Association state picnic and will be held at Matters Park, Marion. The hosts will be J. M. Ballard and George G. Wharton, both of them widely known over the state. J. M. Ballard has a national reputation, as it is from his farm that came the grand champion carload of Hampshires over all breeds at the International held at Chicago in 1920. Mr. Ballard has made a wonderful success in raising Hampshire hogs and has been very modest about his attainments. However, he has been kind enough to ask every swine breeder and feeder of the State of Indiana and every other state to visit him on June 17th and see how he can raise 665 pigs from 72 sows in one farrowing season.

Indiana leads the world in carload production, having produced the cars of Hampshires that won over all breeds at the International at Chicago for four years in succession. To those who are looking for better methods and more profit in swine productions an invitation to attend is extended. It is the ambition of all of the Indiana breeders to have over one thousand Hampshire owners present, as well as hundreds of other breeders, to witness this 100 per cent success.

Mr. Ballard is a retired packer and is therefore in a position to give valuable advice both from the farmer's standpoint and the packer's. Marion, as well as being an historical place in the way of production of hogs, is also historically famous as being the birthplace of the mother of ex-Secretary of Agriculture E. T. Meredith. Make your plans to drop all of your work and attend this greatest of swine celebrations.

HORSESHOE EVENTS AT INDIANA FAIR

(Continued from page 4)

score 1 point. If both shoes are closer than either of an opponent's they shall score 2 points.

6. A ringer shall score 3 points. To be a ringer a shoe must encircle the peg far enough to allow a straight rule to touch both calks and clear the peg.

7. Two ringers is the highest score a pitcher can make with 2 shoes and shall count 6 points.

8. All equals shall be counted as ties. That is, if both contestants have one shoe each equal distance from the peg or against it, they are tied, and the one having the next closest shoe shall score one point.

9. If each contestant should have a ringer, the one having the next closest shoe shall score one point.

10. If one contestant should have 2 ringers, and the other one, the pitcher having the 2 ringers shall score 3 points.

11. In case of a tie on all 4 shoes, such as 4 ringers, or 4 shoes, each one inch from the peg, no score shall be recorded, and the contestant who pitched last shall be awarded the lead.

12. Calipers shall be used for all measurements.

13. In case of any dispute, or where the rules do not specifically cover a disputed point, the referee or committee in charge shall have full and final jurisdiction.

The county team winning first place in the State Fair tournament will receive a special prize in the form of a beautiful silver cup made and given by C. B. Dyer, an Indianapolis jeweler and designer. The winning team is to retain the cup for one year, when it is to be played for again. The team winning the cup three years in succession will have it for permanent ownership.

Arthur C. Tuteur, representing Bastian Bros., of Indianapolis, makers of badges and medalions, offers a gold medal to the horseshoe pitcher making the highest score. He also will give a silver medal to the one making second highest score.

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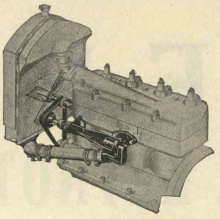
Indiana County Fairs in 1922

NAME	LOCATION	DATE	SECRETARY
Ripley Co. Fair	Osgood	July 25-28	O. R. Jenkins
Henry, Madison, Delaware Co.	Middletown	Aug. 1-4	F. A. Wishart
Northern Ind. Fair	Decatur	Aug. 1-4	Fred Reppert
Jennings Co. Fair	North Vernon	Aug. 1-4	W. C. Norris
Edinburg Free Fair	Edinburg	Aug. 9-11	Robt. G. Porter
Crawford Co. Fair	Marengo	Aug. 14-18	M. M. Terry
Henry Co. Fair	Newcastle	Aug. 15-18	Ray Davis
Fayette Fair Assn.	Connersville	Aug. 22-25	C. E. Edwards
New Harmony Fair	New Harmony	Aug. 15-18	Edgar Donaldson
Dubois Co. Fair	Huntingburg	Aug. 7-12	Gil. C. Landgrebe
Clinton Co. Fair	Frankfort	Aug. 22-25	Marshall Thatcher
Rockport Fair Assn.	Rockport	Aug. 23-26	C. M. Partridge
Salem Fair Assn.	Salem	Aug. 22-26	Chas. R. Norris
Elkhart Co. Fair	Goshen	Aug. 15-19	Jay Cooke
Warren Tri-Co. Fair	Warren	Aug. 15-18	Chas. Barnes
Johnson Co. Fair	Franklin	Aug. 22-25	R. M. Clore
Hendricks Co. Fair	Danville	Aug. 22-25	D. R. Jones
Interstate Fair Assn.	South Bend	Aug. 22-26	G. Y. Hepler
Montgomery Co. Fair	Crawfordsville	Aug. 28-Sept. 1	Robt. McClamrock
Jay Co. Fair	Portland	Aug. 28-Sept. 1	James F. Graves
Harrison Co. Fair	Corydon	Aug. 28-Sept. 1	I. B. Wolfe
Laporte Fair	Laporte	Aug. 29-Sept. 1	J. A. Terry
Shelby Co. Fair	Shelbyville	Aug. 29-Sept. 2	Otto W. Harris
Bartholomew Co. Fair	Columbus	Aug. 15-18	F. M. Overstreet
Tippecanoe Co. Fair	Lafayette	Sept. 11-15	C. W. Travis
Muncie Fair Assn.	Muncie	Aug. 8-11	F. J. Claypool
Huntington Co. Fair	Huntington	Sept. 19-22	R. M. Purviance
Miami Co. Fair	Converse	Sept. 12-15	Will W. Draper
Lake Co. Fair	Crown Point	Sept. 19-23	Fred A. Ruf
Cass Co. Fair	Logansport	Sept. 19-23	G. D. Custer
Fall Festival	Hartford City	Sept. 19-23	C. J. M. Lieber
Kendallville Fair	Kendallville	Sept. 18-22	U. C. Brouse
Bourbon Fair Assn.	Bourbon	Oct. 3-6	M. M. Beck
Angola Fair	Angola	Oct. 3-6	A. E. Elston
Community Fair Assn.	Union City	Sept. 13-16	Ira Vernon
Allen Co. Fair	Huntertown	Sept. 12-16	Dr. Harry G. Erwin

The Neupert Circulating Water Pump

FOR FORD MOTORS

Eliminates OVERHEATING and prevents FREEZING



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THE STAKE RACES

Total of 123 Horses Entered in Five Events

The heavy inflow of entries for the new special stake races which business men of Indianapolis are offering makes it sure that the harness races at the coming Indiana Fair will be the greatest in the history of the Hoosier track. A total of 123 horses, among them some of the greatest on the American turf, have been nominated for the five stake events.

Among the famous horses which will start is The Harvester and Frisco June, and among the conspicuous stables that will be represented are those of Lon McDonald, who always does his training at the Indiana Fair track; "Pop" Geers' stable, of Memphis, and Paul Kuhn's stable of Terre Haute. Every talented animal in the Geers' stable has been named for the stake races, as well as about all of those of the Kuhn and McDonald stables.

The best trotting and pacing talent of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Tennessee, Wisconsin and Michigan has been nominated for these special events.

Nineteen entries have been made for the Chamber of Commerce stake in the 2:09 trot. Fourteen hourses have been nominated for the English Hotel stake, the 2:05 pace; twenty-five have been entered for the Schloss Bros. stake, the 2:12 trot; twenty-seven are entered for the Severin Hotel's 2:11 pace. What appears to be the most popular of the various classes is that for 2:18 trotters, the stake being offered by L. S. Ayres & Co., of Indianapolis. There are thirty-eight entries in this race.

Two Ways To Handle Water
There's the old way—BY HAND. It means pump, pump, pump and carry, carry, carry, till you hate the sight of a water bucket. From 50 to 200 tons of water are handled every year on the average farm. Why waste your time and strength when machinery will do this work easier, quicker and better? Get a
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WATER SYSTEM
DIRECT FROM THE WELL
MARK
It's a "Direct from the Well" system and supplies absolutely fresh water anywhere you want it, day or night.
You can have hot and cold, hard or soft water—water in the house and water in the barn and yard. Any number of pumps will operate from one power equipment. Use the engine you have. This system brings water ten feet or a mile, and supplies it at high pressure for fire protection. No water storage tank used.
Phone us now about the cost for an outfit for your place. The price will be reasonable. Ask us to tell you all about the advantages of handling water
By Machinery
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INDIANA STATE FAIR
Sept. 4-9
1922

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MAC M. COFFING
Poultry

G. Y. HEPLER
Gates and Admissions

CHAS. L. SMITH
Parking and Police

Featured in This Number

NEW PREMIUM LIST FOR 1922 STATE FAIR IS BEING DISTRIBUTED

The Premium List is an invaluable hand-book of information for both old and new exhibitors. Many changes have been made in old classifications and new ones added, with generous increases in premiums. Daily programs of the Fair are also given.

INDIANA CATTLE SHOW HAS BEEN ORGANIZED ON BIG SCALE FOR THIS YEAR

The State Fair Cattle Shows will be on that great, elaborate scale which marks the advancement that is being made by leading breeders. Each breed to have its special day. Director Barker announces his staff and judges.

NEW FAIR FEATURE FOR HOOSIER BOYS AND GIRLS IS DISPLAYS OF FRUITS

Indiana farm boys and girls are not by any means giving all of their attention to pigs and calves. Many of them are very active in growing apples and other fruits. A new department of the Fair has been created for them in which to contest for prizes.

WHY GIRLS SHOULD ATTEND THE STATE FAIR SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS

Miss Lela A. Feigel, of Williamsport, attended the school last year, and won second honors in the recent essay contest. Her essay, giving interesting details of the knowledge and new friendships gained in the school, is in this issue of "The Hub."

RAPID PROGRESS BEING MADE ON FAIR'S NEW BARN FOR SHOW HORSES

The outer walls are up, the massive concrete work has been poured, the heavy steel is in position, and the huge, imposing barn is showing what it will be when done. It is much larger than the old barn and will be ready for the coming Fair.

GIRLS' CLUB WORK IS GREATLY BROADENED FOR THE COMING STATE FAIR

The Indiana Farm Club girls made a good beginning with their displays at the State Fair last year, under the leadership of Miss Grace King. Sewing has been added to the contests this year, both for individual and club exhibits, with many classes and premiums for each.

Entries for the Indiana Fair Close Monday, August 21

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WATER SYSTEM
DIRECT FROM THE WELL
It's a "Direct from the Well" system and supplies absolutely fresh water anywhere you want it, day or night.
You can have hot and cold, hard or soft water—water in the house and water in the barn and yard. Any number of pumps will operate from one power equipment. Use the engine you have. This system brings water ten feet or a mile, and supplies it at high pressure for fire protection. No water storage tank used.
Phone us now about the cost for an outfit for your place. The price will be reasonable. Ask us to tell you all about the advantages of handling water
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THE HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

INDIANA STATE FAIR Sept. 4-9

Sent to Readers
Without Charge

Circulation Covers
State of Indiana

LANNES McPHETRIDGE
Editor

I. NEWT. BROWN
Business Manager

Vol. 5, No. 4 INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1922 Twelve Pages

NEW PREMIUM LIST HAS BEEN ISSUED

Is Packed with Information for Exhibitors

SHOWS MANY CHANGES

Programs of Features and Special Days for Livestock

The premium list of the Indiana Fair, with its 220 pages fairly packed with information for both old and new exhibitors, came from the press on June 15 and Secretary I. Newt. Brown and his office force have since been dusy distributing the big edition.

The book gives the daily program of the Fair, including the days when different breeds of livestock are to be judged. Rules for the guidance of exhibitors, the schedules of admission fees and the names of judges who will tie the ribbons in different departments are announced. In the old years of the Fair it was the practice to keep secret the names of judges, but now the Fair management desires that these officials be known to exhibitors long before the exposition week.

Many changes for the better have been made throughout the premium list this year and in many divisions and classes premiums have been generously increased. The part the numerous breeding associations will have in the exposition is also explained in detail. The premium list is, in fact, a mighty interesting book for breeder and farmer who would keep pace with the times and who has an ambition to match his livestock with the best in the country by sending his animals into the show rings of the Hoosier State Fair.

The premium list emphasizes the fact that the Fair will be a six days' exposition, and in order to make it so the judging will begin in practically all departments Monday morning and afternoon. This means that exhibitors must be ready promptly. All of the good attractions of the week will start on the first day, and in many livestock classes the stock will be shown on Monday only.

Sale of McCray Herefords

The thirteenth annual sale of Hereford cattle at the Orchard Lake Stock Farm of Governor Warren T. McCray took place on June 7. Three thousand people, including buyers from nearly every state in the Union, were present. Among the purchasers were Roy D. Keehn, personal representative of William Randolph Hearst; ex-Senator Thomas Taggart of French Lick; Col. Thomas Parrott of Texas; W. J. Hamilton of Syracuse, N. Y.; George Wormison of Britt, Iowa, and Ferguson Bros. of Canby, Minn.

The first twelve bulls sold for an average price of $1,880 and were distributed to nine different states. The first cow with calf at side brought $2,500.

No public sale was held at Orchard Lake last year, though numerous private sales were made during the year.

Why Girls Should Attend the State Fair School

By LELA A. FEIGEL

[Miss Lela A. Feigel, of Williamsport, won second prize in the State Fair Girls' School essay contest, she being one of three former pupils to whom awards of free scholarships at the coming school term were made. Miss Feigel attended the school last Fall.—Editor's Note.]

If the girls of Indiana who have attended the State Fair school should tell what they brought home from the school, that in itself should instil in every girl who is interested in the future of Indiana homes, especially the farm homes, the desire to attend the State Fair Home Economics School.

Briefly, this school might be described as a mixture of mutual benefit club, an experiment station and a most interesting vacation, well seasoned with the pleasure of sightseeing and new friendships. The best part of this is that, contrary to the old saying, "You cannot eat your cake and have it, too," the girls who partake of this particular cake not only have it to keep but also to give to others almost "ad infinitum."

The girl who attends the State Fair School has a wonderful experience. It is impossible not to learn. The first reason for attending the school is the individual benefit received. No girl of average intelligence could fail to profit in at least one branch of the school, and she has a choice of cooking, sewing, art, hygiene and general homekeeping, not to mention the various features of the fair itself, from which to learn.

The second reason for attending the school is the service to others, which will inevitably result. A real Hoosier girl does not learn something about food preparation or preservation, helps in sewing, dressform making, child hygiene, or anything else beneficial to the home and family and keep it all to herself when it is certain to help others.

The State Fair School not only teaches but proves the value of practical efficiency and economy. It is a tie between the girls who have a common interest and strengthens the relation between the various sections of the state.

The school broadens the vision of the girls who attend. It may even open fields of interest to the girl who thinks she has limited opportunities.

Attending the school proves to the future home-makers that homekeeping is an art as well as a science. It awakens or promotes her interest and that of her associates in making the farm homes of Indiana the best places on earth to live.

The privilege of meeting and associating with the supervisors and instructors of the school is not to be disregarded. Their sincerity of purpose, the ability shown in carrying it out, the kindly interest in all the girls, the inspiration of the work they have accomplished and are accomplishing, all these will have their effect on the girl who attends the school.

The girl who is chosen to represent her county has an honor and a trust conferred upon her by persons in that county who consider her to have the interest, ambition and to be otherwise qualified to learn and then to bring back the best that she possibly can, which is the surest way of showing her appreciation, enthusiasm and the knowledge of fulfilling her duty.

"Pop" Geers at Indiana Fair

Gratifying news comes from North Randal concerning the training of the members of "Pop" Geers' stable, said the Indianapolis News of June 21. Now that Indianapolis through the stake races is to have a treat in the active part taken in the State Fair by the "grand old man" of the American turf, there are keen hopes that the Geers string will come to the Fair with form good enough to pull down some of the big money that is being hung up.

Sanardo, 1:59¾, the sensational pacer, will accompany the rest of the Geers stable here and will be a feature of the week in a mile against his record. It is pleasing the Tennessee driver immensely by the way Sanardo is getting into the training grind. Mr. Geers has not asked him to step fast for any distance, but has worked him a mile in 2:11, and quarters around 31 seconds.

Peter June, 2:04½, his best trotting bet, and Julia M. Direct, 2:04½, another pacer in the stable, were worked together late last week and showed a mile in 2:08½, with the final half in 1:02½, which indicates that the trotter especially will soon be ready to do battle with the ones he will be compelled to meet.

At the Fair, too, the son of Peter the Great will be started in the 2:05 trot, a late closing event, and inasmuch as this is the home of his great sire, and his driver is the idol of the harness turf, there undoubtedly will be intense interest in the race.

Jersey Production Records

Raleighs' Sal, 426770, a Jersey cow owned by Joe P. Ice & Son, of Mt. Summit, produced 9,187 pounds milk and 534.93 pounds butter-fat, starting test at three years and one month, thereby breaking the Indiana junior 3-year-old state championship.

By producing 8,656 pounds milk and 538.93 pounds butter-fat, starting test at three years and two months, The Owl's Mag, 450855, exceeded the record made by Raleighs' Sal, and is the latest Indiana champion junior 3-year-old. She is owned by J. A. Driscol of Liberty.

OFFICIALS OF THE FAIR'S CATTLE SHOW

Director Barker Names Staff and Judges

SCHEDULE FOR SHOWS

When Breeds Will Appear in the Arena

E. J. Barker, director of the cattle division of the Indiana Fair, announces in the premium list the staff of officials who will have charge of details of this great department of the exposition. R. C. Jenkins, of Orleans, well known to cattle breeders, will be a first assistant to Mr. Barker and will have immediate charge of beef breeds, and George Montgomery, of Indianapolis, will have charge of the dairy breeds.

The judges of cattle will be as follows: Steer classes and beef calf clubs, J. S. Douglas, of Lafayette; short-horns, C. F. Curtiss, of the University of Iowa; polled short-horns, J. H. Jennings, Streator, Ill.; Herefords, F. C. Giltner, Eminence, Ky.; polled Angus, Stanley R. Pierce, Creston, Ill.

In anticipation that the Fair's cattle show will be as large, or larger, as in other years, the judges will have a busy week, and that they may accomplish the task of tying on the prize ribbons, the judging will begin on Monday, the first day of the exposition, when the steer and beef calf club contestants will be passed upon.

The cattle department, with its regular and futurity classes, will be especially rich this year in the premium offerings. The national and the Indiana breeding associations are giving liberal financial support to the department, in addition to the increased premiums offered by the Indiana Board of Agriculture. The calf club shows are supported by the Indiana associations and promise to make one of the strongest features of the cattle division.

Short-horns are to be in the arena on Tuesday, the polled short-horns and Aberdeen Angus on Wednesday, and Herefords on Thursday.

In the dairy cattle contests, the judge of Jerseys and Ayrshires will be J. B. Fitch, of Manhattan, Kansas, and J. S. Clark, of Hardwick, Mass., will tie the prize ribbons on the Holsteins and Guernseys.

The Guernseys are to be judged on Monday, the Holsteins on Tuesday, the Ayrshires on Wednesday and the Jerseys on Thursday.

Demand for Concession Space

The demand for concession and exhibition space at the coming Indiana State Fair has early asserted itself and Sam J. Miller, director of the concession department, is already seeking ways of making more ground room available, as well as floor space in buildings.

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Published monthly during the Spring and Summer in the interests of the Indiana Board of Agriculture, Indiana State and County Fairs, Agricultural, Horticultural and Livestock Associations and for the information of State Fair exhibitors and concessionaires.

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Indiana Fair Program

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4

Horse—All futurities judged.
Cattle—All steer and beef calf clubs show.
Cattle—Guernseys.
Cattle—Guernsey futurity.
Swine—Pig clubs, all breeds.
Poultry—To be shown starting Monday.
Harness races every day except Saturday.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

Horses—Clydesdales.
Cattle—Shorthorns.
Cattle—Futurity for Shorthorns.
Cattle—Holstein-Friesians.
Sheep—Purdue students' judging contest and milch goats.
Sheep—Purdue students' judging contest and Angora goats.
Swine—Poland Chinas and Chester Whites.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

Horses—Percherons.
Cattle—Polled Shorthorns.
Cattle—Polled Shorthorn futurity.
Cattle—Aberdeen-Angus.
Cattle—Aberdeen-Angus futurity.
Cattle—Ayreshires.
Sheep—Cotswold, Lincoln and Leicester and Delaine Merinos; American Merinos and Dorsets; Cheviots, Tunis and Rambouillet.
Swine—Duroc Jerseys and Berkshire and Hampshire and Yorkshire.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7

Horses—Belgians.
Cattle—Herefords.
Cattle—Hereford futurity.
Cattle—Jerseys.
Sheep—Shropshire and Hampshire; Southdown and Oxford.
Swine—Spotted Poland Chinas.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8

Swine—Fat barrow show.
Sweepstakes in all livestock.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9

Automobile races Saturday.

Nears the Jersey Record

Producing 20,616 pounds of milk in a year, Fauvic's Star, New Canaan, Conn., breaks the 19,695-pound Jersey record of Passport, New York. Fauvic's Star's butterfat output of 1,005.9 pounds is within 35 pounds of the world's Jersey record. Her sire, Fauvic's Prince, was first prize mature bull at the National Dairy Show in 1920. Eighteen of his daughters averaged over 550 pounds of butterfat as two-year-olds.

GIRLS' CLUB WORK IN FAIR DISPLAYS

Miss Grace King Has Charge of Department

JUDGING STARTS SEPT. 1

Miss Gertrude Warren to Tie the Prize Ribbons

Miss Grace King, who last year assembled for the first time a highly creditable exhibit of girls' club work at the Indiana Fair, will again have charge of this interesting feature at the exposition next September, and the indications are that the farm girls of the state will make a larger and more lavish display of canned fruits and vegetables, needle work, patching and darning, than last year. All of these displays will again be shown in the Woman's building. They are to arrive not later than August 31, so that they may be attractively arranged, and the judging will be done on September 1 and 2, so that the first visitors at the opening of the Fair on September 4 may see who the premium winners are. The awards are to be made by Miss Gertrude L. Warren, national leader in girls' and boys' club work, of Washington, who tied the prize ribbons on the winners at the last Indiana Fair.

The new premium list of the Indiana Fair gives detailed information of the classes in which club work may be entered, and the premiums to be awarded, as well as the score cards that are to be used in judging. There are classes in which clubs may make exhibits as well as other classes for individuals.

In addition to the displays of club members, there are other divisions of the Fair that are open to girls who are capable in culinary and needle work. There are many classes in the regular department of domestic arts in which they may contest for premiums. One of these divisions is that for girls' garments, in which the contestants for prize ribbons will be eight to sixteen years of age. Another is the girls' embroidery department, open to girls under fourteen years of age. Details of these contests are also given in the new premium list.

Monon's New Station

The Monon Railroad Company, through F. V. Martin, of the passenger department, has announced that it will erect a pretentious passenger station on a plot of its tracks adjoining the State Fair grounds on the west. The new station will be of Indiana limestone and pressed brick, will have a large basement with a heating plant, one large waiting room, ticket office and other facilities, which will make it a modern structure that will be in keeping architectually with the buildings of the State Fair. In addition to the station, a spur track for parking Pullman cars, and an auto boulevard loop will be established.

While the new station will be a great convenience to visitors to the State Fair, it is also intended to help the road take care of its growing passenger traffic out of Indianapolis to Chicago. The Monon has recently added a new fast train each way between Indianapolis and Chicago and cut the running time of all of its flyers between the two cities 15 minutes.

Porter County's Milk Record

Porter County cows during the month of May excelled all other months in production because of good pasture in their rations. In the association were 329 cows, 278 of which were producing milk at an average of 938 pounds; fat, 34.6 pounds; value of product, $16.33; cost of roughage, $2.25; cost of grain, $1.04; total cost of feed, $3.29; value of product above cost of feed, $13.04; returns for $1 expended for feed, $4.71; feed cost a pound of fat, 12 cents; 100 pounds of milk, 43 cents. There were 155 cows producing over one pound of fat a day, seventy-eight producing over forty pounds in the month and thirty-one producing over fifty pounds. The herd of Louis Joers had the highest average production, eight cows averaging 1,354 pounds of milk, containing 46.2 pounds of fat. Bartz brothers were second, eight cows averaging 891 pounds of milk and 45.4 pounds of fat. Louis Joers' herd was also the cheapest producing herd, producing butterfat at 7 cents a pound, and milk at 23 cents a 100 pounds, with returns of $6.78 for every $1 expended for feed. The herd of H. C. Homfeld showed the most profit a cow; his eighteen cows averaging $19.16. Indiana Beauty Alcarta, a pure-bred Holstein, owned by Morgan brothers, led the cows of the association with 2,564 pounds of milk, and 92.3 pounds of fat. The ten highest cows of the association averaged 1,819 pounds of milk and seventy-five pounds of fat.

First Indiana Wheat Threshed

The first wheat of the new crop reported threshed in Indiana was grown on the farm of Cecil Benthel, in Knox County. It was threshed on June 22 and the yield was fair to good, with the straw heavy. It was the earliest threshing in that county in twenty-two years.

Meat Cutting Demonstration for Domestic Science Class of State Fair School

Better Babies at State Fair

By ADA E. SCHWEITZER, M. D.,

Director of Division of Infant and Child Hygiene, Indiana State Board of Health

Entries for the 1922 Better Babies Contest at the State Fair are arriving. The interest shown in the free-for-all county contest indicates that the baby health work is one of the valuable and popular features of the Fair.

Parents everywhere are wanting to know whether babies' health may be improved and are glad to avail themselves of the thorough examination given at the Fair by specialists. Many parents say that even were no prizes offered the examination itself is worth much more than the time and money spent in coming to the Fair.

But in addition to having a valuable examination and the satisfaction of knowing the conditions of the child, the babies who score highest receive valuable money prizes.

This year a double scoring system has been planned. Babies' scores will be grouped by counties and the babies who score highest in each county will be awarded ribbons—blue, red, white or yellow, depending on rank.

Each baby's score will also be considered in the state contest and money prizes will be awarded to the babies in the State receiving the highest scores. This gives every county a chance to compare its babies with each other and then to know how it ranks among the counties in the State on the better baby proposition.

Any baby between the ages of 1 and 3 is eligible, except babies with infectious diseases. Parents wishing to enter babies should write at once to the State Board of Agriculture for an entry card. Elimination contests in any county would obviously be unfair, as the examiners would not be likely to consider the same points of excellence. For that reason entries are free to all.

Healthy normal growth and development are the only things that count. Bone, muscle, skin, eyes, ears, teeth, nose and throat conditions are noted, careful chest and abdominal examinations are made.

Development tests are given and heights and weights are taken. All these are compared with normal standards and the baby is scored accordingly. This year each baby will be weighed and measured at the beginning and at the close of the physical examination to assure accuracy in heights and weights. Every effort is made to give each child an absolutely fair rating. The persons who count the scores have nothing to do with the rest of the examination and the scoring is verified by the physicians in charge.

The Director of the Child Hygiene Division of the State Board of Health has charge of the Baby Health Contest and Exhibits and Dr. James C. Carter directs the medical staff.

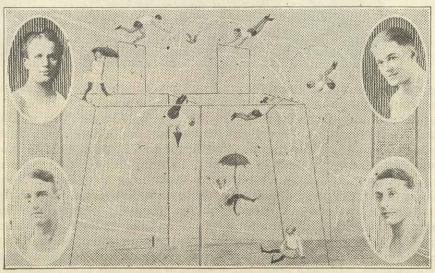
Children's Day Every Day

Every day will be "Children's Day" at the next Indiana State Fair, the Board of Agriculture having decided that on each day of the week boys and girls of twelve years and under be admitted at the gates of the grounds without charge. Heretofore this free attendance has been limited to Tuesday, when many thousand youngsters, especially from Indianapolis, had free rein and explored all nook and crannies of the Fair.

The State Board of Education has joined with the Board of Agriculture in an effort to get more children to the Fair from over Indiana. At a recent meeting of the Board of Education a resolution was adopted which said:

"The State Board of Education heartily commends the Indiana State Fair as an educational medium. Pupils in the public schools over the state who desire to attend the State Fair should be permitted to do so by local school authorities, counting their attendance in school full for the time so spent."

Although 48 States have dog laws designed to protect sheep, many of them are so poorly planned or so poorly enforced that dogs still do much damage to flocks, especially in the farming States where flocks are small and dogs are plentiful. There is need for improvement in these laws, but, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture, a poor law that is enforced with energy may produce better results in sheep conservation than a much better law that is half-heartedly enforced. Dogs keep many men from going into the sheep business, which is probably a greater setback to the industry than the actual damage done by them.



State Fair Act with "A Million Laughs"

One man who has seen the four Haas brothers, who will give a performance each evening of the State Fair's night show, says the act offers "a million laughs." This comedy feature is this year appearing at state fairs for the first time. Although the act abounds in fun for the spectators, it requires a marked degree of careful training to give the antics on five aerial bars. Massive rigging is required to give the bar tricks, among the many being triple somersaults from horizontal bars.

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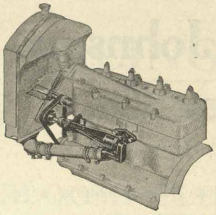

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THE REGISTRAR

NOTRE DAME, INDIANA

Indianapolis Band Coming Back

The Indianapolis Military Band, which played at the Indiana Fair almost without a skip for about thirty years, was not heard at the exposition last year. But it will give morning and afternoon concerts at the Fair next September, and will be made up of forty musicians.

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DRILLER USED IN TESTING CONCRETE

Highway Commission Applies It to Roads

HOW MACHINE WORKS

Also Used to Explore Bridge Foundations

In an effort to see that Hoosier taxpayers get the worth of their money in the building of roads, the Indiana Highway Commission is using a new machine for drilling "cores" out of hard surface pavements. The machine cost $1,200 and by it the commission can determine if contractors lay concrete pavement according to specifications, especially as to the designated thickness of the slab.

The first test made with the machine was in Lake county on a section of the Lincoln Highway, and 1,200 feet of that pavement was rejected as not up to specifications. The contractor decided to give the inferior pavement to the state rather than tear it up and rebuild it, so approximately $6,000 was deducted from his contract price in final settlement.

By the recent purchase of equipment costing $250, the core driller can be used for bridge foundation exploration. The driller cuts a core four inches in diameter out of solid rock, and when this core is tested in the commission's laboratory the engineers, in seeking to locate a solid foundation beneath the earth's surface and frequently far below a river bed, know positively what strength the foundation will be which is to support the bridge crossing.

This core driller has paid for itself

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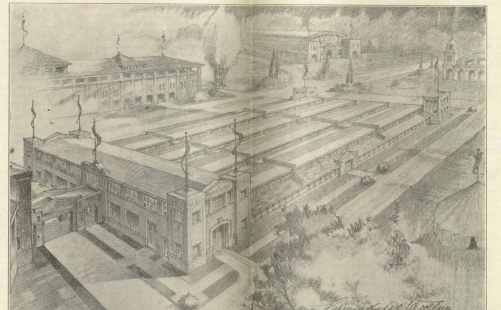
INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANA FAIR'S NEW SHOW HORSE BARN



The contractors and a large force of workmen are making rapid progress on the new show horse barn that is being erected on the Indiana Fair grounds on the site of the structure that was destroyed by fire back in the winter. The outer walls of brick are practically completed, the imposing front of cement has been poured, and the heavy steel work of the interior, which is to support the roof, is in position. There is yet much work to be done, in erecting stalls and other details of the interior, but the builders are making all possible speed that the

many, many times in the short time it has been used by the commission and is regarded as one of the best investments for road building the state has made. Indiana is one of the early states to adopt the core tester, and its advent into road work was opposed by some at first on the ground that it was unfair to contractors. The commission, however, takes the position that Indiana roads and bridges must be according to specifications.

barn may be ready for occupancy at the coming Fair.

The new barn is the "last word" in architecture and convenience. It was designed by J. Edwin Kopf & Wooling, Indianapolis architects, who are also supervising the erection, and it will be an imposing monument to their ability. They also designed the Manufacturers' and the Woman's buildings and have been engaged as the permanent architects and general supervisors of the Board of Agriculture in carrying out the board's extensive building program.

The general contractor of the horse barn is the J. J. Karstedt Company of Indianapolis. The electrical work is being put in by the Hatfield Electric Co., and the plumbing by Streng Bros., both Indianapolis concerns.

The sub-contractors are: Hetherington & Berner, structural steel; Truesen Steel Co., steel sash; Lewis Freeman Co., painting and glazing; Smither Roofing Co., sheet metal and roofing; Wege-Standiford Co., tile layer; Stewart-Carey Glass Co., glass; Ed Dux Stone Co., stone; Van Camp Hardware & Iron Co., hardware; Johnson Lumber Co., lumber and mill work; L. McFeeters, plastering.

The materials for the building are being furnished by the following: A. B. Meyer, John Jones Sand Co., Hydraulic Brick Co., the Bloomfield Brick Co., and Hunt, Helm & Ferris.

The new barn is much larger in floor space than the old one it replaces. It has many more stalls, with more convenient arrangements for both horses and attendants. A feature of the structure is to be the abundance of daylight which will pour in at the windows, and the ventilation.

and that the use of the core driller is with fairness to the taxpayers.

The first place where the tester, after being equipped for bridge foundation exploration, was used was in Orange county, near French Lick, and where the State Highway Commission is building a concrete bridge across the famous Lost river. Here the tester took out cores from solid rock 25 feet below the surface of the water.

BLOOMFIELD RUFF-NAP TEXTURE

FACING BRICK

Were Used in the New Horse Barn Shown on This Page

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Estelle Joan's Record

A Jersey heifer, Estelle Joan, in the Purdue University herd, recently broke the state record in the senior three-year-old division by producing 10,612 pounds of milk and 633 pounds of butter fat, exceeding by over forty pounds any record that has ever been made in Indiana by a Jersey at that age. The heifer freshened some time ago with an excellent bull calf and has started to make another good record this year. In March she made seventy-five pounds of fat and almost that much in April, indicating another record this year. As a two-year-old she made almost 500 pounds of butter fat. "This record was no great surprise, because the heifer was good from both the standpoint of the sire and the dam. Her sire has four daughters in the Purdue herd averaging at an age of three years nearly 550 pounds of fat," says a statement from the dairy department. "He is a son of the Imported Jap, the only Jersey island bred bull with five 1,000-pound daughters. Her dam is Purdue's Golden Estella, the present state champion Jersey, who made last year 15,032 pounds of milk and 748 pounds of fat." Estelle Joan is fed and milked three times a day. She receives the best of care and does good work at the milk pail because of the good breeding behind her, the good feed and the good care.

FRUIT OUTLOOK FOR STATE FAIR

S. W. Taylor Is Expecting a Great Display

PROSPECTS FOR CROPS

Florists and Bee Men Interested in Fair

Prospects for a good fruit output from Hoosier orchards and vineyards assures a comparative exhibition at the Indiana State Fair, and S. W. Taylor, superintendent of the Horticultural Department, is making preparations for displays which he thinks will fill his half of the big Agricultural and Horticultural building. He and Guy Cantwell, superintendent of Agriculture division, are confident that products from field and orchard will fill the great building, and for this reason no concession space or exhibits of merchandise are being arranged for in the structure.

"Indiana may not have a bumper fruit crop this year," Mr. Taylor says, "but the indications now point to a more satisfactory yield than last year. There is no reason why the Agricultural and Horticultural building should not be filled to capacity with choice exhibits. The crops will be available, and there are enough exhibitors to do the rest."

The last government report on the condition of Indiana fruit said the apple crop was 74 per cent of normal, indicating a total production for the state of 3,712,000 bushels, of which 181,000 barrels will represent the commercial crop. Last year's yield of apples was the lowest ever known in the state, the final estimate of the total being only 1,029,000 bushels, or 109,000 barrels of commercial apples.

Peaches in Indiana showed a condition of 81 per cent at the last report, a total yield of 500,000 bushels being forecast. Indiana last year produced only 26,000 bushels of peaches.

The condition of pears at the last report was 70 per cent of normal, or a total production of 276,000 bushels, compared to a total yield for the state last year of 70,000 bushels.

The leading florists of the state, who take marked interest in staging a great exposition of plants and cut flowers at the Indiana Fair, have promised Mr. Taylor that they will again make a wonderful showing. This year is as productive of flowers for show purposes as it is for fruit.

The bee keepers of the state are also asking Mr. Taylor for more space for showing apiary products and the Indiana Horticultural Society has promised to give the Horticultural Department of the Fair active support.

Style Show at Indiana Fair

One of the more attractive features in the Woman's building at the Indiana Fair last fall was a style show, staged by living models and apparel from the department store of L. S. Ayres & Co. It appealed strongly to women who saw it, for it was a style show along a new line—along the line of practicability. The suits and coats were of the kind in which women of moderate means, who do not follow extremes of fashion, indulge. L. S. Ayres & Co. are to give another style show at the next Indiana Fair, also by living models and of practical suits, coats and the like, for women of the farm and small town. The Women's Advisory Committee of the Fair will co-operate in putting on the display of apparel.

BERRY SEASON HERE

Cold Pack Preserves Flavor and Prevents Mold

(By Mabel L. Harlan, of Purdue University.)

Luscious red and black raspberries are now in season and blackberries will soon appear on the market, both the cultivated and wild ones.

No fruit closet is well stocked unless it contains some cans of these fruits, also some jars and glasses of delicious jams and jellies made from them.

To obtain the best results, berries should be uniform, ripe and sound. Only large, firm berries should be selected for preserving. All berries should be carefully sorted and lightly washed by placing in colander and pouring water over them, rather than putting them into a pan of water. They can be carefully shaken and most of the dirt removed.

The cold pack method is admirably suited for canning berries, since they are not mashed or cooked up as in the open kettle method. Again, it preserves the flavor and mold can be avoided.

Pack the berries tightly in a hot can. It is not necessary for the can to be sterilized, but it should be hot to prevent breaking when the sirup is poured over the berries. The sirup is made by using one part of sugar and two parts of water and boiling five minutes. Place a good rubber on the can and then the lid. Tighten only as much as you can with the thumb and little finger.

Process quart cans of berries, sixteen minutes; for pints deduct five minutes of the time and for half gallons add thirty minutes. As soon as the required time is up, remove from water and tighten lid. When first taken from the water be careful not to set the can in a draft. Allow the cans to cool, wrap or protect from light. Store in a cool, dry place.

For jelly pick over berries, wash and drain. Mash a few in bottom of preserving kettle, using a wooden potato masher; so continue until all berries are used. Cook slowly until juice is extracted. Strain through a coarse strainer, then allow juice to drop through a jelly bag. Measure, bring to boiling point and boil five minutes; add an equal measure of heated sugar, boil three minutes, skim and pour into heated glasses. Place in a sunny window and let stand twenty-four hours. Cover and keep in a cool, dry place.

Raspberries and blackberries are the fruits most often employed for making jams and require equal weight of sugar and fruit.

Pick over berries. Mash a few in the bottom of a preserving kettle, using a wooden potato masher, and so continue until all the fruit is used. Heat slowly to boiling point, and add gradually an equal quantity of heated sugar. Cook slowly for forty-five minutes. Put in a stone jar or tumblers.

Twenty-four northern and western States now have 30 specialists to devote full time to farm management extension work. County agents in 895 counties report that they distributed 51,083 farm account books in 1921; 519 counties reported 18,448 books kept, and 444 reported that 8,454 farmers were assisted in summarizing their accounts. County agents in 237 counties report that 2,972 farmers made changes in their business as a result of keeping accounts. More than 800 farm-account schools, with an attendance of 20,000, were held in 1921, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

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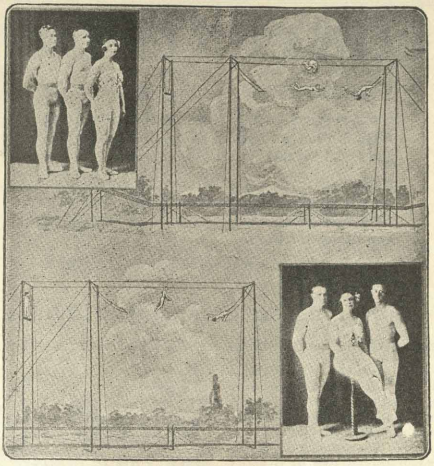

Aerial Floyds in State Fair Night Show

The Aerial Floyds, top-liners in the circus world, and regarded as the most marvelous of the aerial performers of the day, will be one of the many feature attractions in the night show at the Indiana Fair. In other years the three have as individuals been starred by the circuses, but this year the three are appearing as one combination in daring and hazardous feats. The woman of the trio is the only feminine performer who catches double somersaults thrown from a flying trapeze bar, and the trio perform the most difficult serial somersaults, "cutaways" and "pirouquettes" with amazing grace and ease. The costumes used in their mid-air performances are especially attractive.

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The remarkable feature of Imperial Virus is that it infects Rodents only. It is greedily eaten by them on bait and quickly sets up a burning fever. The pests die outside, hunting air and water.

The Monarch Biological Laboratories of Kansas City, in a recent report on the analysis of Imperial Virus, say: "Several samples of Imperial Virus, distributed by Imperial Laboratories, were submitted to this Laboratory. We conducted experiments on live rates, first by feeding on bait as directed, and in each instance the rats died in five days to two weeks. Second, also by direct inoculation, producing death in 48 to 96 hours. In all cases the Virus was reisolated bacteria. Tests were also made by use of the Thoma Counting Chamber, and the Virus was found to contain between fifteen and twenty billion bacteria count per cu. cen."

Wm. Osburn, Poultry Editor of the Prairie Farmer, Morris, Ill., wrote the Imperial Laboratories as follows in connection with a re-order for Virus: "A tenant of mine has used your Imperial Virus with fine results, and as I have several thousand rats to contend with, I am sending $1.00 for two of your bottles, as per your advertisement in the Prairie Farmer."

Imperial Virus is put up in sealed bottles, thus assuring full strength and potency until used. Only safe and sanitary method of overcoming these pests. Especially recommended for the protection of poultry, baby chicks and egg-hatches.

YOU CAN GET YOURS FREE

Here's how! Send $1.00 today (currency, M. O., Check, etc.) and we will ship you by return mail postpaid, two regular, full sized (double strength) $1.00 bottles of Imperial Virus. Use one to rid your place of these pests, and sell the other to a neighbor, thus getting yours free. Special inducements to represent us.

If more convenient, send no money; just your name and address to Imperial Laboratories, Dept. 1987, 2110 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Pay postman $1.00 and few cents postage when two bottles arrive. Guaranteed to do the work to your entire satisfaction within 20 days or your $1.00 will be cheerfully refunded.

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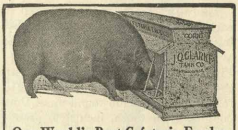

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COUNTIES NAMING GIRLS FOR SCHOOL

Energetic "Drives" on for the "Candidates"

VARIOUS PLANS USED

What Questionnaire to 1920 Girls Shows

Many counties over the state are nominating the girls who are to represent them in the State Fair's School of Home Economics, and in the contests that have been held and are now under way diligent work is being done for the "candidates" who desire the privilege of attending the school.

Jackson County has in connection with the school candidate contest a drive for membership in the Farm Federation.

Ohio County has finished a similar drive in which three girls obtained almost 100 per cent membership for the Federation.

Hamilton County is working through the girls' clubs to stimulate leadership in the county, the club supervisor who stimulates the best work through the medium of her club to have the privilege of attending the school.

This plan is also being used in Greene County.

The Girls' Clubs in Clark County will send the girl who does the best club work, and this method of selecting a representative girl to attend the school is being followed in Scott and Adams counties.

The girls will this year be chosen almost altogether on merit of some constructive work. The school management wants to stimulate leadership among the girls and it has a record of what the girls of 1920 have accomplished in their own communities as a result of their training at the State Fair school. The record of achievement was gained by a questionnaire which Mrs. Charles N. Lindley sent to the girls of 1920, and the reports, she says, were most gratifying.

"The results of the questionnaire show that the girls appreciate practical, wholesome things, and that they retained and put to practical use the most essential and the most valuable things which the school stands for," Mrs. Lindley said.

The questionnaire shows that the girls of the 1920 school year have since returning home made 114 talks on the school at various county farm meetings. Demonstrations to the number of 116 have been given. Thirty-four of the girls have continued their art work and 225 dress forms have been made. The girls have also made 194 button-holes and a total of 122 aprons. They have been in community service 160 times.

Expressions by the girls also show that the school instruction has been very helpful to them in their home work in preparation of foods, sewing and general home management, gave them greater appreciation of art and more self-confidence, and led them into community service and in the care of the sick.

Counties that have already asked for places in the school are: Adams, Allen, Benton, Blackford, Cass, Clark, Clinton, Daviess, Dearborn, Decatur, Elkhart, Franklin, Gibson, Grant, Greene, Hamilton, Hancock, Jackson, Jefferson, Knox, Lawrence, Marshall, Montgomery, Morgan, Marion, Noble, Ohio, Owen, Porter, Posey, Pulaski, Putnam, Ripley, Rush, Scott, Spencer, Sullivan, Switzerland, Union, Warrick and Wayne. About half of these counties have asked for permission to fill one or more vacancies, in addition to the girl the county is entitled to send.

PORTABLE SCHOOLS TEACH FARMING

Built on Trucks Given by Local Supporters

BANNERS FOR POULTRY

Large Crowds Greet School at Each Stop

Portable sheep and poultry "schools" built on trucks given by local people and conducted by extension workers employed co-operatively by the United States Department of Agriculture and the state colleges of agriculture went to the doors of homes and schools and to fairs in North Carolina and Texas last year. An itinerary was mapped out for each school and advertisements were sent ahead announcing the date and hour of its arrival at each place.

The poultry schools were decorated with appropriate banners and signs, such as "Kill the Scrub Chicken; He Will Eat His Head Off," "Remember the Poultry Show in September," "Produce Infertile Eggs," and "Swat the Rooster." A volunteer drove the truck. It was accompanied by several cars filled with poultry enthusiasts, giving the resemblance of a holiday parade. Eight coops of good birds, the best obtainable, were carried for illustrative purposes, and at each stop the home demonstration agent made a short talk on the merits of standard-bred poultry, while pamphlets on poultry were freely distributed to those desiring them.

For the sheep school a 16-foot live-stock body 8 feet wide was placed on the chassis. This was divided into two compartments with feed rack and trough built in with a partition. Eight pure-bred sheep, representing the Shropshire, Hampshire, Southdown and Dorset breeds were put in these. In addition sheep shearing, wool tying, docking, and castrating equipment, wool samples, blankets, models of sheep barns, and other exhibits of interest to sheep breeders were carried.

Large enthusiastic crowds greeted the school at each stop, and the interest of school children was especially noticeable. This type of school is not only bringing results but is demonstrating the need of more of such work so that information may be carried directly to farmers no matter how inaccessible the community may be, say officials of the department.

NEW FEATURES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Will Show Club Displays of Horticulture

TWENTY AWARDS OFFERED

Contests Also for Peaches, Pears and Grapes

The Indiana Board of Agriculture, long actively interested in the promotion of educational work among Hoosier farm boys and girls, is broadening its efforts along this line this year by a new horticultural feature in the form of displays and premiums for boys' and girls' apple clubs.

The premium list of the coming State Fair gives full details of the apple club contests. For exhibition purposes, the state has been divided into two sections. The northern section includes the counties of Vermillion, Parke, Putnam, Hendricks, Hancock, Henry and Wayne and all counties north of them. The southern section is made up of counties south of those named.

There are ten premiums offered in each section, those of one section being duplicated by the other, the awards offered being as follows: First premium, $50 for a trip with the state club champions; second, $15 for a trip to the club round-up at Purdue; third to tenth, inclusive, premiums are awards of books, magazines or merchandise, which will be distributed by the club division of Purdue University.

Ten plates of five apples each is to constitute an exhibit, and not less than three varieties of apples is required in each exhibit. In addition to the apple exhibits, there will be sweepstake prizes for plates of peaches and pears and for the best five clusters of grapes.

Soil Surveys This Summer

A list of counties in which soil surveys will be carried on this summer by the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the states has just been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. In Indiana the work will be done in Monroe county; in Iowa, Clark, Delaware, Floyd, Harrison, Jefferson, Winneshiek, and Worth counties; in Minnesota, Olmsted, and parts of St. Louis, Carlton, Koochiching, Itaska, and Aitkin counties; in Missouri, Boone, Lawrence, and Ray counties; in Nebraska, Burt, Colfax, Cuming, Dawson, and Platte counties; in New York, Herkimer and Orleans counties; in Ohio, Clermont and Madison counties; in Oregon, Linn county, and in South Dakota, Grant county.

A supplemental list to be issued later will contain some additional areas in Minnesota, Michigan, Arkansas, New Jersey, and North Carolina, two counties in Wisconsin, and possibly one each in Utah and Maryland.

In selecting the counties preference is given to those localities in which the state authorities feel there is the greatest need for the work. It has been the policy of the Department of Agriculture to have surveys well scattered over the country in order that information may be obtained regarding the various soil groups in a short time.

The department and the states have already surveyed and mapped the soils in approximately one-third of the United States. The plan is ultimately to have the entire area studied and mapped.

CHINCH BUGS BUSY ON INDIANA FARMS

Cause Estimated Loss of $2,000,000 a Year

WHERE THEY ABOUND

Assistant Entomologist Tells of the Pest

Chinch bugs insect pests attacking corn, wheat and other farm crops, caused losses of about $2,000,000 to Indiana farmers during the past three years, according to Harry F. Dietz, assistant entomologist for the state conservation department. Should districts of Indiana now moderately infested with the pest become heavily infested, the financial loss to the state will be enormous, Mr. Dietz said.

Mr. Dietz has prepared a bulletin dealing with the chinch bug in Indiana and proper control measures to prevent further spread of the pest. This bulletin has been printed by the conservation department for distribution among Indiana farmers. Mr. Dietz has been working on the chinch bug problem for several months at the request of Frank N. Wallace, state entomologist, and Richard Lieber, director of the conservation department.

"During the past three summers," said Mr. Dietz, "the chinch bug became increasingly abundant in Indiana. This seems to be the result of the mild winters, which favored the 'wintering over' of the adults, and the comparatively dry summers, which aided the development of the summer stages.

"The experience of the division of entomology is many farmers do not realize the danger of a chinch bug invasion of their crops until it overwhelms them as a black flood. There is a possibility the chinch bug may become as serious a pest in Indiana as it is in Illinois and Kansas.

"The chinch bug is found throughout the state, but not in destructive numbers. It has, however, become a menace to crops in the following counties: Allen, Blackford, Delaware, Franklin, Greene, Hancock, Henry, Jay, Marion, Miami, Posey, Randolph, Steuben, Sullivan, Wayne and Wells. It has appeared in lesser numbers that threaten to become destructive in Adams, Bartholomew, Benton, Carroll, Cass, Clay, Clinton, Daviess, Dekalb, Dubois, Fountain, Gibson, Hamilton, Harrison, Jennings, Knox, Montgomery, Morgan, Parke, Porter, Putnam, Rush, Vanderburgh, Vigo, Warren and Warrick counties. Speaking broadly, the present seriously infested areas and those where serious infestation is threatened lie along the eastern and western borders of the state connected by a very narrow and irregular strip through the center of the state.

"Although this pest was present in large numbers, over about one-fourth of the area of the state, the injury it did was not in proportion to the number of insects. The loss caused in the last three years was not more than $2,000,000. However, should the areas indicated as moderately infested become heavily infested, and the gap between the infested area on the eastern and western sides of the state become infested, then enormous losses will occur unless farmers are prepared to combat this pest.

"The chinch bug is what is known as a piercing and sucking insect. It does not chew any part of the plant. Each individual from birth until death is equipped with a long, hollow, needle-like beak, which it thrusts into the tissues of the plant. Through this beak it draws the juices of the plant. One insect does not do much damage, but when thousands of them cluster on a single corn plant, as happens when these insects leave the wheat at harvest time, it is only a matter of a day or two until such plants wither and die as if scorched by a hot fire. Again, when large numbers of the insects of the second generation cluster on the brace roots of the corn, these roots are weakened. As a result the plants 'lodge' badly after a storm, making the crop difficult to harvest and the sowing of wheat a hard and tedious task. When abundant this second generation of chinch bugs is also responsible for the formation of a large percentage of 'nubbins' in what might otherwise have been a good crop.

"It is commonly supposed that the food plants of the chinch bug are only wheat and corn. These are, without question, the most important food plants in Indiana, so for the sake of brevity and clearness they will be used to illustrate the summer activities of this insect. There are a number of other plants on which the chinch bug feeds. Some of these are wild grasses such as bunch grass, foxtail, crabgrass, cheat and such cultivated plants as timothy, barley, oats, rye, millet, sorghum, broom corn, Kaffir corn. The adults have been found 'wintering over' in strawberry patches, in onions left in the field and in clumps of the common bog or soft rush. There is no evidence, however, that these insects obtain nourishment from these plants."

Care of Milk Cans

The milk can has the same relation to the wholesale trade as the milk bottle has to the retail trade, and it is just as important that it be washed immediately after being emptied, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Milk dealers have appliances for washing and sterilizing the cans, but this does not excuse the buyer from rinsing them before they become sour as a result of the multiplication of bacteria in the film of milk left in the can. Cans that become foul in this way are hard to clean when they arrive at the plant.

Investigations show that hotels, restaurants, bakeries, and other places which buy milk in wholesale quantities do not always give proper attention to the containers. As soon as the cans are emptied they are placed on the doorstep or left in a warm room until collected by the dealer. They return to the plant teeming with bacteria, and the mechanical washers will not always clean and sterilize them thoroughly. They must be soaked, washed by hand with a brush, and then sent to the machine washer.

Consumers can help a great deal in making it easier to maintain a safe milk supply. All that is needed is a little care at the right time, says the department.

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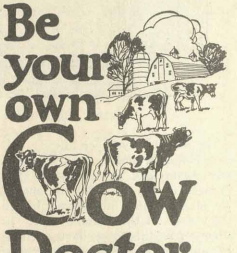

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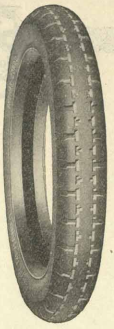
Indiana County Fairs in 1922

NAME	LOCATION	DATE	SECRETARY
Ripley Co. Fair	Osgood	July 25-28	O. R. Jenkins
Henry, Madison, Delaware Co.	Middletown	Aug. 1-4	F. A. Wishart
Northern Ind. Fair	Decatur	Aug. 1-4	Fred Reppert
Jennings Co. Fair	North Vernon	Aug. 1-4	W. C. Norris
Muncie Fair Assn.	Muncie	Aug. 8-11	F. J. Claypool
North Manchester Fair	North Manchester	Aug. 8-11	Frank Ireland
Edinburg Free Fair	Edinburg	Aug. 9-11	Robt. G. Porter
Crawford Co. Fair	Marengo	Aug. 14-18	M. M. Terry
Henry Co. Fair	Newcastle	Aug. 15-18	Ray Davis
Bartholomew Co. Fair	Columbus	Aug. 15-18	F. M. Overstreet
Fayette Fair Assn.	Connersville	Aug. 22-25	C. E. Edwards
New Harmony Fair	New Harmony	Aug. 15-18	Edgar Donaldson
Dubois Co. Fair	Huntingburg	Aug. 7-12	Gil. C. Landgrebe
Clinton Co. Fair	Frankfort	Aug. 22-25	Marshall Thatcher
Rockport Fair Assn.	Rockport	Aug. 23-26	C. M. Partridge
Salem Fair Assn.	Salem	Aug. 22-26	Chas. R. Norris
Elkhart Co. Fair	Goshen	Aug. 15-19	Jay Cooke
Warren Tri-Co. Fair	Warren	Aug. 15-18	Chas. Barnes
Johnson Co. Fair	Franklin	Aug. 22-25	R. M. Clore
Hendricks Co. Fair	Danville	Aug. 22-25	D. R. Jones
Interstate Fair Assn.	South Bend	Aug. 22-26	G. Y. Hepler
Montgomery Co. Fair	Crawfordsville	Aug. 28-Sept. 1	Robt. McClamrock
Jay Co. Fair	Portland	Aug. 28-Sept. 1	James F. Graves
Harrison Co. Fair	Corydon	Aug. 28-Sept. 1	I. B. Wolfe
Laporte Fair	Laporte	Aug. 29-Sept. 1	J. A. Terry
Shelby Co. Fair	Shelbyville	Aug. 29-Sept. 2	Otto W. Harris
INDIANA STATE FAIR	Indianapolis	Sept. 4-9	I. Newt. Brown
Community Fair Assn.	Union City	Sept. 13-16	Ira Vernon
Allen Co. Fair	Huntertown	Sept. 12-16	Dr. Harry G. Erwin
Tippecanoe Co. Fair	Lafayette	Sept. 11-15	C. W. Travis
Huntington Co. Fair	Huntington	Sept. 19-22	R. M. Purviance
Miami Co. Fair	Converse	Sept. 12-15	Will W. Draper
Lake Co. Fair	Crown Point	Sept. 19-23	Fred A. Ruf
Cass Co. Fair	Logansport	Sept. 19-23	G. D. Custer
Fall Festival	Hartford City	Sept. 19-23	C. J. M. Lieber
Kendallville Fair	Kendallville	Sept. 18-22	U. C. Brouse
Bourbon Fair Assn.	Bourbon	Oct. 3-6	M. M. Beck
Angola Fair	Angola	Oct. 3-6	A. E. Elston



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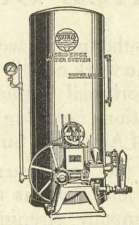

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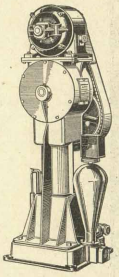

DURO PUMP CO. of Indiana 334 Mass. Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

FIELD MEN SEEK DISEASES OF BEES

State-Wide Movement Is Now Under Way

FOULBROOD IS WORST

Increasing Interest in Beekeeping in Indiana

Five field men are prepared to this spring and summer inspect for diseases derogatory to good beekeeping in Indiana, 5,000 apiaries containing about 40,000 colonies of bees, according to Frank N. Wallace, state entomologist. Beekeeping is a subdivision of the division of entomology of the state conservation department, and in the past few years the state has assisted beekeepers at eradicating foulbrood, the worst disease retarding the business, with the result that beekeeping from a comparatively small and insignificant business has developed into an industry of splendid proportions. Last year beekeepers of this state marketed in excess of 6,000,000 pounds of honey at a market value of $2,500,000.

C. O. Yost, chief of the inspection force, will send his men first into districts where American and European foulbrood are known to be most prevalent. T. C. Johnson and W. A. Fromer have been assigned to southeastern Indiana.

Other counties where beekeeping is followed extensively but where disease is not so prevalent will follow on the itinerary of the inspectors. As the disease areas are inspected and hives are cleaned up, the inspectors will widen the scope of activities until each county of the state has been cared for.

Records in the office of Mr. Wallace show that three inspectors examined 2,100 apiaries and inspected 22,400 colonies in 1921, and 1,100 apiaries with 14,000 colonies in 1918. In 1918 American and European foulbrood was found to exist in 15 per cent of colonies inspected. Last year three times as many colonies inspected were less than 5 per cent infected.

State inspection has not only produced better beekeeping, improved honey, but stimulated the growth of the business. Four years ago the State Beekeepers' Association had but 45 members. Today there are 1,000 members, and in some counties more persons belong than there were formerly members in the association. Statistics show there are about 19,000 beekeepers in Indiana who own approximately 170,000 colonies. Inspectors instruct owners how to clean up their yards, treat diseases, transfer colonies and render great aid in putting the business on a more profitable basis.

DEMAND FOR HORSES

Steadily Improves in Markets of Middle West

The fourteen principal markets of the central west show a total of 53,241 horses received the first two months of 1922. In a report just issued by the Horse Association of America, this shows a gain of 2,402 head, or 4.6 per cent. These figures do not take into consideration the chief eastern markets, Boston, Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia.

Reports from eastern cities just received show that all dealers have handled more horses in the first two months of 1922 than in the corresponding months of 1921. The drop has not been as great in the prices of horses and mules as it has been in other farm products.

Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the association, said the demand for horses is steadily improving throughout the country by reason of renewed activity in building, excavating, road construction and general merchandising. Paul Connolly, Philadelphia horseman, said more horses had been sold in that city in the last three months than in any corresponding three months in the last ten years. In East St. Louis, the largest horse and mule market in the world, reports for the first part of the month indicate that sales are substantially greater than three months ago in spite of the fact that the southern trade is not yet back to normal, as farmers in the south are stil suffering from the drop in cotton.

The horses most in demand this spring are the wagon horse and the draft horse. The wagon horse or "expresser" most used stands sixteen to 16.2 hands in hight and weighs from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds in working condition. The draft horses stand from 16.2 to 17.1 hands and weigh from 1,700 to 2,000 pounds. The latter are much used today in cities by coal dealers and trucking companies. They are relatively scarcer than wagon horses.

The demand for saddle horses is greater this year than it has ever been. Greater interest all over the country in horseback riding is the reason, according to horse authorities, for the spring's heavy demand for well broken, well bred saddle horses.

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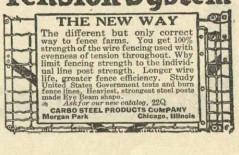
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THE HUB OF THE INDIANA STATE FAIR UNIVERSE

Sept. 4-9 1922

ISSUED MONTHLY DURING STATE FAIR SEASON.

FOR BREEDERS, AGRICULTURALISTS AND OTHER PATRONS OF THE FAIR

AUGUST

WOMEN'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE INDIANA STATE FAIR

MRS. CHARLES SEWELL, of Otterbein.

MRS. LAWRENCE G. VANNICE, of Amo.

MRS. CHARLES N. LINDLEY, of Salem.

MRS. W. J. TORRANCE, of Evansville.

MISS LELLA R. GADDIS, of Lafayette.

Featured in This Number

STATE FAIR PLANS FOR SEPTEMBER GO RIGHT AHEAD, SAYS PRESIDENT GRANT

The decision of the Indiana Supreme Court does not interfere with operations of the State Fair, says Thomas Grant, President of the Board of Agriculture, and preparations for the exposition are going right ahead, with brilliant prospects that it will outrank any of the past.

SUPREME COURT GIVES DECISION ON BOARD OF AGRICULTURE LAW OF 1921

All but the financial features of the Board of Agriculture Law of 1921 are saved under rulings by the Supreme Court. The decision upsets the Board's building program as authority to issue bonds was defeated by the court's ruling.

PROSPECTS FINE FOR A GREAT HORSE SHOW AT INDIANA FAIR, SAYS LIN WILSON

There are more high grade horses in Indiana this summer and for the season of the year they are bringing better prices than for many years. Signs are good all along the line for an extraordinary show of heavy, saddle and light harness horses at the Indiana Fair.

MARY JENNER WRITES OF HER EXPERIENCES AT STATE FAIR SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Miss Jenner won third prize in the Essay Contest, entitling her to attend the Girls' School without cost this year. In her essay she tells of the many benefits she experienced while in the school, and why other Indiana girls should attend the institution.

AUTO SHOW PLANS ARE UNDER WAY AND A BIG EXPOSITION AT FAIR IS PROMISED

That the Auto Show of the Indianapolis Automobile Trade Association is to be a permanent feature of the Indiana Fair is made evident by a lease which the Association has taken for five years on the Manufacturers' Building at a total rental of $36,000. A great show is in prospect for next month.

TEN LATE CLOSING EVENTS FOR THE STATE FAIR RACES CLOSE ON AUGUST 14

The State Fair's Stake Races, entries for which closed some weeks ago, with 140 trotters and pacers nominated, assures the success of the trotting and pacing contests. Ten other events which are yet to close will greatly increase the number of speed horses for the races of Fair Week.

Entries for the Indiana Fair Close Monday, August 21

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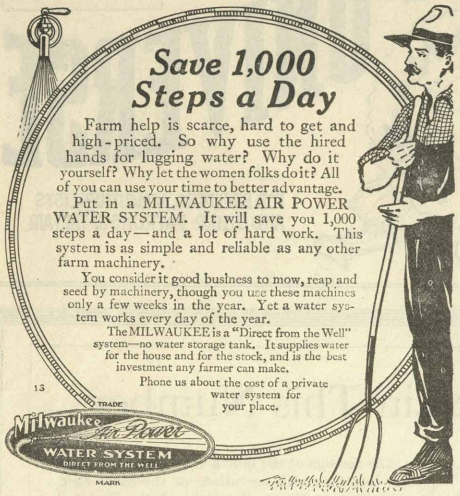
Save 1,000 Steps a Day
Farm help is scarce, hard to get and high-priced. So why use the hired hands for lugging water? Why do it yourself? Why let the women folks do it? All of you can use your time to better advantage.
Put in a MILWAUKEE AIR POWER WATER SYSTEM. It will save you 1,000 steps a day—and a lot of hard work. This system is as simple and reliable as any other farm machinery.
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MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVE

ENTRIES

INDIANA STATE FAIR RACES

EARLY CLOSING EVENTS

CLOSED MAY 22

No. 1. 2:09 Trot
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE STAKE $3,000
Twenty-five Entries Received

No. 2. 2:05 Pace
ENGLISH HOTEL STAKE 3,000
Seventeen Entries Received

No. 3. 2:12 Trot
SCHLOSS BROS. CLOTHIERS' STAKE 2,000
Thirty-five Entries Received

No. 4. 2:11 Pace
SEVERIN HOTEL STAKE 2,000
Thirty-two Entries Received

No. 5. Free-for-All Pace
E. J. ROBISON STAKE 2,000
Seven Entries Received

No. 6. 2:18 Trot
L. S. AYRES CO. STAKE 2,000
Fifty-three Entries Received

Payments	May 22	June 30	August 14
Nos. 1, 2	$30	$20	$30
Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6	20	20	20

LATE CLOSING EVENTS

TO CLOSE AUGUST 14

2:05 Trot	$1,000	2:07 Pace	1,000
2:10 Trot	1,000	2:09 Pace	1,000
2:15 Trot	1,000	2:14 Pace	1,000
3-Year-Old Trot	700	2:17 Pace	1,000
2-Year-Old Trot	600	3-Year-Old and Under Pace	700

3 PER CENT ENTRANCE NO DEDUCTIONS

CONDITIONS

American Trotting Association rules to govern. All races except colt races, which will be 2 in 3, to be raced on **three heat plan.** Entrance 3 per cent, payable 1 per cent May 22, 1 per cent June 30, 1 per cent August 14. **No deductions from money winners.** Money divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. Two or more horses from same stable or interest may be named and started in same race, but full entrance must be paid on each starter. Substitutions may be made up to August 14, horse substituted to be eligible on date of substitution.

INDIANAPOLIS

It is needless to tell those conversant with the game that Indianapolis is one of the livest harness horse towns in the country. For many years the Indiana State Fair Grounds has been one of the leading training camps, and trotters and pacers which received their preparation here have each season played leading parts in the important events raced on the Grand Circuit.

Realizing that harness racing is the big attraction at the fair, we decided that the race program this year should be better than in former years. We arranged a program of early closing events which we believed would fit the majority of stables, made the conditions reasonable and asked everyone to come to Indianapolis.

The response which we received from campaigning horsemen was very gratifying. In fact, the number of entries received exceeded our expectations. To those who entered with us we wish to express our appreciation and thanks. We sincerely trust that nothing will prevent them from being with us the week of September 4th.

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THE HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

INDIANA STATE FAIR Sept. 4-9

Sent to Readers Without Charge

Circulation Covers State of Indiana

LANNES McPHETRIDGE
Editor

I. NEWT. BROWN
Business Manager

Vol. 5, No. 5 INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1922 Twelve Pages

STATE FAIR PLANS ARE GOING AHEAD

They Are Not Hindered by Court Decision

BIGGER, BETTER FAIR

This Is Prediction of President Thomas Grant

The decision of the Indiana Supreme Court in a friedly suit to test the new law under which the Board of Agriculture has been operating will have no effect on the State Fair, says Thomas Grant, president of the board. "Preparations for the Fair in September go right on, as if there had been no decision from the Supreme Court for the authority of the board to manage the Fair is not disturbed by the court's ruling," Mr. Grant said.

"It is always safe to predict that the next Indiana Fair will be larger and better than in any previous year, and the prediction always comes true, for the Fair year after year gets larger and better. All the signs at present point in this direction. We have never had such a demand for exhibition and concession space. It was practically all taken by July 15, and all that remains is some odd plots of ground. It looks as if every building will have all the exhibits that can be accommodated. The cattle barns are going to be filled to overflowing again, as will the swine pavilion.

"The rulings of the Supreme Court are unfortunate for the Fair, for they place the exposition in the same position that it has been for many years. It is very seriously in need of more buildings, and the court has taken away our only resources for financing these structures. We must do the best we can under existing circumstances this year. It is likely that the legislature will at its session next January be asked to give us a law that will enable us to overcome the objections made by the Supreme Court to the law of 1921. If this can be brought about, the building program can be resumed next year. We will then, as now, need a big cattle barn. The sheep pavilion should be moved to a new location and improved, which will not only help the sheep exhibitors but will enable us to do some improving along the south side of the grounds. The swine pavilion is far from adequate, and as soon as possible that structure will be made to meet the needs of exhibitors. The plan of erecting a twin to the Manufacturers' building, doubling the capacity of that structure, has also been a part of the building program, and, as soon as funds can be obtained, it, with all the other items on the program, will be put through.

"But the coming Fair, regardless of court rulings, is going to be on the most elaborate scale the exposition has ever known. Exhibitors are showing more interest, which means that exhibits will be in great quantity and of high quality.

(Continued on Page 10)

Are Indiana Girls Interested in Home-Making?

By MRS. CHARLES N. LINDLEY,
Superintendent State Fair School of Home Economics

In an effort to find out what most impressed the girls who attended the State Fair School of Home Economics in 1921, a questionnaire was recently sent to each girl. The answers to the question "In what did the State Fair School help you most," probably show, better than anything else could do, the value of the school as it effects the girlhood and womanhood of our State.

The answer of one girl voiced the sentiment as expressed by a score of others. "The thing about the State Fair School that helped me most was, that those two delightful weeks made me realize what a beautiful thing home making really is. I had never thought before of the bigness of woman's work in the home, or what a wonderful accomplishment it is to be able to do *well* the things of the home for which she is truly responsible. I wish every girl in Indiana could have the privilege of attending this school—she would see many things differently."

The three women to whom was given the responsibility and the joy of organizing a State Fair School for the girls of Indiana entertained a great hope that this school would in some way put into the hearts of the girls who were to attend it, the desire for the attainment of practical efficiency in home making.

This hope came from having intimate knowledge of the great need of better homes.

One can not have traveled the length and breadth of our State, attending farmer's meetings, women's club meetings and so on without being brought face to face with the great need there is for efficiency in the home. The world war threw a spot light of convincing clearness on some of our national defects along this line.

Those of us who were blest with mothers "who looketh well to the ways of her household;" who believed in system and order; who exercised discipline of the right kind; who had knowledge of foods in their relation to the health of her family; who skillfully bound up the wounds of childhood, physically and mentally; who believed in simplicity in clothes, in foods, in living, know what is meant.

Efficiency is one of the big things that the State Fair School stands for. Each girl becomes an essential part of the big organization we call the "school home;" a home planned on a big scale to work out daily the essentials in home maintenance.

One of our girls expressed it in this way: "Why, I never before realized that so much work could be done so easily, and the thing about the school that appealed to me most was, the value of system and organization as applied to work in the home."

Household management can be made attractive to girls, no doubt about it. Caring for a home should be a pleasure, as well as a profession requiring the keenest thought. Could girls and women once realize the satisfaction to be derived from knowing how to master household problems instead of the misery resulting from being mastered by them, housework would become a pleasurable game in which keenest delight may be experienced.

The reports which come to us of the things that our former girls are doing as a result of "team work and a broader vision of things along practical lines, obtained at the school," show conclusively that Indiana girls are interested in home making.

Isn't it a good omen when girls say things like this: "I never thought of food in that way until I heard Miss Boston and saw her demonstrations. Planning meals, baking and cooking means more to me now than simply a piece of unpleasant work to get over as quickly as possible."

"The part of the school training that helped me most was dining room service as taught by Miss Wilson." It does add a touch of refinement to the home to have the table properly set, a little decorative touch on this and that. To know how to do this and then be able to serve the food in the proper way gives a girl the feeling of self-confidence and not only that but it appealed to girls as a real accomplishment.

Training for community service is another thing that the State Fair School stands for. As a result of this training during the past year our girls made one hundred thirty talks at various county meetings of farmer's associations and home economics clubs. As many as three hundred forty demonstrations on foods, table setting, home care of sick, bed making and dress forms have been given. As many as two hundred times these girls scattered all over the State have assisted in putting on games and plays and arranging programs for community gatherings.

Many girls wrote: "The part of the school that helped me to help my community was most appreciated." The work of Miss VanCleave as recreational director was invaluable to the girls. Last year it was an experiment but it became at once so popular that it has been made a regular part of the school work. Recreation and wholesome pleasures are taught as a vital part of home and community life and our girls appreciate it as such.

The records show that Indiana girls appreciate useful, wholesome things and are putting to practical use in their homes and their communities the most essential, the most valuable things for which the school stands.

We have always had an abiding

(Continued on Page 4)

SUPREME COURT ON STATE BOARD'S LAW

Part of Act of 1921 Defeated; Part of It Saved

BUILDING PROGRAM OFF

Court Holds Bonds Cannot Be Issued

The Indiana Supreme Court, just before adjourning for its summer vacation, gave a ruling on the law passed by the legislature in 1921 which upset the entire building program of the Indiana Board of Agriculture and for a time caused confusion in the affairs of the board until the court's decision was carefully analyzed.

The law of 1921 enabled the Board of Agricutlure to begin what promised to be a new career of usefulness to the people of the State. It provided for the reorganization of the board with the membership to come from congressional districts, instead of agricultural districts as for many years. It authorized the board to turn over the title to the Fair Grounds to the State. In addition, the governor was authorized to appoint three members of the board and he also to become a member ex-officio.

The law authorized the board to turn all of its property over to the State and become a state institution in the same sense that Purdue, Indiana University, the State Normal, the State hospitals are State institutions. In arranging for the financial future of the board, the law authorized the issuance of $1,000,000 worth of bonds, with the Fair Grounds as the basis of security, the money to be used to pay off old bonds and other obligations outstanding to the amount of approximately $400,000. This would have left about $600,000 for new buildings. The redemption of the bonds was provided for by a tax levy of a few cents on each $100.

Purchasers for the bonds had been found, but to make sure of the legality of the issue a friendly suit was brought in a Marion County court, where the law of 1921 was upheld, as well as the issuance of the bonds. The test suit was carried to the Supreme Court, and there the law met with partial defeat. A majority of the court held that legal limitations prevented the State from issuing the bonds with the Fair Grounds as security, and that a tax levy for final redemption of the bonds could not be made. It was further held that the Fair Grounds could not be mortgaged that money for payment of debts and for new buildings.

It was on the financial phases of the law of 1921 that the board was defeated. The board continues its plan of organization as the new law provides and also continues to manage the Fair.

Some days after the Supreme Court gave its decision, the opinion of one justice of the court had the effect of saving a part of the 1921 law. This

(Continued on Page 10)

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AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE

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HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

Published monthly during the Spring and Summer in the interests of the Indiana Board of Agriculture, Indiana State and County Fairs, Agricultural, Horticultural and Livestock Associations and for the information of State Fair exhibitors and concessionaires.

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Indiana Fair Program

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4

Horse—All futurities judged.
Cattle—All steer and beef calf clubs show.
Cattle—Guernseys.
Cattle—Guernsey futurity.
Swine—Pig clubs, all breeds.
Poultry—To be shown starting Monday.
Harness races every day except Saturday.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

Horses—Clydesdales.
Cattle—Shorthorns.
Cattle—Futurity for Shorthorns.
Cattle—Holstein-Friesians.
Sheep—Purdue students' judging contest and milch goats.
Sheep—Purdue students' judging contest and Angora goats.
Swine—Poland Chinas and Chester Whites.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

Horses—Percherons.
Cattle—Polled Shorthorns.
Cattle—Polled Shorthorn futurity.
Cattle—Aberdeen-Angus.
Cattle—Aberdeen-Angus futurity.
Cattle—Ayreshires.
Sheep—Cotswold, Lincoln and Leicester and Delaine Merinos; American Merinos and Dorsets; Cheviots, Tunis and Rambouillet.
Swine—Duroc Jerseys and Berkshire and Hampshire and Yorkshire.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7

Horses—Belgians.
Cattle—Herefords.
Cattle—Hereford futurity.
Cattle—Jerseys.
Sheep—Shropshire and Hampshire; Southdown and Oxford.
Swine—Spotted Poland Chinas.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8

Swine—Fat barrow show.
Sweepstakes in all livestock.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9

Automobile races Saturday.

Riley Posters at Fair

Announcement of prize winners in the state-wide poster contest of the James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Association, for which prizes of $150 in gold and two paintings and a drawing by widely known artists will be given, will be made at the Indiana State Fair, September 4 to 9. The winning posters will be used in connection with the state-wide campaign to complete the raising of the $2,000,000 building fund for the Riley Hospital for Children. The contest will close September 1.

PROSPECTS FINE FOR GREAT HORSE SHOW

State Fair's Outlook Seen by Lin Wilson

MANY INDIANA HORSES

Auto Has Not Killed the Hoosier Industry

The automobile has not killed the horse industry in Indiana—far from it! Lin Wilson, director of the horse department of the Indiana Fair, says there are more horses of the higher quality on Hoosier farms than for many years, and that prices this summer are higher than they have been for a long time at this season of the year.

"The horse industry is far from dead, or even sleeping, in Indiana," Mr. Wilson said. "The breeders in this State are going in for a much better quality of this kind of live stock than ever before, for they see a future for the horse.

"I predict that the Indiana Fair grade will have one of the greatest horses hows in its history in September. It will not only be made up of high grade Percherons, Belgians and other heavy horses, but of light harness and saddle horses. There are many of all these kinds in the State, and the demand we are having for Fair premium lists and for stall room makes it plain that the horse show will be big and fine.

"The new brick barn for show horses is going to be completed in ample time for the Fair. The walls are up, the roof is practically on and the work on the stalls and other interior construction will be pushed to completion. The barn is going to rank in size and completeness of equipment with the great horse barns of America, and it may be superior to any of them. It will be much larger than the old barn and will contain many more stalls, but I predict that it will be filled to capacity."

The fact that the Illinois Fair follows that of Indiana is going to be a substantial help to the horse department of the Indiana exposition. This will be especially true in saddle and light harness horses. Large premiums are offered on horses at both these fairs, which, with the easy shipping arrangements and dates of the two expositions, are inducements to exhibitors to attend both. The prospect is, Mr. Wilson said, that the horse show at the Indiana Fair will be on the elaborate scale which marked them some years ago, and that the best stables of the Central West will be well represented in the various contests.

ARE GIRLS INTERESTED IN HOME MAKING?

(Continued from Page 3)

faith in girlhood and the visions that come at that time. This faith is based on the memory of our own dreams as girls and on the dream stories that our little daughters told us.

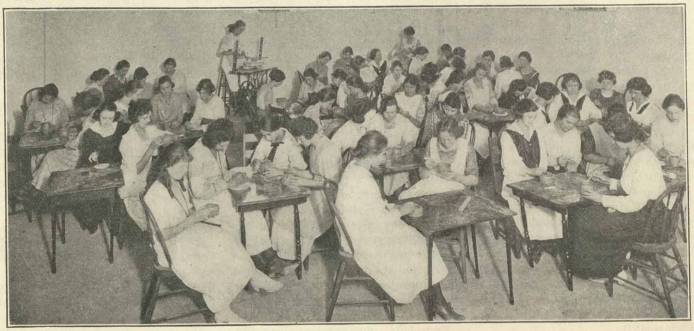
Every normal girl dreams of a home in which she is the central figure, the wife, the mother. This is natural; it is right, it is ideal, and yet somehow as our girls grow, are trained in homes and educated in rural schools, too many of them become almost hopelessly separated from the ideals of girlhood dreams.

So then we believe and continue to act on that belief, that the girls of Indiana are interested in home making—for this reason it becomes a pleasure to us to plan in connection with the State Fair a School of Home Economics, that will assist them in solving future problems of household management; that will give them a knowledge of foods, dining room service; of health principles and right living—things which belong fundamentally in the make up of a well, strong and intelligent child. It is essential that we stress in the education of girls that well, strong and intelligent men and women, the world's need, must come from well, strong and intelligent children. Girls and women of *Indiana* must be made to realize responsibility in furnishing our full quota.

Also our hope is to put so much pleasure, the real joy of living, into these two weeks that the girls of the 1922 State Fair School may get a real vision of the way in which their girlhood dreams may come true.

Prizes for Young Breeders

The Indiana Aberdeen Breeders' Association is taking a big step to encourage younger breeders in Indiana at the State Fair, September 4 to 9, by offering substantial cash prizes for the showing of young stock. The Indiana Board of Agriculture is co-operating by offering half the money. Ten prizes of $10 each are offered for the senior yearling, junior yearling, senior and junior bull calf classes and also for the senior and junior yearling heifer and heifer calf classes. The Angus men are also offering three prizes totaling $50 for futurity herd shows. These classes are open only to Indiana breeders. Detailed information may be obtained from Secretary C. F. Gobble, Lafayette, Ind.



Class in Clay Modeling—State Fair School of Home Economics

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Better Babies at the State Fair

By ADA E. SCHWEITZER, M. D. F. A. C. P.,
Director of Division of Infant and Child Hygiene, Indiana State Board of Health

"Do you see that?" said Mr. Newt. Brown, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. "These application cards for the State Fair Better Baby Contests are coming in every day."

Although the entries are announced to close August 21st, we are likely to have entries before that time for as many babies as can be examined during the week.

Anyone wishing to have a baby examined in the 1922 State Fair Better Babies Contest will do well to secure an entry blank and make application at once.

FACTS ABOUT THE BABY CONTEST.

1. It is held in the Rest Rooms on the State Fair Grounds.

2. The furniture used is made to order.

3. A play house is provided for the baby while the history is being taken.

4. Two young women will give mental tests, one to year-old babies, one to two-year-old babies.

5. In the undressing room, the baby's clothes will be put into a bag on which is his number. Five hundred bags have been ordered, one for each baby.

6. The bags will be taken by ushers to the dressing room and there returned to the mother.

7. The undressed baby will be weighed and measured at the beginning and at the end of the examination.

8. The examination of eyes will be made by an eye specialist.

9. A specialist in pediatrics will make the general physical examination.

10. An ear, nose and throat specialist will examine the child.

11. Instruction will be given as to posture and habits.

12. Any needed advice and literature will be given to the parents.

13. The entire score will be computed by accountants.

14. The number of points out of a possible 1,000 will be counted out to four decimal places.

15. All scores in each county will first be compared and ribbons awarded to babies having the highest score.

16. Then scores for boys and for girls in each age group will be computed and prizes awarded to babies in each class from towns of over 10,000 population and in smaller towns and rural districts.

17. A sweepstake prize will be awarded to the highest scoring baby boy or girl.

18. On Saturday forenoon, children not entered in the contest will be examined.

ADVICE TO PARENTS.

The parents will be advised concerning: 1. Eye defects or beginning infections of the eye. 2. Over- or under-nutrition—bone development. 3. The development and care of the teeth. 4. Any abnormal conditions of heart or lungs. 5. The kind of diet suited to the child's condition—regular meals. 6. The maintenance of regular and adequate elimination. 7. Correct hours of sleep. 8. Congenital defects. 9. Condition of nose and throat and ears. 10. Danger signals.

TWINS AND TRIPLETS.

In previous years only a few twins and triplets have been entered. The first year we had three pairs of twins, and the second year eleven pairs of twins. The prizes are more valuable than those offered for single entries. Any parents who have twins or triplets under the prescribed age limit should take advantage of this most unusual opportunity. You can check up on the health of the babies, and at the same time have a chance to win a valuable prize.

Every county in the State should be represented.

Register at once.

LATE CLOSING RACES

Ten Classes Are Open in State Fair Events

The campaign for entries to the late closing classes for the State Fair has opened and there will be hustling activity to make the late events measure up with the ones which closed in May, says the Indianapolis News.

There are now ten classes open for entries, and with the wide range they afford there are ample chances for stables to secure engagements. The events are: 2:05 trot, $1,000; 2:10 trot, $1,000; 2:15 trot, $1,000; three-year-old trot, $700; two-year-old trot, $600; 2:07 pace, $1,000; 2:09 pace, $1,000; 2:14 pace, $1,000; 2:17 pace, $1,000; three-year-old and under pace, $700.

As all of these are offered with entrance at only 3 per cent and nothing to be deducted from the money winners, there is no reason why horsemen looking for engagement should look any farther.

It is notably fortunate, also, for the association as well as some horsemen, that the substitution clause is in the conditions for the early closing entries, allowing performers not originally entered to get in by purchasing entries now held by other parties. Of course, they are not assured that such entries are to be had, but as a rule enough horses are dropping out of the conflict through the hot months to allow some entries to be turned over to new parties. Already the free-for-all pace has profited to the extent of a prominent pacer in Sir Roach (4) 2:02¼, that has been named in the event through substitution. Doubtless, some stables which are now following the Grand Circuit, may turn west when they observe the difficult way that lies ahead in the big line, and there is a chance now for them to get engagements all the way through at the local meeting.

Drive on Chinch Bugs

Chinch bugs, which have done widespread damage to Howard County crops, are now approaching maturity, and will soon develop wings, which will render useless all efforts to combat them by means of creosote barriers and similar devices which have been successfully used by a number of farmers.

Calvin Perdue, county agricultural agent, hopes to organize a drive against the pests when they have gone into winter quarters in brush heaps and along fence rows.

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INDIANA STATE FAIR

Enter in

BETTER BABIES CONTEST

Name .....

Born (date)..... Age.....months

County ..... Sex.....

Division..... Section .....

.....

Entered by ..... Mother

..... Father

..... Address

Classification of Babies

The following divisions of the exhibit will, it is believed, make the work of increased interest:

Division I. For babies in the cities of more than 10,000 population in 1922. Judged Monday and Tuesday.

Division II. For babies in cities and towns of less than 10,000—rural communities. Judged Wednesday and Thursday.

Division III. For pairs of twins or triplets, any place in State, age under 36 months. Judged Friday.

Miscellaneous, Saturday—no scores will be given.

Entries close August 21. No entry fee.

Division I

		Premiums				
Sec.		1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
3000.	Boy 12 to 24 months	$15	$12	$10	$7	$5
3001.	Boy 24 to 36 months	15	12	10	7	5
3002.	Girl 12 to 24 months	15	12	10	7	5
3003.	Girl 24 to 36 months	15	12	10	7	5

Division II

		Premiums				
Sec.		1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
3004.	Boy 12 to 24 months	$15	$12	$10	$7	$5
3005.	Boy 24 to 36 months	15	12	10	7	5
3006.	Girl 12 to 24 months	15	12	10	7	5
3007.	Girl 24 to 36 months	15	12	10	7	5

Division III

		1st	2d	3d	4th
3008.	Best pair twins, boy or girl, any age under 36 months	$25	$20	$15	$10
3009.	Best set of triplets, boy or girl, any age under 36 months	$25	$20	$15	$10

Champion Prizes

Best boy baby, all classes.....$25

Best girl baby, all classes..... 25

County Championships

In addition, any babies of twelve to thirty-six months, entered, will be listed by counties and ribbons will be awarded to each county as follows:

Sec.

3010. First highest scoring baby, boy or girl—Blue Ribbon.

3011. Second highest scoring baby, boy or girl—Red Ribbon.

3012. Third highest scoring baby, boy or girl—White Ribbon.

3013. Fourth highest scoring baby, boy or girl—Yellow Ribbon.

Any baby who has his first birthday on or before September 4th, or who has not reached or passed his third birthday on that date, will be eligible to entry.

Note—No former prize winners eligible.

File applications early, as only a limited number can be examined. All entries should be addressed to *I. Newt. Brown, Secretary Indiana Board of Agriculture, Room 234 State House, Indianapolis, Ind.*

Girls' Camp at Indiana Fair

Roscoe Fraser, county agent of White County, has applied to Secretary I. Newt. Brown, of the Board of Agriculture, for ground at the coming Indiana Fair on which 200 club girls of that county may pitch their camp. The party, Mr. Fraser says, will be chaperoned and will visit the exposition for at least three days.

Mrs. Charles N. Lindley, director of the Girls' School of Home Economics, has agreed to open the lectures of the school to the White County girls. Audrey Lucy, one of the active club workers of that county, attended the school last year and won high honors for diligent work. She is to return to the school during the coming term as one of the supervisors.

Entries Close on August 21

Exhibitors are pouring in their entry lists for the Indiana Fair in great quantities, and the volume will increase early in August. The closing date for entries is August 21. Because of the immense amount of clerical work necessary between the closing date and the opening of the Fair, it is important that exhibitors send their lists in without delay.

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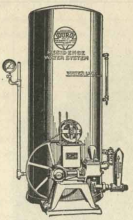

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"DURO" Water Systems operate by electricity either from city power plants, farm lighting plants, or gasoline engines, pumping from wells, cisterns, springs, or any ordinary source of water supply.

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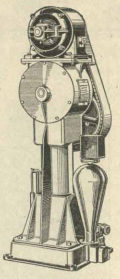

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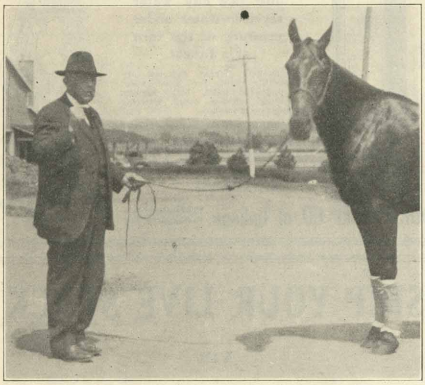
"Pop" Geers at Indiana Fair



The Famous Reinsman and One of His Pacing Stars.

"Pop" Geers, one of the most celebrated reinsmen in the history of the American turf, is coming to the Indiana Fair in September with many of the favorites from his big stable at Memphis, and he, with Lon McDonald and many others, will make a great week of sport on the Hoosier track, especially in the stake races.

In the Geers string will be Almost, Azalia R., Geers, Jack H., Miss Edith W., Noble Argot and Utah, all of them entered in the Chamber of Commerce Stake of $3,000.

Julia M. Direct will be the Geers candidate in the English Hotel Stake, in which a total of seventeen horses have been entered.

Almost, Anna Phelps, Azalia R., Geers, Jack H., Miss Edith W., Noble Argot and Peter Election have been nominated by Geers in the Schloss Bros. Stake for 2:12 trotters.

Easter Morn will carry the Geers colors in the Severin Hotel Stake for the 2:11 pace.

There are 38 entries in the L. S. Ayres & Co. Stake for 2:18 trotters, and the Geers candidates named for this race are Almost, Anna Phelps, Azalia R., Jack H., Miss Edith W., Noble Argot and Peter Election.

COUNTY SHOW WINDOWS

Fairs Are Now an Educational Force

Nearly 1,500 State, county and community fairs are to be held in the United States this summer and autumn, and about 500 in Canada. Ohio leads the list with 99 fairs, and Minnesota is second with 96, and then come Iowa with 87, Illinois 83, New York 81, Wisconsin 75, Michigan 70 and Pennsylvania 69.

No one has ever compiled statistics showing the annual total attendance and receipts at the fairs in the United States. Some of the larger ones draw as many as 200,000 visitors during four or five days, while the attendance at the smaller ones runs about 15,000. Taking 25,000 as an average the total attendance at the 1,446 fairs scheduled this season would bring the aggregate up to more than 36,000,000.

The gross amount of business done by the concessionaires and other holders of privileges at these gatherings would amount to several hundred millions of dollars. Add to this the innumerable carnivals, street fairs and other local celebrations and it is seen that this little-regarded industry is of immense importance to the country, not only as a means of entertainment and education, but also as to the vast amount of capital employed.

The fairs of today are the show windows of the States or communities where they are held. They are no longer purely agricultural shows, but are primarily educational. The diversified entertainment offered is necessary to attract the crowd. The fair is like a vast department store conveniently arranged where every one can find what he wants at a reasonable price and feel that he is welcome. The same business principles apply to one as to the other.

3,000 State Fair Prizes

The premium list of the Indiana State Fair, which will be held September 4 to 9, with 220 pages of information for exhibitors, has been published, and is being distributed by I. Newton Brown, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, says the Indianapolis News.

The book gives the daily program of the Fair, and contains rules for the guidance of exhibitors, schedules of admission fees and the names of judges who will tie the ribbons in different departments. Previously the names of judges have been kept secret, Mr. Brown said.

In many divisions and classes this year premiums have been increased generously, Mr. Brown said. Judging will begin in practically all departments on Monday, the first day of the six-day exposition, he said.

More than 3,000 awards will be made, the premium list shows, on exhibits of draft and saddle horses, ponies, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, rabbits, agricultural products, fruits, bees, flowers, fine arts, domestic arts and table luxuries.

Judging contests, a better babies contest, an automobile show, harness races, a horseshoe pitching contest, music and a variety of amusements promise to keep visitors busy throughout the entire time of the Fair. Harness races will be held on all days, except the last, when automobile racing will be held. The State horseshoe pitching tournament will be held each morning of the week. Awards totaling $250 will be made to individual and team winners.

Increase in Auto Licenses

An increase of 79,481 automobile licenses issued during the first six months of this year over the corresponding period of 1921 is shown in the semi-annual report submitted to Ed Jackson, secretary of state, by H. D. McClelland, manager of the automobile license department.

Passenger car licenses issued during the period of this year totaled 381,184, and for the same period last year 309,450. Truck licenses jumped from 35,440 to 48,579, motorcycles decreased from 5,739 to 5,052, chauffeurs increased from 7,189 to 12,111, trailers from 1,401 to 1,960 and dealers from 1,380 to 1,523.

The total receipts for the period were $2,734,403 from automobile licenses. Deducting the rebates for licenses returns, cost of plates and operating expenses the total amount to be turned over to the State highway fund for the period is $2,674,-854.22.

"The unusual increase in the number of licenses issued," Mr. McClelland says in the report, "is in part due to the activities of the State motor police. At the present time there are very few motor cars being operated on the highways without license, while prior to the date the police were appointed, many persons operated their cars without a license of any kind."

The report also shows that the auto theft fund has increased to $300,-903.82. This fund is derived from the sale of certificates of title to machines and is used to pay the expenses of the automobile police department. The receipts for the six months was $101,-600, and the expenses of this department was $54,182.87. The surplus for the six months of $47,417.13 was added to the surplus of $248,390.29 on hand in this fund January 1.

The auto theft department has been in operation one year. The report shows that 17 stolen automobiles have been recovered.

Potato Show Catalogue

The catalogue for the third annual Indiana Potato Show to be held at Purdue University next January in connection with the farmers' short course, has been sent to a large number of Indiana growers so that they may see the attractive premiums offered.

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Union Traction Company of Indiana

Mary Jenner in the Girls' School

(Miss Mary Jenner, of Newburgh, attended the State Fair's School of Home Economics in 1920 and her paper on her experiences and observations in the school received third prize in the essay contest, which entitles her to attend the coming such term of school without cost.—Editor's Note.)

In this day of specialization a great many schools have sprung up for the purpose of training people for various professions. There are schools of law, of medicine, business colleges, agricultural colleges and other schools without number. But until very recently no one seems to have recognized the need for special training for home makers.

True, there are courses in household arts offered in our schools, but they are often carried on in an impractical or slipshod way. Then we have colleges which devote more or less of their time to the teaching of home economics, but very few of our girls have the time or money for a college course; so the only solution for our problem is to have a school which gives intensive training in household arts, and whose term covers a short space of time. Such a school is the Indiana State Fair School of Home Economics, commonly known as the State Fair School.

"But what," you ask, "is the State Fair School?" It is a school which has been organized, under the leadership of Mrs. Charles W. Lindley, for the sole purpose of teaching girls of Indiana how to care for their homes. The term covers two weeks, the week of the State Fair and the one preceding it. During this time the girls live in the new Women's Building on the State Fair Grounds, where they attend lectures on home making and carry out in practical work the ideas they have received. The work, while easy and enjoyable, is the best kind the girls can do, and the girls receive more intensive training at the State Fair School than they can get at any other school in the same length of time.

"Why," you may ask, "do girls have to go to the State Fair School to learn home making? Can they not learn it in their homes?" No, they cannot, any more than their brothers can learn to be good farmers or business men without special training. When I have explained the work of the State Fair School, I think that it will be clear why girls should receive its training, and how much such a course will help them in the great business of home making.

In the first place, the course has been planned by women who have devoted their lives to the study of home economics, and who have demonstrated, in their own homes, the practical value of their ideas. Women whose fitness to instruct cannot be questioned have places in the faculty. A course of lectures has been provided that is as complete as it can be made. There are lectures on the preparation and serving of meals, including instructions for planning well balanced and inexpensive meals, the use of left-overs, serving both formal and informal meals, and serving without a maid. In connection with these lectures are the meat-cutting demonstrations, in which the girls are taught the different cuts of meat, and how to select a good, yet inexpensive cut. Too many of our housekeepers are ignorant of the possibilities of many good cuts of meat, and confine their activities to the cooking of rib roast and loin steak.

Another excellent feature is the series of lectures on home nursing and on the care of the baby. Such instructions are of great value to every girl, and few girls have such an excellent opportunity to receive them as is afforded at the State Fair School. The talks on the selection and care of clothing are helpful to any girl. Few, if any, of us know all that we should about the subject. Nor must the lessons in basket weaving and pottery be forgotten. Every girl longs to have pretty things for her home and welcomes the chance to learn to make them herself at little cost. Indeed, many of the girls make small baskets and vases for sale, and find this an excellent way to increase their incomes.

"All this is very good," you may say, "but why must the girls go all the way to Indianapolis to learn it? The papers are full of such things." Of course they are; but how many of us read those articles? And how many apply what they have learned? Not many, I fear. But in the State Fair School the girls carry out in practical work the ideas they get from the lectures. Almost every point that is brought out in the food lectures is impressed upon the girls by actual practice in the big modern kitchen of the school. Here the girls prepare everything that they eat, and they serve their meals in the most approved style in the dining room. They set six at a table and take turns at acting as hostess or waitress, thus enabling each girl to have such experience.

The girls also take their turns at caring for the dormitory, and take a great deal of pride in keeping it neat and orderly. The large room is indeed an attractive place, with its white walls, clean floor and rows of well-made cots. The girls keep it a really healthy and delightful place in which to sleep.

Let us not suppose that the girls spend every minute of their time at work. The need for rest and recreation is recognized and attended to. Although the days are crowded with duties, the girls spend at least an hour every day in the open air. Of course the girls never leave the building without a chaperone, but even the most restless do not consider this a restriction, for the life in the building is so pleasant that no one cares for additional diversion.

The girls are given the time between dinner and bed time in which to do as they please. Then they go to the pleasant living room, where they have plenty of good music, dance, sing, tell stories or do anything else they wish. If they so desire, they may write letters or sew in a room provided for that purpose.

Every attempt is made to render the school as home-like as possible. The girls live as one family, with the instructresses as older sisters, and during the two weeks many delightful friendships are made, which will last throughout the girls' lives. The girls of the school are among the best, and most worthy knowing in the State, and their time would be well spent if the school offered them nothing better than the opportunity to meet each other.

However, the school offers much more than that, as I have already pointed out. Indeed, the State Fair School offers much more than most other short term schools, or even those having longer terms. Too many of our schools confine their work to theories only, but at the State Fair School there is plenty of practical work. This work is carried on under conditions as nearly as possible like those which prevail in most of our homes, and the training the girls receive is really worth while.

Then, the system of sandwiching lectures in between the other duties, and of combining a working out of the new ideas with the work necessary for the care of the building makes it possible to accomplish a great deal in a very short time. I think that I can say truthfully that the girls learn more that is of practical value in the two weeks at the State Fair School than they could learn in a year in the household arts department of an average high school —and yet, the household arts courses in the high schools are considered very good.

Surely the State Fair School is, in every way, one of the best schools of its kind to be found. In it the girls learn not only to work, but to work together, and to play together also. The girls profit not only by the lessons at the school, but by exchanging personal views and ideas. They devote practically their whole time to the study of home making, and their ability to learn is increased by the fact that there is no one there to relieve them of the hard parts of the work. They must do everything for themselves, and in this way they learn independence and initiative. When they go home they take with them a renewed enthusiasm for doing the everyday tasks in their homes.

Girls of Indiana, this school is for YOU. Get to work and qualify for entrance. Your county agent or home demonstration agent will tell you how. If you have the good fortune to go, you will not only spend the most enjoyable two weeks of your life but when you come home you will say, as do those who attended the school before you, that it would be impossible to spend time more profitably than at the State Fair School.

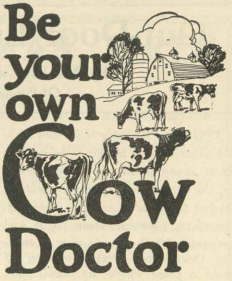
State Fair Airplane Show

Plans to make the demonstration of progress of aviation, which will be given under the auspices of the Aero Club of Indianapolis at the Indiana State fair the first week in September, one of the most elaborate and educational expositions of its kind in this country, have been formulated by the Indianapolis Aero Club members. All aviation rights at the Fair have been obtained by the club from the State Board of Agriculture.

Nearly every large airplane manufacturer in the country will have space at the exhibition, Kenneth L. Griffith, president of the Aero Club, said. Many new types of commercial and pleasure aircraft and the latest design of army and navy planes will be demonstrated.

Models of foreign-built planes and lighter-than-air craft, charts and maps of proposed commercial and government air routes showing Indianapolis as a central point on nearly every route, and other interesting information will comprise parts of the exposition.

The Aero Club plans to sponsor a number of spectacular flying demonstrations Fair Week, and it is expected to have a delivery of mail to the city by airplanes that week. The first delivery of mail by air in Indianapolis was made May 29.



Many of our dairymen friends have solved the problem of keeping cows healthy during the winter months without veterinary bills. They use KOW-KARE to tone up and invigorate the digestion and assimilation and to strengthen the genital organs. Vigorous health and big milk yields are the natural result. KOW-KARE has no equal in treating Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scouring, Bunches, Milk Fever, Loss of Appetite, etc. Sold in two sizes.

BAG BALM is popular with dairymen as a reliable aid in keeping little troubles from getting big. Fine for any sore, caked bag, chaps, inflammation, cuts, etc.

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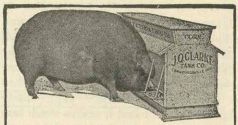

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Indianapolis, Ind.

Out-Door Living Rooms

By MABEL L. HARLAN,
Of Purdue University

People are realizing more and more the pleasure and benefit to be derived from spending all the time possible in the great out-of-doors, especially during the summer season. They are, therefore, planning their yards and grounds with the aim in view of making them truly livable—making of them a place where the family may read, rest and work. But perhaps the greatest joy of all is having a place where the meals may be served out-of-doors.

Any home, however small its bit of ground, may have its outdoor living and dining room if a little care and thought are given to its arrangement. This space may consist of the shaded lawn with comfortable seats and chairs and a table suitable for work, reading and serving meals. It may consist of an arbor pergola with quick-growing vines the first season, like the wild cucumber or morning glory and later with the hardy vines—clematis, Virginia creeper, honeysuckle or wistaria, or the homely grapevine. It may be nothing more than a circular seat built around a large tree, for an arbor formed by a clump of fruit or other trees whose branches interlace to form the roof. In fact, there are few homes in the State that do not offer possibilities for the outdoor living and dining room.

Many persons are now planning their back yards with shrubbery and flowers in such a way they will be permanently screened, thus affording a delightfully private dining room and living room.

The furniture, chairs and tables should be weatherproof, of course, and may be made and painted by the "handy" man of the house, or if the purse allows, the shops are full of attractive out-of-doors furniture.

Serving the evening meal here at least, will save the housewife much work, for only lunch cloths will be needed and even paper napkins and plates may be substituted. However, the colored and decorated china, designed for summer cottages and out-of-doors occasions, is most attractive and artistic and has a strong appeal for the woman who wishes to have an attractive setting for her meals. If large trays are available, the food and dishes may be conveyed to and from the table by various members of the family with few extra steps. As one woman says, who serves many of her meals in a beautifully kept, shady back yard: "I find it makes much less work for me because every one is willing to help in order to eat out-of-doors."

If no ground is suitable or available around the house, the porch may be converted into a most attractive place with vines and porch boxes. The best porch for family use is one built on the east side of the house, since it is free from sun during the afternoons, the time when most of the family can enjoy leisure hours. A side porch also affords more privacy.

To give the best service, every porch should be screened and, if possible, should be enclosed with drop-windows. It can then be heated in winter and used the year round as a living room. Plenty of comfortable chairs, weatherproof, with linen, crash or cretonne cushions, a table, a porch swing or hammock and a good reading lamp are all the furniture necessary. Of course, one may spend a great deal of money in furnishings, but the porch can be made very attractive with small outlay if good taste is used.

All kinds of lovely reed and wicker furniture are offered in the shops to fit every purse, and again the old chairs may be touched up with a fresh coat of white, gray or green paint, and with some new coverings, be made most attractive. Shrubbery, vines and boxes filled with plants all add to the beauty and make of this outdoor living and dining room the one place where the family looks forward to gathering for the hours of rest and recreation.

SUPREME COURT ON STATE BOARD'S LAW

(Continued from Page 3)

was a modifying opinion handed down on June 30. The effect of the new opinion, which was written by Justice Myers, was to rule that the State can not assume the debts of the old so-called State Board of Agriculture, a private organization; that the State has no authority to issue bonds against the property it received from the old board and that the State can not order a State tax levy to raise money to pay off the bonds.

The remainder of the law is saved. It has to do with the authority of the State to take over, as it has done, the property of the old board and with the manner of organizing a new board as a semi-State body. The first opinion wiped out the law and threw the situation back to where it was before the 1921 legislature attempted to work over the board and to give it a closer relationship to the State.

Under the terms of the opinion, as now understood, the status of the board is just as it has been since the reorganization effected under the 1921 law and the conveyance of the State Fair Ground property from the old board to the State is authorized.

However, the board will have to find some way to finance itself, because one of the conditions of the old board's dissolution was that its debts be properly assumed. Now that the court has decided that the State can not assume the debt, the new board, it is understood, will have to assume the debt against the property, if it wishes to continue in existence.

Justice Willoughby wrote the original opinion. Justice Townsend concurred. Justice Travis concurred as to reversal of the lower court, which held that the State could assume the obligations, issue bonds and levy a tax. Justice Ewbank dissented as Justice Myers did. The opinion of Justice Myers had the effect of lining Justices Travis, Ewbank and Myers on one side against Justices Willoughby and Townsend on some points, and the part of the law was saved.

Expensive Barberry Bush

According to M. E. Scandrett, agricultural agent of Johnson County, a bush of barberry six feet high and eight or ten feet in circumference, on the farm of Robert Stewart, two miles west of Bargersville, has caused a loss to Mr. Stewart's wheat crop, estimated at $2,000. The wheat is covered with rust caused from the barberry, and the field which should have produced 2,000 bushels, will likely not produce more than 200 bushels of wheat, which will be fit only for chicken feed. It is believed that neighboring fields may also have been damaged by the barberry. A campaign was waged in Johnson County two years ago against the barberry, and all bushes so far as known were destroyed. Mr. Scandrett has placed samples of the bush as well as the wheat containing the rust on display in this city, and is co-operating with farmers in an effort to exterminate the evil.

STATE FAIR PLANS ARE GOING AHEAD

(Continued from Page 3)

"The Fair's program every day will teem with features for men and women of the farms. In addition to the programs in the various departments, the special attractions for the night shows will be very strong. It appears to me that the Indiana Fair never had so much to offer visitors as will be presented the first week of September.

"The Fair will have more babies and pigs on exhibition than we will know what to do with. It used to be charged that pigs were regarded as of more importance at the Fair than were babies. But this is no longer true. The Better Babies Contest will prove that the Board of Agriculture is fostering a great educational work among the mothers and the babies of Indiana."

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Ask for our new catalog, 20Q
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Indiana County Fairs in 1922

NAME	LOCATION	DATE	SECRETARY
Ripley Co. Fair	Osgood	July 25-28	O. R. Jenkins
Henry, Madison, Delaware Co.	Middletown	Aug. 1-4	F. A. Wishart
Northern Ind. Fair	Decatur	Aug. 1-4	Fred Reppert
Jennings Co. Fair	North Vernon	Aug. 1-4	W. C. Norris
Muncie Fair Assn.	Muncie	Aug. 8-11	F. J. Claypool
North Manchester Fair	North Manchester	Aug. 8-11	Frank Ireland
Edinburg Free Fair	Edinburg	Aug. 9-11	Robt. G. Porter
Crawford Co. Fair	Marengo	Aug. 14-18	M. M. Terry
Henry Co. Fair	Newcastle	Aug. 15-18	Ray Davis
Bartholomew Co. Fair	Columbus	Aug. 15-18	F. M. Overstreet
Fayette Fair Assn.	Connersville	Aug. 22-25	C. E. Edwards
New Harmony Fair	New Harmony	Aug. 15-18	Edgar Donaldson
Dubois Co. Fair	Huntingburg	Aug. 7-12	Gil. C. Landgrebe
Clinton Co. Fair	Frankfort	Aug. 22-25	Marshall Thatcher
Rockport Fair Assn.	Rockport	Aug. 23-26	C. M. Partridge
Salem Fair Assn.	Salem	Aug. 22-26	Chas. R. Norris
Elkhart Co. Fair	Goshen	Aug. 15-19	Jay Cooke
Warren Tri-Co. Fair	Warren	Aug. 15-18	Chas. Barnes
Johnson Co. Fair	Franklin	Aug. 22-25	R. M. Clore
Hendricks Co. Fair	Danville	Aug. 22-25	D. R. Jones
Interstate Fair Assn.	South Bend	Aug. 22-26	G. Y. Hepler
Montgomery Co. Fair	Crawfordsville	Aug. 28-Sept. 1	Robt. McClamrock
Jay Co. Fair	Portland	Aug. 28-Sept. 1	James F. Graves
Harrison Co. Fair	Corydon	Aug. 28-Sept. 1	I. B. Wolfe
Laporte Fair	Laporte	Aug. 29-Sept. 1	J. A. Terry
Shelby Co. Fair	Shelbyville	Aug. 29-Sept. 2	Otto W. Harris
INDIANA STATE FAIR	Indianapolis	Sept. 4-9	I. Newt. Brown
Community Fair Assn.	Union City	Sept. 13-16	Ira Vernon
Allen Co. Fair	Huntertown	Sept. 12-16	Dr. Harry G. Erwin
Tippecanoe Co. Fair	Lafayette	Sept. 11-15	C. W. Travis
Huntington Co. Fair	Huntington	Sept. 19-22	R. M. Purviance
Miami Co. Fair	Converse	Sept. 12-15	Will W. Draper
Lake Co. Fair	Crown Point	Sept. 19-23	Fred A. Ruf
Cass Co. Fair	Logansport	Sept. 19-23	G. D. Custer
Fall Festival	Hartford City	Sept. 19-23	C. J. M. Lieber
Kendallville Fair	Kendallville	Sept. 18-22	U. C. Brouse
Bourbon Fair Assn.	Bourbon	Oct. 3-6	M. M. Beck
Angola Fair	Angola	Oct. 3-6	A. E. Elston

AUTO SHOW PLANS ARE UNDER WAY

Trade Association Takes Lease on Building

EXHIBIT AT STATE FAIR

Two Shows a Year for Next Five Years

The Indianapolis Automobile Trade Association, at a meeting with the executive committee of the State Board of Agriculture, has renewed its lease on the Manufacturers' building at the fairground for a period of five years. The contract calls for two automobile shows a year, one in the spring and the second during the State Fair. The total rental for the period amounts to $36,000. During the run of the original lease, which began in 1919 and expired this year, the State Board of Agriculture was paid approximately $50,000, the amount including rentals paid by members of the association for storing new cars in the building.

The Manufacturers' building, originally built for automobile shows, has been occupied by other expositions during the period of the automobile association's lease. These included the industrial exposition, the steel treaters' show, the national flower show, the better homes exhibit and the health show.

John B. Orman, manager of the Indianapolis Automobile Trade Association, has begun work on the annual state fair automobile show and applications for space are being received. Mr. Orman says this year's state fair show will excel all previous motor expositions because of the numerous additions to the car and accessory divisions of the industry.

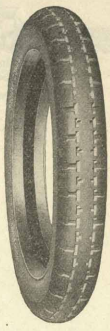
Mosquito Bite Treatment

A little cooking soda, aromatic spirits of ammonia or even household ammonia are a lot better than scratching mosquito bites, said Dr. John N. Hurty, state health commissioner. He said to moisten the soda and apply it or ammonia frequently to the sore spot. If the skin has been scratched until broken, he said, it may be covered with a little square of zinc oxide adhesive tape as a protection against further laceration or possible infection.

It is the female mosquito that does the mischief, Dr. Hurty said. The male—and he said he was speaking from intimate acquaintance—is docile and wouldn't harm a child, much less attack a pretty ankle or something like that, but with the female it is the same old story of being more deadly than the male.

Not only are mosquito bites annoying, but they become sources of possible infection and provide access for disease germs into the body, Dr. Hurty said. Formic acid, which the female mosquito squirts from her bill, while boring, causes all the itchy trouble, Dr. Hurty said.

He had, however, a better word for the female and said that under ordinary conditions she lives on fruits and such things but that during the period preceding the laying of her eggs she feels the need of a little nitrogenous food and all efforts to escape from being mosquito bitten mean nothing to the nitrogen-famishing female.



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Remember you can not buy better tires at any price and satisfaction is guaranteed with every sale.

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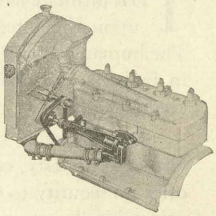

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Materially increases Mileage on gasoline and oil.

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Sept. 4-9 1922

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DEAN SKINNER

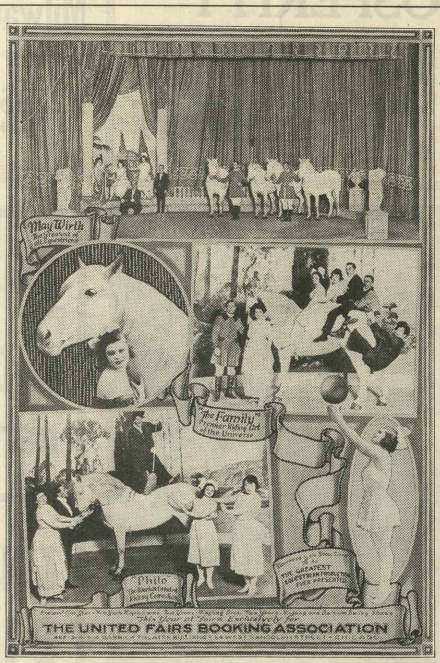
G. I. CHRISTIE

ADA E. SCHWEITZER, M. D.

MISS GRACE KING

Night Hippodrome Number

May Wirth at Indiana State Fair



Famous Bareback Rider will be Headliner in Night Hippodrome Shows.

Cervone's Band, of Philadelphia, one of great concert organizations of the country, and which has never been heard in Indiana, will be the musical feature of the State Fair. In addition to the spectacular aerial and acrobatic program, elaborate parades of horses, cattle, sheep and swine will be given each evening, beginning Monday, September 4.

One and One-Half Railroad Rates to Indiana State Fair

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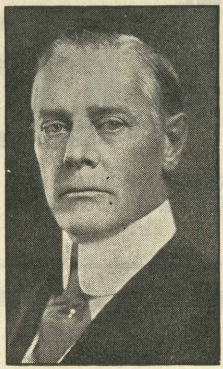

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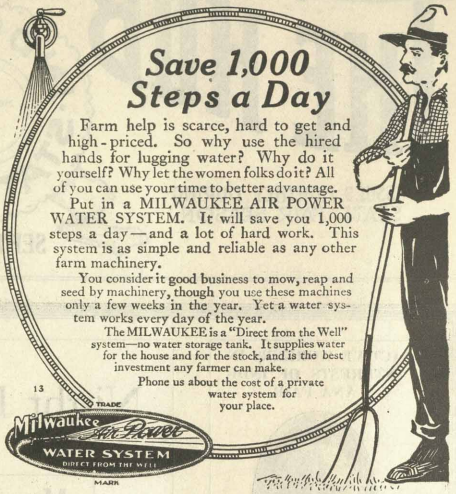
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THE HUB OF THE UNIVERSE

INDIANA STATE FAIR Sept. 4-9

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State of Indiana

LANNES McPHETRIDGE
Editor

I. NEWT. BROWN
Business Manager

Vol. 5, No. 6 | INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1922 | Twelve Pages

BIG DISPLAYS IN PROSPECT AT FAIR

Overflow of Exhibits in All the Departments

ENTRY LISTS ARE HEAVY

What Department Managers Are Expecting

With an overflow of exhibits in every department assured, only favorable weather is needed to make the coming Indiana State Fair "the greatest ever." For two weeks Secretary I. Newt. Brown and his clerical forces have been fairly buried under the inflow of entries, which closed on August 21, but the bookkeeping of the entries has been completed and ready for the judges to begin their work of awarding prize ribbons.

Treasurer William M. Jones has organized his force of money counters. G. Y. Hepler, superintendent of admissions, is ready for the crowds at the gates. Charles L. Smith has provided immense parking spaces with capacity for many thousand automobiles a day. E. W. Pickhart has completed his program of day and night amusements.

G. R. Kemper promises a great array of horses for the trotting and pacing races which will start each afternoon. W. W. Wilson has completed arrangements for seating the crowds in the grandstand.

S. W. Taylor's horticultural department will abound in rich displays from Hoosier orchards and gardens. Guy Cantwell will stage an elaborate show of field products in his agricultural department. The mechanical exhibit, under the direction of Harry M. Moberly, will be measured by acres and in point of ground space covered will be the big feature of the Fair.

Sam J. Miller, superintendent of concessions, has been fairly overwhelmed with demand for space for refreshment booths, so thirsty and hungry visitors will be amply provided for.

Mack M. Coffing, superintendent of the poultry show, is expecting his department to make one of the greatest exhibits the Indiana Fair has ever had.

The cattle show, under the direction of E. J. Barker, will abound in famous show herds, with baby beeves raised by boys' clubs one of the outstanding features.

The new horse barn, much larger than the one it replaces, will be in readiness, and Lin Wilson, superintendent, says the structure will be filled to capacity with heavy and light harness animals, which will be seen in the coliseum each day and evening.

The sheep department, under the management of U. C. Brouse, will have an exhibition that will measure up to the best years of the Indiana Fair.

The swine department, in the charge of Edgar Phillips, will more than fill the big pavilion, and it will be especially rich in its shows of pigs in the club contests.

(Continued on Page 4)

Better Babies at State Fair

By ADA E. SCHWEITZER, M. D.
Director of Division of Infant and Child Hygiene, Indiana State Board of Health

Preparations for the Better Baby Contest at the State Fair are going forward rapidly. Provisions are being made to care for a larger number of babies than ever before.

Carpenters and painters have been busy in the better baby rooms on the second floor of the Woman's building. This year little space in the great ninety by forty-foot room will be available for still exhibits. It is planned to devote the entire room to the better baby work. Twelve feet on both sides of the room will be "fenced off" so that babies who are being examined will at all times be at least four feet away from the admiring throngs that every year march slowly through the central floor space to watch the baby contest. The babies had over thirty-six thousand visitors last year.

At the main entrance of the Woman's building parents of contest babies will be directed to go through a gate at the left. There at a long table will be clerks to register the baby and to take the history of his health and of the care his mother had before and when he was born. In the meantime he may play in the space formerly devoted to still exhibits. Last year the babies just would slip through the "fence" into this booth to play with exhibit dolls, carts and other toys, so it was decided that this year the space should be specially arranged for just that purpose with a person in charge to look after the babies.

As soon as the history is complete the baby goes with his mother through a corridor to the room where he has his first test. This year two rooms have been provided, one for babies under two years, the other for babies under three years. These developmental tests are given to determine his reaction to certain stimuli, his power of observation, imitation, and muscular co-ordination. He is tested as to constructive play and his general stability is noted.

Passing down another corridor he reaches the undressing room. Often some coaxing is necessary to induce him (or more often her) to lay aside the pretty dress or rompers for the more classical robe in which he is to be examined. He is sometimes consoled with the assurance that all his pretty clothes are safely placed in a paper bag and will be waiting for him in the dressing room at the other end of the examination booth.

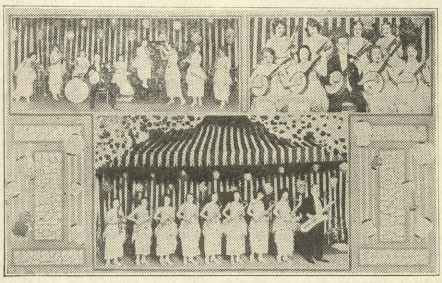
New tables and benches for weighing and measuring are being constructed by the carpenters, to avoid possible error, as each child is to have his height and weight taken twice—once at the beginning of the examination and once at the close.

The examination of the eyes is not usually objected to by the young contestant for honors; however, any evidence of inflammation and any defects are carefully noted.

The general physical examination, noting details of growth, nutrition and function is not so bad from his point of view; he does not mind so much letting the doctor see his teeth, but how he does dislike the close inspection necessary to determine the exact condition of the ears and throat. However, almost before he has time to protest the examination is over, he is again weighed and measured, a totally unnecessary process so far as he is concerned. Finally his "regular" clothes are put on and the strange, queer happenings are soon forgotten by him. But his father and mother have listened carefully to every suggestion made throughout the examination; they are sure to be glad if no defects are found, glad if the baby is developing properly and very happy and proud if his record shows him to

(Continued on Page 11)

State Fair Musical Feature



Burt Earle and His Eight Girls will give Snappy Programs Day and Evening.

INTEREST GROWS IN HOME ECONOMICS

Indiana Association Making Rapid Progress

IS DOING GOOD WORK

It Now Includes Over Four Hundred Clubs

By Mrs. Lawrence G. Vannice, President of Indiana Association.

The Indiana Home Economics' Association is not an organization of a great number of years but it has grown steadily and very rapidly the past few years and is now recognized as an organization that is doing a good work in our state, by co-operating with the extension department of Purdue University in getting women all over the state interested in the study of home-making, right living, community spirit, etc.

This is well expressed in the following motto which has been adopted by over four hundred Home Economics Clubs: "We believe, first, that right living should be the fourth 'R' in education; second, that home-making be regarded as a profession; third, that on the home foundation is built all that is good in state or individual; fourth, that the spending of money is as important as the earning; fifth, that the home-maker should be as alert to make progress in her life as the business or professional man; sixth, that the study of home problems may be made of no less cultural value than the study of art and literature and of much more immediate value; seventh, that the most profitable, the most interesting study for women is the home, for in it center all the issues of life."

"Home Economics" is a very broad term and that accounts for women taking such an interest in its study. It appeals to home-makers because it takes up every line of work and every problem that is of vital interest to the home and the study of "Home Economics" has helped to place home-making on a level with other professions and women are more and more realizing that it is an art to be able to prepare a well-balanced meal, or to dress well at small cost, to spend money wisely, and to teach our children thrift, etc.

Scientists and doctors are putting more stress on the diet of the individual as they study their problems. It has been said that "criminals are made by improper food." If this be partly true what more responsibility can the mother have than the preparation of food for her family. She needs to study foods that she may keep her family well physically, mentally and morally.

The members of the Indiana Home Economics' Association appreciate the help they get through our State Agricultural College and the splendid programs that are given in January during the Farmers' Short Course. The greater number of the home-makers of Indiana have not had the privilege

(Continued on Page 10)

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Published monthly during the Spring and Summer in the interests of the Indiana Board of Agriculture, Indiana State and County Fairs, Agricultural, Horticultural and Livestock Associations and for the information of State Fair exhibitors and concessionaires.

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Mrs. W. J. Torrance, Evansville.
Miss Lella R. Gaddis, Purdue University.

Indiana Fair Program

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4

Horse—All futurities judged.
Cattle—All steer and beef calf clubs show.
Cattle—Guernseys.
Cattle—Guernsey futurity.
Swine—Pig clubs, all breeds.
Poultry—To be shown starting Monday.
Harness races every day except Saturday.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5

Horses—Clydesdales.
Cattle—Shorthorns.
Cattle—Futurity for Shorthorns.
Cattle—Holstein-Friesians.
Sheep—Purdue students' judging contest and milch goats.
Sheep—Purdue students' judging contest and Angora goats.
Swine—Poland Chinas and Chester Whites.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

Horses—Percherons.
Cattle—Polled Shorthorns.
Cattle—Polled Shorthorn futurity.
Cattle—Aberdeen-Angus.
Cattle—Aberdeen-Angus futurity.
Cattle—Ayreshires.
Sheep—Cotswold, Lincoln and Leicester and Delaine Merinos; American Merinos and Dorsets; Cheviots, Tunis and Rambouillet.
Swine—Duroc Jerseys and Berkshire and Hampshire and Yorkshire.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7

Horses—Belgians.
Cattle—Herefords.
Cattle—Hereford futurity.
Cattle—Jerseys.
Sheep—Shropshire and Hampshire; Southdown and Oxford.
Swine—Spotted Poland Chinas.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8

Swine—Fat barrow show.
Sweepstakes in all livestock.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9

Automobile races Saturday.

BIG DISPLAYS IN PROSPECT AT FAIR

(Continued from Page 3)

The Woman's building, under the management of John Isenbarger, will more than ever be the chief point of interest to women visitors. Not only will very extensive shows of needlework, handicraft of many kinds, culinary products, pictures and other fine arts be shown, but special programs for women will be given every day.

DETAILS COMPLETE FOR GIRLS' SCHOOL

Attendance Will Be Up to Housing Capacity

SCHOOL STAFF NAMED

Many Features to Be Given During Term

Mrs. Charles N. Lindley, after a strenuous summer in the interests of the State Fairs' School of Home Economics, announces that the school is ready in all details for the opening of its fourth year on August 29, to continue its sessions through September 9. She has from the beginning been the general director of the school and largely through her efforts its attendance and efficiency has increased year by year until the coming term will be a record-breaker in point of the number of pupils, and it will also have the largest teaching force of any year.

The housing capacity of the school is limited to 92 girls and the enrollment will equal the capacity, with 75 of the 92 counties of the state represented. Because of the increased number of girls who will attend, it has been necessary for Mrs. Lindley to obtain additional cots and other equipment.

The staff of school leaders and teachers for the coming term will be as follows:

Miss Florence Boston, of Pendleton, formerly of the extension department of Purdue University, will direct the work of the school kitchen. She has planned the meals for the entire period, with well balanced foods three times a day, and she will teach the girls how to plan and serve meals. She has been with the school from its beginning.

Mrs. Glenn Ogle, of Evansville, an experienced demonstrator in foods, will give demonstrations in cooking and dining room service. These demonstrations will be open to the public, the program to be announced on the bulletin board of the Woman's building.

Miss Marcia Orme, of Indianapolis, a teacher in the Manual Training High School, will be supervisor of baking. She is thoroughly qualified and was in the school last year, when she was very popular with the girls. One of the features she will teach will be the baking of bread. Every girl in the school will bake and score bread during the term.

Miss Lelia Ratcliffe, of Veedersburg, who will have charge of the high school cafeteria at Logansport next winter, will be supervisor of cooking in the State Fair school. She will have charge of the cooking squad which will each day cook for 100 persons. She holds one of the most important positions in the school.

Mrs. James Piatt, of Evansville, who has had charge of the dormitory for two years, will hold this position again. Organization is a strong point with her. Visitors to the Fair should see the immaculate dormitory, the bath and clothes rooms, which will be open to visitors each day after 8 a. m.

Miss Bertha Lipps will again be the house nurse. In addition to helping the girls keep in good health while in school, she will give lectures and demonstrations on the care and making of beds, home care of the sick, bandaging and emergencies, and caring for the baby at home. Miss Lipps has written a health play for the exclusive use of the girls in the school.

Miss Louise Vancleave, of Salem, will again be recreational director. She and her programs were so popular last year that the girls insisted that Miss Vancleave be reappointed for the coming term. She teaches games and sports, has charge of the school pageants, the stunt night program and the health play.

One of the teachers will be Dr. Ada E. Schweitzer. During the first week of the school she will give a daily talk on health and she will also make a health record of each girl to be taken home after school closes.

Mrs. W. B. Stoddard, of Indianapolis, will again be the supervisor of art and will teach reed basketry and enamel painting. The Dennison Tag Co. will give two lessons on making paper hats and dresses.

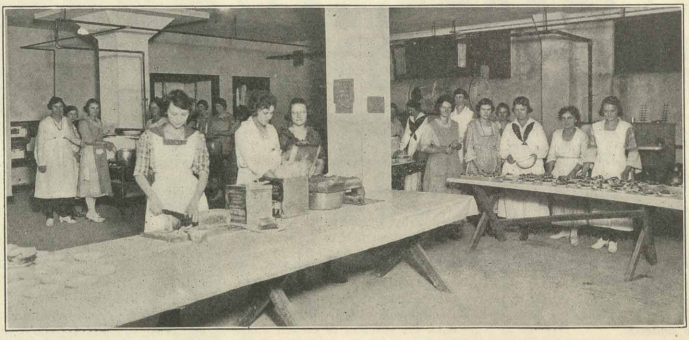
Many social features will be given for the girls while they are at the school and making their home in the Woman's building. They will see the Fair in all the departments in which they are interested, will attend the night hippodrome show and a sightseeing trip over Indianapolis will be taken.

Children Under 12 Years Free

Every day will be children's day at the Indiana Fair, those under 12 years to be admitted each day without charge.

Newsboys' Band Concerts

The Indianapolis News Newsboys' Band will, as it has for many years, spend the week at the State Fair. It will give hourly concerts at The News Rest Tent, near the Administration Building.



State Fair School of Home Economics—Girls' Kitchen

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INDIANA STATE FAIR

Sept. 4-9, 1922

FEATURES FOR WOMEN

Culinary Exhibits and Home Economics Day Program

The great quantities of culinary exhibits and the special program which will be given on Indiana Home Economics Day will be strong features for women who attend the State Fair. Because of the extra large crops of fruits and vegetables which abound this year, it is expected that the culinary displays will outrank those of other years.

The judge of the culinary displays will be Mrs. M. Elizabeth Gumm, of Peoria, Ill., who comes to the Fair very highly recommended. She will also be the judge of culinary products at the Illinois State Fair this year.

"Home Economics Day" will be featured at the Woman's building on Thursday, September 8. Mrs. Lawrence G. Vannice, of Amo, president of the state association, will preside. The program follows:

1:30 p. m.—Music by Indiana Federation of Music Clubs.

2:00—Opening Address by Miss Lella Gaddis, of Lafayette.

"Farm Women in Industry"—Mrs. R. M. Brown, of Goshen.

"History of Indiana Home Economics' Association" by Prof. Mary L. Matthews, Purdue University.

"County Organization"—Mrs. U. L. Huey, Monticello.

Music.

"Value of the Home Demonstration Agents"—Mrs. Mary E. O. White, Amo.

"Girls' Club Work"—Mrs. Prudence Ratts, Butler.

"Value of Organization"—Mrs. W. H. Favinger, Albion.

Chanters to Sing Again

The Murat Temple Chanters, of Indianapolis, which made a great hit with its songs at the State Fair night show last year, is on the program for the hippodrome performances of the coming exposition.

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Dormitory Life at Girls' School

By MRS. IDA PIATT,
Supervisor

A few years ago four or five of the members of the Indiana Board of Agriculture visited the Illinois State Fair and one of the things which particularly impressed them was the School of Home Economics held during the week of the exposition.

Upon their return home the members of the Indiana Board made a report of their trip in which the school received emphasis, and Mrs. Charles N. Lindley, of Salem, who for many years was an energetic worker in the domestic science department of the Indiana State Fair, conceived the idea of establishing a similar school at the Hoosier exposition. The new Women's Building was being planned and the value of the school as an educational work in which the Indiana Board might well engage, together with the new building as an ideal location for it, prompted the adoption of Mrs. Lindley's idea.

The enlarged plans for the fourth year of the Indiana school is sufficient proof of its merits and success. One of the officers of the Indiana Fair says: "The School of Home Economics is one of the first things the Board considers when planning for Fair week."

It has been my delightful task to supervise the dormitory of the school for the past two years and it is this particular feature of the school work that I desire to dwell upon. The dormitory is a commodious room located on the second floor, north wing of the Woman's Building. It is about thirty feet wide by 175 feet long, with many windows on the north and east sides. An exit at one end leads to a large balcony where the girls spend much of their leisure time gazing on the views of the State Fair Grounds. At times I have found the girls in numbers sitting together in earnest conversation and getting acquainted with each other. Again I have seen them, and this most often, with pencil and tab, writing to Dad or Mother, or perhaps a sweetheart.

The dormitory adequately accommodates about ninety girls. The walls are plastered and the floor is of concrete. The furniture consists of single beds, dressers, screens, chairs and rugs. Each girl has her separate single bed, placed here and there in convenient and well arranged places. There are two dozen large screens which give more or less privacy. The floor covering consists of many small rugs, each about 27 by 54 inches, and a large one, 9 by 12 feet, is at the entrance of the room.

The chief adornment of the dormitory is our beautiful youth of Indiana, but there are times when that is entirely absent, and that we may have some beauty at all times there are large ferns and palms for decorative purposes.

All of the work of keeping the dormitory clean and in order, except the heavy sweeping, is done by the girls under the direction of the supervisor. The beds are all in white and the girls are taught how to make them scientifically. The dormitory is open for inspection from 8 a. m. to 12 noon and from 2 to 4 p. m. From 1 to 2 p. m. is the rest period, when the "dorm" is closed to visitors. It is at no time open to the general public, a rope across the doorway barring the entrance. This is a precaution taken as a health measure for the girls.

In addition to caring for the dormitory, it is the duty of the dormitory squad to clean the bath room each morning. This is a room about 14 by 18 feet, has six wash basins, as many toilets and four bath tubs. A thorough cleaning is given the room each day with the aid of a colored janitor. All of the work of making ninety beds, sweeping, dusting, picking up and putting away, including the care of the bath room, is done in less than two hours, and, as Dr. Harvey W. Wiley said to me when he was inspecting the dormitory: "It is a beautiful room, very attractive, airy and well lighted and ventilated," and with Indiana youth dotting it here and there most of the time it is an adorable picture.

The activities of the dormitory are only one phase of the school work. There is the kitchen, dining room, living and dressing rooms, with their various and interesting activities. Besides the practical work the girls get in the up-to-date, scientific way of doing things, they get much theory in the way of lectures and demonstrations.

Oh, that we "girls" of yesterday could have the opportunities of the girls of today! How much better housekeepers, homemakers, wives, mothers, sisters, sweethearts and nurses we might be.

If the reader of this article gets an inspiration from it, it should be to see that your county sends a girl to the Indiana State Fair School of Home Economics in September.

Music at Woman's Building

Music is to be an emphasized feature at the Woman's building during the State Fair, especially on "Home Economics" and "Farm Federation" days. On these two occasions the music programs will be under the direction of Mrs. Henry Schurman, president of the Indiana Federation of Music Clubs, Indianapolis. The programs as organized by Mrs. Schurman will include numbers by string trios, pianists and vocalists.

The soloists for each day follow:

Monday — Miss Catherine Clifford, violinist; Mrs. R. G. Noll, violinist; Mrs. James Pearson, soprano; Edward LaShelle, tenor; Mrs. Frank Edenharter, accompanist.

Tuesday—Mrs. Oris Vandiver, soprano; Mrs. Charles B. Staff, soprano; Mrs. Fred Tully, pianist; Miss Ruth Graham, accompanist. Members of Ladies' Matinee Musicale, of Franklin.

Wednesday—Mrs. James Lowry, soprano; Miss Esther Thornton, soprano; Mrs. Robert Blake, contralto; Mrs. Glenn Sherwood, contralto.

Thursday — Rushville Community Orchestra, Miss Sarah McConnell, conductor.

Friday—Mrs. R. B. Kinnaird, soprano; Mrs. Katheryn Y. Morris, contralto; J. A. Thomas, tenor; Fred Newell Morris, bass; Mrs. W. T. Duthie, accompanist.

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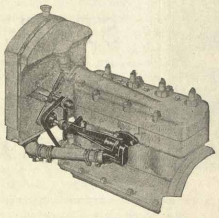

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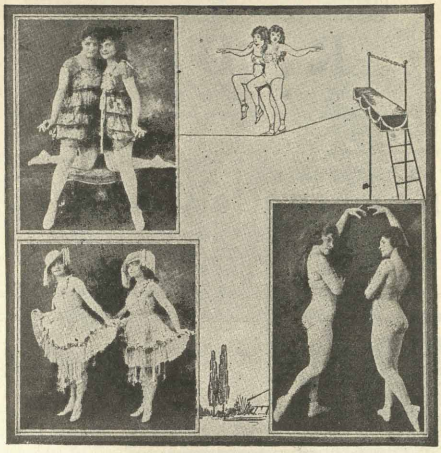
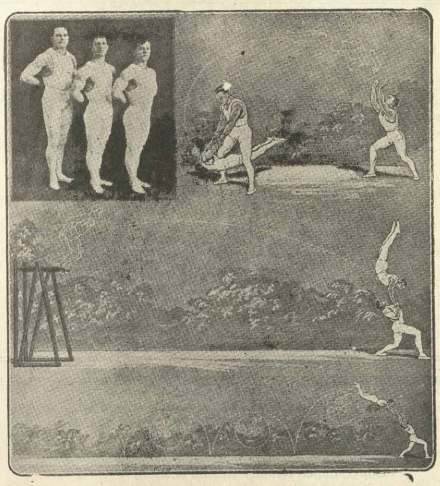
Jordan Sisters in Hippodrome Show



Extraordinary Feats on Slender Thread of Steel.

The Jordan Sisters, both bewitchingly graceful and arrayed in dazzling costumes, will give one of the striking performances in the Hippodrome Show of the Indiana Fair, appearing in the coliseum each evening the week of September 4. These pretty girls give a series of startling stunts which are executed with amazing skill. They come from a family that is famous as aerialists and have traveled all over the globe. They have been showered with medals, jewels and other gifts in recognition of their clever talent.

Three Melvins in Hippodrome



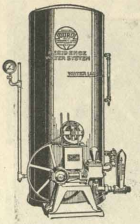
Athletic Trio Give Remarkable Demonstrations of their Acrobatic Training.

One of the outstanding numbers on the Indiana Fair's Night Hippodrome program is the three Melvins, regarded as the greatest of all the athletes. They give a most unusual performance of hand-to-hand catching, leaping and balancing, an acrobatic offering that is most rapid in execution.

Girls' Clubs at Fair

Indiana girls' club work will be emphasized at the State Fair as never before, and larger displays from this source than ever are expected. The Fair's club work is under the leadership or Miss Sarah Brown, of the Purdue University club department, who has given the summer to building up this feature of the Indiana exposition. The displays of girls' club work will be shown on the main floor of the Woman's building, where large space has been assigned to it.

"DURO" WATER SYSTEMS MAKE FARM LIFE ATTRACTIVE



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"DURO" Water Systems operate by electricity either from city power plants, farm lighting plants, or gasoline engines, pumping from wells, cisterns, springs, or any ordinary source of water supply.

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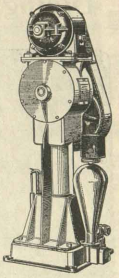

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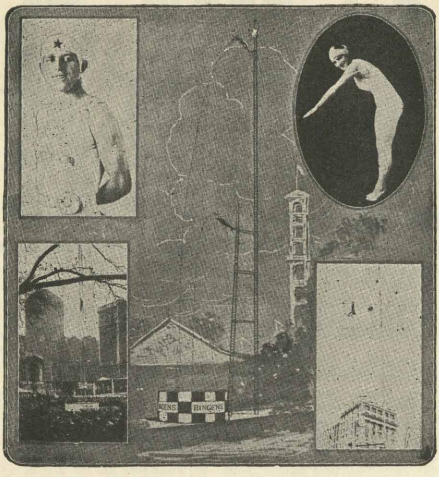
Diving Ringens at State Fair



A Breath-Taker to be Seen in the Fair's Night Hippodrome Show.

One senation follows close upon another in the diving acts of the Ringens, who appear in each performance of the State Fair's Night Hippodrome Show. Their acts test to the last degree human daring and fineness of calculation, where a hair's breadth of deviation would mean disaster, if not loss of life. It is the greatest "breath-taker" on the Fair's Hippodrome program.

MUSIC FEATURE AT STATE FAIR

Exceptional Outdoor Entertainment Each Day

BURT EARLE AND 8 GIRLS

Music Ranges from Jazz to Grand Opera

The Indiana State Fair never had an attraction quite like that of Burt Earle and his eight girls who are to spend the full week at the coming exposition, forming an unique musical feature for outdoor entertainment. This musical troupe has been one of the leading vaudeville features, playing as headliners in the principal cities. They give a merry musical melange, ranging from jazz to grand opera and back again, and their act is a rare combination of versatility and musical charm, while the girls themselves stage a beauty and style show.

Burt Earle himself has had a remarkable career as a musical entertainer. He was born in California and before he was out of school he was a proficient banjo player. During the Boer War he made a visit to London, where he gave his services to charity and spent much time in cheering up the English soldiers in their barracks, and he speedily won fame as a musical entertainer in the hospitals.

Going higher in the social strata, he played at many of the royal homes and on programs with leading English artists. He played for the king of England and the shah of Persia while in London. He and his banjo were in demand everywhere. He spent also almost two years at the Empire, Palace and Alhambra theaters in London.

In his twenty years in Europe he played for the kings of Spain and Denmark, the president of France, and many people of royal rank. Earle's fortune was swept away by the coming of the last World War. He returned to California and there organized the eight girls from well-known families. For the last five years they have been appearing on the Schubert, Keith and Orpheum vaudeville circuits. This will be their first appearance at the Indiana Fair.

Special Federation Program

One of the most important special programs to be given at the Indiana Fair will be that of the Indiana Federated Farmers' Association in the school auditorium of the Woman's building, beginning at 2:30 p. m. on Wednesday, September 6. The women's committee of the federation will have charge of the program, which will be of unsual interest to men, women and daughters of the farm.

Many townships and counties report substantial increases in the number of women who are joining the farm organizations during the membership campaigns. The women's committee, made up of one woman from each of the ten districts in the federation, urge that visitors to the State Fair keep the special program for Wednesday in mind.

Railroad Rates to State Fair

The railroads of Indiana have made a special rate of one and one-half fare for the round trip to the State Fair this year. Before visitors leave their home towns for the exposition they should ask the station agents for information of the special rates and of train service out of Indianapolis during the week of September 4.

MARKET AND WEATHER REPORTS
While they are hot
CONCERTS—SERMONS—SPEECHES

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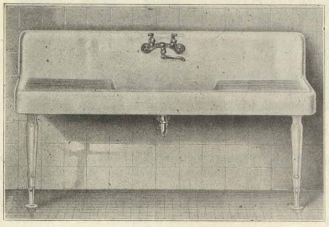
Brings them all to your home

We are very proud to announce that we handle RADIO CORPORATION apparatus manufactured by the two leading electrical companies of the U. S.—General Electric and Westinghouse.
The research departments of these companies have not spared expense in experimenting to produce the finest apparatus on the market.
Come in and let us demonstrate these machines or write us for information.
We have radio parts in stock to build any kind of a set.
Mail orders given careful attention.

HOOSIER RADIO CO.
Oldest Exclusive Radio Dealers in Indianapolis
TWO CONVENIENT STORES
No. 1—9 Pembroke Arcade
No. 2—In Merchants Heat and Light Company's Store
LOOK FOR OUR EXHIBIT AT THE STATE FAIR



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HOTEL LINCOLN
has now fifteen stories devoted for service to the public.

The fourteenth floor is entirely taken up by a wonderful banquet room, the finest dining room in the country, called the Travertine Room; the Lincoln Room, another very beautiful dining room with a seating capacity of 150 diners and three committee rooms, each of which will accommodate fifty persons or can be opened up to accommodate 150 in one room, and the Italian Room, a small room for Directors' meetings—a very beautiful room—together with a Service Kitchen on this floor, makes it ideal for service for convention purposes or committee meetings for business firms.

In the four hundred rooms, each with its private bath, there are included some of the most beautiful suites in the country, parlors with a bedroom at each end opening into same.

Then on the Lobby floor we have the main Dining Room, the Coffee Shop and the Soda Fountain, Candy and Pastry Shop.

Our motto—"You will feel at home at The Lincoln."

WM. R. SECKER,
General Manager.

CONVENIENCE

Convenience usually means economy.

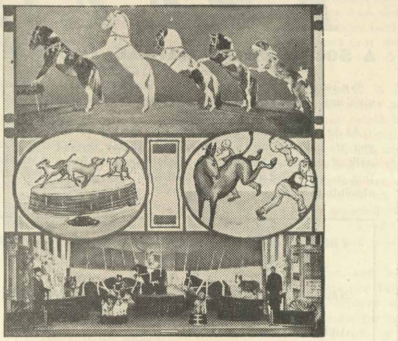
Convenience coupled with efficiency and low rates is what we have to offer in both passenger and freight traffic over the electric lines.

Cheaper rates, better service and greater convenience. Through rates and through passenger fares to all points reached by traction lines in Central States territory.

Ask your local agent for detailed information.

Union Traction Company of Indiana

Fink's Mules at Indiana Fair



One of the Comedy Features to be given at Night Hippodrome Show.

Fink's Comedy Mule Circus is doubtless the best animal act now in the amusement world, and it will give a performance at the State Fair's Hippodrome each evening of the Fair. The three mules seem to have reached the limit of training. With the mules a pony, eight dogs and a monkey appear, and the services of five people are required to stage the fun of the four-footed performers. Three revolving tables on which pony and mules gallop at top speed is one of the stunts, and the dominant feature of their program is the capers cut by Spot, the unrideable mule.

AUTO SHOW WILL OUTSHINE OTHERS

Lavish Display in Connection With State Fair

NEW CARS AND TRUCKS

Big Demand for Space Made by Exhibitors

Visitors to the Indiana State Fair will see what promises to be an automobile show that will outshine all the others that have been held at the exposition. The Manufacturers' building will be filled to capacity with new cars, trucks and accessories, including the very latest models of passenger cars that the makers have to offer. The displays of cars will be enriched by lavish decorations and the enthusiastic promoters are predicting a show of autos that will give the exhibit record attendance.

John Orman, who has managed all of the auto shows held at the Indiana Fair, says that manufacturers and dealers in motor cars have been unusually anxious to get space in the big building. "One thing," he said, "that is making the bidding for space active is the evident shortage of cars that for the first time in history will confront the public in the fall season. The shortage is expected particularly in the closed types of the moderate priced groups. Dealers and buyers who have been in close touch with the situation can foresee this unusual condition, and some claim that it is already evident.

"With the farmers of practically the entire state known to be in a happy mood with general prosperity ahead for most of them, a large crowd from the rural districts is expected every day of the fall show. The dealers as a class feel assured that these people will come and will be in the market for cars for fall delivery.

"It is evident that the prospective exhibitors who already have made space reservations for the exhibit expect that the rail and coal tieups will be things of the past by the time September rolls along. The size of the spaces so far requested makes it evident that the dealers look forward to particularly good business at the show and during the fall season. In spite of the request that applicants hold down their space reservations, in order that a large number of concerns might be accommodated, many of the dealers have asked for larger areas than usual. Another sure sign that they expect this to be an exceedingly fine buying show."

Baby Beeves at Fair

Boys and girls competing in baby beef club work will exhibit baby beeves of finest quality in the big cattle show at the Indiana Fair, September 4 to 9. Local club leaders say the biggest purpose of baby beef club work has been to teach boys and girls how to fit their animals for exhibition at fairs. This year they are being taught not only how to select good baby beeves and get them ready for the show ring, but to feed them cheaply so a profit can be made from them.

Baby beef club work was one of the first projects for farm children started by the Department of Agriculture in which the club leaders of Indiana became interested. It was begun not only to interest farmers in going into the live stock business, but to make farm life attractive to boys and girls. There are more than 5,000 young folks engaged in this club work in the entire country this year, owning animals valued at more than $300,000.

One of the purposes of baby beef club work has been to encourage the raising of baby beeves on farms instead of beeves that are not marketed until they have reached their full growth. Baby beeves, from fourteen to eighteen months old, and weighing from 900 to 1,200 pounds always top the market. The club work in this section is doing much to make this type of cattle raising popular.

The beef cattle show, open not only to boys and girls, but the older breeders, too, is offering $1,000 in premiums. About 2,000 animals are expected by Superintendent E. J. Barker.

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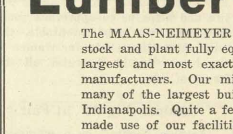

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is the most **wonderful** feeder on the market. Will feed down and out **all kinds of feed** better than any other feeder. Write for catalogue today.

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The different but only correct way to fence farms. You get 100% strength of the wire fencing used with evenness of tension throughout. Why limit fencing strength to the individual line post strength. Longer wire life, greater fence efficiency. Study United States Government tests and burn fence lines. Heaviest, strongest steel posts made Eye Beam shape.

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CARBO STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY

Morgan Park Chicago, Illinois

R. R. POSTOFFICE AT INDIANA FAIR

New Car Will Be Part of Fine Monon Train

CLERKS TO BE ON DUTY

Operations of Mail Service to Be Shown Public

A railway postoffice car with a full force of clerks on duty will comprise one of the exhibits at the Indiana State Fair this year. Arrangements for the exhibit are being made by Otis K. Karns, chief clerk of the seventh district, fifth division, of the railway mail service. The car will be part of a completely equipped train which the Monon railroad is arranging to have on exhibition at the Fair.

Washington officials of the railway mail service have approved the plans submitted by Mr. Karns for display of the postoffice car. These plans call for a fully equipped car in which mail for exhibitors and employes at the fairground will be handled the same as if it were on a regular mail train.

"The public knows very little about the railway mail service," Mr. Karns said, "because the policy of the department in the past has been against the giving out of much information in regard to the methods employed in handling mail in transit. The car which we are to have on display at the State Fair will give the people of Indiana their first opportunity to witness the actual work of dispatching mail as it is done by the clerks whose training makes possible the extraordinary speed and precision with which mail is carried between the thousands of local postoffices in the United States."

Visitors at the State Fair will be permitted to enter the railway postoffice car and see exactly how the mail is "worked". The opportunity will be an unusual one, Mr. Karns said, because the rules of service have not only barred the public from such cars while in operation, but have barred also the admittance of railway mail clerks while they are off duty.

PROSPECT FOR RACES

Famous Horses and Drivers at Indiana Fair

G. R. Kemper, superintendent of speed of the Indiana State Fair, attended the Grand Circuit meeting at North Randall recently and lined up several good stables for the State Fair races. The splendid list of entries in the six early closing events, which closed in May, insures a high-class meeting for the big show out at the fair grounds on Labor day week, but the hustling speed superintendent also desired to have big fields in the class races, which closed August 21.

The speed program for the Fair should be on a par with any seen at the Grand Circuit tracks this year, for the local association hung out the big money, offered very liberal conditions and drew several of the best stables racing this season.

The big attraction on the speed program will be Pop Geers, the world's most famous reinsman, who is to bring his entire stable of trotting and pacing stars, including the crack pacing gelding, Sanardo, 1:59¾. On Tuesday, September 5, Geers will drive Sanardo in a special exhibition mile against time, and as the veteran reinsman has the ex-member of Tommy Murphy's stable in top form, a great mile can be expected. Geers will also start the fast trotter, Peter June, 2:04¼, in the 2:05 trot, and will, no doubt, have a mount each afternoon during the week.

The $2,000 E. J. Robison stake for free-for-all pacers, which will be staged on Friday, will bring out the real stars of the fast pacing brigade. Sir Roch, 1:59¾, the pacing sensation of the year, and a member of the stable of the young Palatine (Ill.) trainer, Chase Dean, will be a starter in the big pacing race, as will Hal Mahone, 2:01; Frisco June, (3), 2:01¼, world's champion three-year-old pacing colt; Russell Boy, 2:00¼, and other shifty sidewheelers. Sir Roch has been creating a sensation over on the Raging Grand, where he has defeated the stars, including Margaret Dillon, 1:59½, and good judges are predicting that he will pace in 1:58 or better before the season is over.

Among the noted drivers who have named members of their strings in the events here are Pop Geers, Lon McDonald, Dick McMahon, S. F. Palin, Harry Stokes, Vic Fleming, Marvin Childs, Chase Dean, Ben Whitehead and others who have raced with success on the Grand Circuit.

Superintendent Kemper states that good weather is all that he asks for, and if that is forthcoming the greatest meeting ever staged in Indianapolis will be seen.

INTEREST GROWS IN HOME ECONOMICS

(Continued from Page 3)

of taking a course in Home Economics in some college but are enjoying the close touch they have with the extension workers through the Home Economics Clubs. This broadens our life and helps us to appreciate more fully that the most profitable, the most interesting study for women is the home, for in it center all the issues of life.

"Arabian Nights" at Fair

"Arabian Nights," as a mammoth fireworks spectacle, will headline the outdoor night program at the Indiana State Fair during the week of September 4. Hundreds of feet of scenery depicting the historical background for the spectacle must be put up in the staging of the program.

A staff of fireworks experts will accompany the spectacle which will be one of the largest ever shown in Indianapolis. Following each show the scenery torn to pieces by the "setting off" of the fireworks, must be rebuilt, rewired and made completely ready for the next evening's show. Some strikingly new effects in fireworks may be looked for at the coming spectacle, according to the manufacturers. Red strychnine, ground aluminum, potassium and magnesium, the basic ingredients, have been combined with new chemicals in working out the formulas now in use.

Winner of Pig Contest

Jay Yost, age fourteen, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Yost, of Washington township, carried away the honors in the Adams County Duroc Pig Club at the Decatur Fair. The pigs of the twelve members of the club were judged. The same pig won third prize in the open class at the fair. The pig was farrowed March 2 and weighed 178 pounds on August 1.

The record kept by the winner shows that the pig gained 114 pounds from June 1 to August 1 and the cost a pound gain was 6.3 cents.

FREE!!

A 50c TUBE OF MAGLAC TOOTH PASTE

We invite State Fair visitors during their stay in Indianapolis, to visit any of our eight centrally located downtown stores.

As an expression of the cordiality and good will we feel toward you, we are offering this 50c tube of Maglac Tooth Paste, the original milk of magnesia tooth paste, made especially for acid mouth. Bring this coupon filled in as requested, and receive a 50c tube of Maglac absolutely free.

PRESENT TO THE BEARER A 50c TUBE OF MAGLAC TOOTH PASTE FREE

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Our mail order department will gladly fill orders which include postage. Write for prices on the drugs or toiletries you need.

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VS.

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KINGAN'S

DIGESTER TANKAGE

STRICTLY MEAT PRODUCT

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

6% Crude Fat 60% Crude Protein 3% Crude Fiber

KINGAN & Co. INDIANAPOLIS

MAY WIRTH AS THE FAIR'S HEADLINER

Will Appear in Coliseum Night Show All Week

FEATS ON HORSEBACK

Rated as the World's Greatest Equestrienne

May Wirth, the world's greatest equestrienne, is to be the headliner of the Indiana State Fair's night hippodrome shows, to be given each evening in the coliseum, this being her first engagement at the exposition, although she is famous all over the United States and Europe.

She was for a full year the feature of the New York Hippodrome, spent two years with the Ringling circus, two with the Barnum & Bailey shows, and last year was the topliner at the National Canadian Exposition at Toronto.

While diminutive in size, Miss Wirth stands high above the feminine equestrian world, her performances being the embodiment of grace, skill, daring and originality. She has several world records that others have not been able to disturb. Somersaults while standing on her horse and riding backward; jumping from the ground without a springing board to the back of the running horse, with her feet fastened in an ordinary market basket; flip-flap somersaults, and similar feats mark her performances.

Miss Wirth comes from a family that was long celebrated for bareback riding. She began her career as a contortionist at the age of seven years, and soon blazed forth as a star with the Barnum circus in Madison Square Garden, New York. In addition to her appearances in the circus rings she has also been seen as a headliner on the leading vaudeville circuits in the winter seasons.

BETTER BABIES AT FAIR

(Continued from Page 3)

be superior as many babies are. But if anything is not quite right they want to know that too, and want to know how to improve the baby's condition, how to remove all his handicaps to his growth and development and to correct any faulty habits that may hinder him later. These same parents are given a record of findings to take along. The official score sheet is kept by the Child Hygiene Division of the State Board of Health.

First, the baby's nutrition score is carefully computed from standard sheets; this is the most difficult part of the scoring. Then any deductions on the basis of nutrition, development or physical condition are added, and the sum subtracted from a possible thousand points leaving the baby's official score. The scores are made up by two persons, and verified by Dr. Ada E. Schweitzer, Director of Contest, and Dr. James E. Carter, Chief Examiner Contest. This year the baby's score will be considered twice—first, it will be compared with scores of other babies entered from his county. Ribbons will be awarded to the babies from each county having the highest scores. Then the classifications on the basis of age, sex, city, or rural residence, will be made as in previous years and the money prizes awarded.

Statistics compiled in the offices of the State Child Hygiene Division show that the babies entered in the Better Baby Contest last year were free from heart, lung, bone and posture defects. The percentage of underweight babies among the contest babies was about one-half that of the conference babies. Nearly all the babies last year were above the average in the developmental tests.

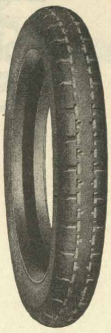
No effort has been spared to acquaint the public with the nature and value of these tests. Each month the Director of the Child Hygiene Division of the State Board of Health has written an article for The Hub of the Universe. The two departments are cooperating in the publication of an attractive folder, designed especially for the Indiana Better Baby. Indeed the picture of one of the best will appear on the title page.

New record schedules and new height and weight charts are being printed; pamphlets on mother and baby care are in readiness for distribution, not only to persons with babies, but also to persons not so fortunate.

Persons are being trained as clerks and care-takers in addition to the usual staff of experts.

A cosy rest place will be reserved on the balcony of the Woman's building for mothers with babies. There, a trained nurse with assistants will be in charge. If persons who come to the Fair find that the space so generously provided by the directors of the Woman's building seems inadequate, they must remember that the two youngest children of the State Board of Agriculture are growing rapidly. The State Fair Girls' School of Home Economics is housed on the same floor as the Better Baby Contest; each year it has been found more difficult to accommodate both. As the space was originally constructed to meet the needs of the Girl's School, the babies are dreaming rosy dreams of a Baby Pavilion of their own, a place where demonstrations can be given concerning all kinds of work which is beneficial to babies, where the most scientific appliances for their care can be shown. It is the hope of the promoters that babies who come to the State Fair may be given just the kind of attention that babies everywhere should have to keep them healthy and happy. A building somewhat similar in plan to the auditorium, though not so large, has been suggested.

Space, for examinations, in the center should be enclosed in glass; some distance away a few rows of seats for spectators could be provided; moving pictures showing community health work for babies could be shown; in the space under the elevated seats, exhibits could be arranged. In a place like this it would be possible to show what few persons realize that many factors apparently unrelated to baby health may help or hinder the work for babies.



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Come in while at the Fair, see this tire and save some real money on your tire purchases, at least do not fail to see this quality tire so that you may know what to buy in the future even though you may not need them now.

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